NEDPA News

Northeast Organic Dairy Producers Alliance

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Francis Thicke will be the Keynote Speaker At the NODPA Field Days. See page 20 for details.

Francis and Susan Thicke Radiance Dairy, Fairfield, Iowa

Following Principles of Ecology from Land Management to Renewable Energy Systems

By Lisa McCrory, NODPA News & Web Editor

Located in the Southeast quadrant of Iowa, Francis and Susan own and operate Radiance Dairy, a grass-based organic farm that follows ecological principles in the management of farmland & livestock, the utilization of renewable energy systems for their home and farm, and the production and marketing of their value added dairy products. The Thickes have been farming organically since 1975, got certified in 1992, and moved to a new farm in 1996 changing it from a crop farm (corn and soybeans) to a grass based enterprise. The Thickes restored the hilly fields to productive pasture, and planted the tillable land to perennial grasses and legumes.

Their hopes are to be self-sufficient some day; growing all the grains and forages that they need for their livestock on their 456 acre of

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Monitoring and Planning Your Forage Grazing System By Troy Bishopp, presenting Thursday and Friday at the 2011 NODPA Field Days

See page 20 for the complete NODPA Field Days Agenda

n Francis Thicke's new book, A New Vision for Iowa Food and Agriculture, he described how we are moving away from an industrial age based on cheap energy and reductionist thinking to a holistic model driven by soil biology, animal power and knowledge intensive systems. "We need foresight, planning and design or be forced to change by default", he said. With this goal in mind, Francis and Susan Thicke have designed their grass-based dairy operation to mimic nature's ecology and rebuild the soil's ecological capital.

This vision correlates nicely with a new NESARE funded Professional Development Project aptly named "Utilizing Holistic Planned Grazing as a Regenerative Engine for Sustainable Agriculture", administered by the Central New York RC&D Council Inc. This comprehensive grazing training program for *continued on page 4* MAINE

RR2 Box 5660

Winslow ME 04901

Phone: 207-872-6533

Policy Committee Chair

smorrison@midmaine.com

Charleston, ME 04422

Aaron Bell, State Rep

91 Tide Mill Road.

Tide Mill Organic Farm

Edmunds, Maine 04628

www.tidemillorganicfarm.com

Jerome Walker, State Rep

Phone: 207-733-2551

eatlocal@hughes.net

20036 Highway 450

Franklinton, LA 70438

ejwalker2@i-55.com

Phone: 985-515-9224

AT LARGE NODPA BOARD

Ed Zimba, MODPA Board Member

Darlene Coehoorn, MODPA President,

N5878 Hwy C, Rosendale, WI 54874

LOUISIANA

MEMBERS

Zimba Dairy

7995 Mushroom Re

DeFord, MI 48729

zimbadairv@thand net

Newsletter Contributor

Viewpoint Acres Farm

ddviewpoint@yahoo.com

Phone: 920-921-5541

Phone & Fax: 989-872-2680

159 Atkinson Rd

Steven Russell, Board Member

jwinrussel@roadrunner.com

Steve Morrison, Board Member

Phone: 207-285-7085 Fax: 207-285-0128

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ORGANIC INDUSTRY NEWS: 2011 Field Days

NODPA's 11th Annual Field Days in Cooperstown NY: Organic Dairy: What does the Future Hold?

his year's program at the NODPA Field Days tackles the most pressing issues for organic dairy farmers no matter who you sell your milk to," says NODPA President Rick Segalla.

The event starts in the morning on the 29th with a tour of Siobhan Griffin's Raindance Farm, Schenevus, NY in the foothills of the Catskills where she milks 90 cows that graze on 200 acres. Participants will learn about incorporating cheese production into their dairy operation and the process of developing markets, creating products and on-farm cheese processing. Troy Bishopp will be at the farm to show producers how to 'Read the Landscape.' Troy is a regional grazing specialist from the Madison Co. NY, SWCD/Upper Susquehanna Coalition. Participants in the workshop will learn how to assess whether their pastures are moving forward or backward in productivity and profitability by monitoring (assessing) percentage forage ground cover, biological activity, plant species diversity, earthworm and dung beetle populations, and much more.

Following lunch and registration at noon on Thursday, we will kick off the Field Days program with a panel discussion entitled, "Facts and Fiction: Demystifying Private Label Milk" at which Peter Miller, CROPP Cooperative/Organic Valley, Northeast Regional Pool Manager, Kelly Shea, WhiteWave Foods, Vice President--Industry Relations & Organic Stewardship, and other invited industry professionals will discuss what we need to know about private label milk and whether it impacts pay price. Next, and new this year, we will experiment with a different format by holding an open producer and participant meeting on Thursday afternoon where we will explore the future of organic dairy and

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Bruce Drinkman, MODPA Treasurer 3253 150th Ave. Glenwood City, WI 54013

22368 W. 2nd Ave , Stevinson CA 95374

NODPA Policy Committee

NODPA STAFF

30 Keets Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342

Newsletter and Web Editor

Event Coordinator 30 Keets Rd., Deerfield, MA 01342 noraowens@comcast.net Phone: 413-772-0444 Fax: 866-554-9483

Chris Hill, Chris Hill Media 368 West Duval St., Phila., PA 19144 Phone: 215-843-5704 chris@chrishillmedia.con

hdrinkman@hotmail.com Phone: 715-265-4631 Tony Azevedo, WODPA President

doubletacres@earthlink.net Phone: 209-634-0187 Fax: 209-632-1965

Kathie Arnold 3175 NYS Rt. 13, Truxton, NY 13158 kathievarnold@gmail.com Phone: 607-842-6631 Fax: 607-842-6557

NODPA Executive Director Ed Malthy

ednodpa@comcast.net Phone: 413-772-0444 Fax: 866-554-9483

Lisa McCrory 341 Macintosh Hill Rd. Randolph, VT 05060 lmccrory@hughes.net Phone: 802-234-5524

Nora Owens, Associate Editor &

Webmaster /Newsletter Layout

ORGANIC INDUSTRY NEWS

From the NODPA Desk, September 2011

By Ed Maltby, NODPA Executive Director

NODPA's virtual office was not quite under water these last few The Thursday afternoon producer meeting at the Field Days, open to all attendees, will address the issues of supply management and how the National Milk Producers Federation (NMPF) Foundation for the Future plan will affect the organic industry. The NMPF plan that morphed into Ranking Member of the House Ag Committee Colin Peterson's (D-MN) draft bill will almost certainly become the initial language for the dairy title of the 2012 (well perhaps 2013!) Farm Bill. There is agreement among all grassroots dairy groups that this plan is heavily biased toward the 30% of dairies that produce 70% of the milk rather than the 70% of producers that produce 30% of the milk. Sacrificing the well proven Milk Income Loss Contract safety net program to an insurance program will provide no relief to small to mid-size dairies, and the stabilization program within the proposed language will have a directly adverse affect on organic dairy. The different marketing and pricing structure of organic dairy makes the ideas proposed by NMPF, and their underlying belief that 'Milk is Milk,' harmful to organic dairy. As fluid non-organic milk sales slowly decline, organic sales are increasing. The conditions for determining the pay price for organic are very different from the Federal Milk Marketing Order (FMMO) so the criteria used to trigger supply management controls for non-organic could well happen at a time of growth in organic dairy, an area of agriculture that is both innovative and good for the environment, both areas that NMPF claims to support. It is clear that the organic dairy industry should unite around a request to be exempt from the stabilization program; but should we also have to give up MILC payments to organic dairy producers which was so important to organic dairies in 2008-2010 (we are tax payers, too)? While organic milk that is balanced within the non-organic market would obviously have to pay any penalties in a supply management situation, if organic wants an exemption , shouldn't it have a supply management program to balance its own supply? The Federal government already recognizes organic milk as different from non-organic milk (and certifies it as such) and the milk is marketed independently from the FMMO. Why should organic pay into the FMMO 'pool' if it provides no market protection to producers? Since the FMMO was designed to protect producers pay price, the money that is currently paid into the pool by processors (preventing them from paying a higher pay price) should be paid directly to organic producers by the FMMO to stabilize farm incomes.

weeks but the weather has certainly delayed the publication of this issue of NODPA News, with Lisa McCrory's farm surrounded by devastation from the heavy flooding that affected Vermont most dramatically, but affected all states on the east coast of the United States. Natural disasters do not discriminate between organic and non-organic land but those of us that choose to farm organically are more deeply affected by fields covered by silt, sink holes in the middle of fields, erosion of banks, hedges and field divisions designed to meet certification standards and to protect from pesticide drift, and years of building organic matter and fertility organically to have it covered by chemical waste from flooding rivers. Some of the losses will be covered by insurance, some by disaster relief, but the intangible wealth of soil fertility cannot be easily replaced. This winter will be tough for many organic dairies that may have lost feed (both harvested and season extenders) and infrastructure to the weather. With little cash reserves after the last few lean years many will be faced with the task of buying feed at exorbitant prices to replace what was lost during the storms, and with only a token seasonal increase in pay price by processors to cover winter costs, profitability, cash flow and return on equity will be threatened. One of the bright spots for this fall is the upcoming NODPA Field Days on September 29 and 30, 2011 at Cooperstown Beaver Valley Camp and Campsites, Milford, New York. While many will see the organic pig roast and the excellent lunches, breakfast and dinner as the high spot of spending a couple of days with old and new friends, plus an hour or two supporting the hop and grape industry, there is an exciting and relevant agenda. As a membership organization, NODPA structures this meeting both to educate about the issues of the day and to provide time for both formal and informal discussion of the upcoming challenges and opportunities to not only the organic dairy industry but to all of organic and sustainable agriculture. Folks love to use the image of a three legged stool to show how we are all reliant on each other and are all affected by the actions of friends and foes alike. Organic dairy farmers have particular issues that will directly affect them, and NODPA is always an advocate for those issues surrounding a living wage, organic integrity and freedom to farm organically. We value the conversations and in-person discussions that happen at NODPA Field Days. The time is very well spent in

divining the more subtle positions that need to be taken on, for example, issues of policy that are always more grey than black and white. The face to face discussion can help work through

Board Members & Representatives

PENNSYLVANIA Arden Landis, State Rep 1850 Bowmansville Rd. Mohnton, PA 19540-9427 c2graze@dejazzd.com Phone: 717-484-0038

Dave Johnson, Vice President 1254 Black Creek Rd, Liberty, PA 16930 provident@epix.net Phone: 570-324-2285

Roman Stoltzfoos, State Rep Spring Wood Organic Farm 1143 Gap Rd, Kinzers, PA, 17535 romans@epix.net Phone: 610-593-2415

VIRGINIA Rodney Martin, State Rep Bridge View Dairy 570 Jerusalem Rd., Churchville, VA 24421-2735

NEW YORK Liz Bawden, Secretary, Associate Editor 119 Factory Rd., Hammond, NY 13646 bawden@cit-tele.com Phone: 315-324-6926

John Gould, State Rep HAR-GO Farms 10965 South St Rd , Pavilion, NY 14525 hargo@frontiernet.net Phone: 585-584-3985 Cell: 585-739-2264

Steve Kimball, State Rep Kimvale Farm 3456 Dry Brook Rd, Falconer, NY 14733 716-267-9272 steve@kimvale.com

Siobhan Griffin, State Rep 2518 Co. Hwy 35, Schnevus, NY 12155 raindance@baka.com Phone: 607-286-9362 John Stoltzfus, State Rep

1553 Hesselton Gully Rd. Whitesville, NY 14897 jtstribe@yahoo.com Phone: 607-356-3272

Dana Sgrecci, State Rep 4994 Halpin Rd. Odessa, NY 14869 sgrecci9@aol.com Phone: 607-594-4169

George Wright, Treasurer 821 Pyrites-Russell Rd. Hermon, NY 14897 wrightdairv@vahoo.com Phone: 315-347-4604

VERMONT Craig Russell, Board Member Brotherly Farm LLC 570 Lavender Road Brookfield, VT 05036 brotherlyfarm@yahoo.com Phone: 802- 272-7726 http://www.brotherlyfarm.com CONNECTICUT

96 Allyndale Rd. Canaan, CT 06018 mocow@earthlink net Phone: 860-824-0241 **MASSACHUSETTS**

Maple Shade Farm Inc. 229 Hewins St Sheffield, MA 01257 morvenallen@live.com Phone: 413-229-6018

Rick Segalla, President

Morvan Allen, Board Member

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the challenge of when the practicalities of organic farming bang their head against the purism of organic integrity presented by some consumer organizations. Most importantly, looking at each other's grey, receding hairlines, sharpens our concentration on the necessity of having a profitable industry that will sustain current participants and ATTRACT the next generation of small to mid-size operations.

Looking forward to diverse and passionate conversation, good food and calm weather at the NODPA Field Days. See you there!

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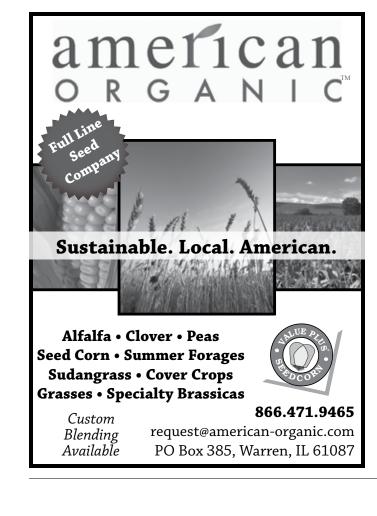
SEPTEMBER 2011

knowledge I was overlooking regarding my pasture. This activity forced me down on my hands and knees to really get intimate with the soil surface. We used a chart adapted from Holistic Management International that measured observations around the dart strike. We recorded soil surface and biological activity items such as: Amount of bare soil, how much and kind of litter, earthworm, insect and hoof signs, plant species, age and condition, soil capping and manure distribution.

I also took a picture of the sward and wrote down how it was managed and the date so I wouldn't forget the information on next year's throw. After 3 years of monitoring my specific grazing management with longer rest periods, I have increased my earthworm numbers to 96%, decreased bare soil (10% down to 4%) and added more plant and litter cover, broadened my plant species composition (grass 44%, legume 32%, forbs 24%) and have a manure pat within 3 feet of the dart, on 53% of the samples.

What does it all mean? Well it indicates I'm moving forward tomanaging nature's ecology with ruminants. To say grazing planwards my goals of increasing diversity and biological life. My new ning is now a state of mind would be an understatement. goal is to expand this annual monitoring to include all my fields I enjoy the 12 month grazing planning and monitoring chart as and see how this matches up with the soil and forage test readings. much as a good game of chess. You have to think about the moves Basically, this gives me practical farmer knowledge to improve (paddock shifts), measure pasture dry matter, monitor recovery the viability of my grass-based operation and help with decisionperiods and rainfall while adjusting the animal's ration in hopes of making without needing a GPS unit, although it would be useful to winning Mother Nature's respect. This relatively simple piece of add these dynamics into the computer tool. paper hanging in the barn with complimentary farm map is a great

To accomplish my own grassland management goals, help local grazing customers and teach agency professionals, I also needed to



ORGANIC PRODUCTION

Monitoring and Planning Your Forage Grazing System

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conservation planning agency professionals, extension educators, grassland advocates and farmer mentors throughout Vermont, New York and Pennsylvania also seeks to teach practical intensive knowledge to folks who help farmers in their community. To learn more go to: http://mysare.sare.org/mySARE/ProjectReport. aspx?do=viewProj&pn=ENE10-115

This passion to learn more about the dynamics of farmstead decision-making, grass-based profit strategies, natural systems and grazing planning has led to a record amount (45) of participants who want to build local grazing programs and be a leader in "meeting farmers where they are" and in the relationship business. They are acquiring intensive knowledge in helping initiate farm family goal setting, grazing management and planning, grazing infrastructure design, effective communication skills, animal behavior, and reading the biology of the land.

The "reading of the land" sessions are now underway with many puzzled neighbors wondering why a bunch of grown-ups are throwing and chasing darts. Like forage and soil testing, biological monitoring of your pastures is a yearly tool to help you make



decisions towards what you want for your land. Generally you do this baseline measurement of biological activity and plant species composition during the growing season (June thru September) by monitoring fields you want to change.

You're probably thinking why should I do this? I had similar questions especially as a veteran grazier. It took a dynamic group of holistic management educators to show me how much practical



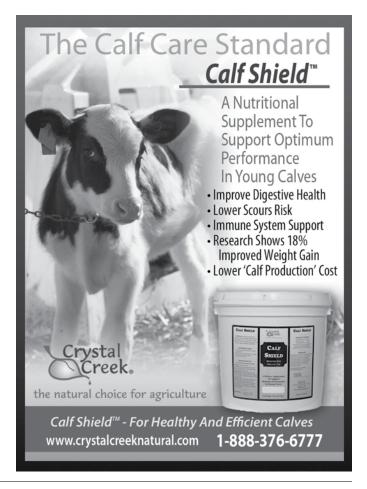
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plan and monitor grazing systems much better. With mentoring from some forward-thinking, very successful farmers and ranchers, the daily grazing chart has become another important tool in

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Monitoring and Planning Your Forage Grazing System

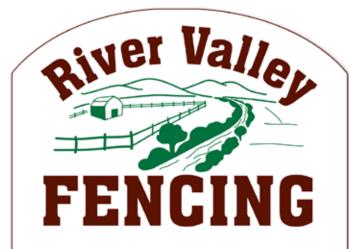
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visual that almost calls you over to think about making adjustments to the plan. Many are using this tool as a diary but I prefer to use it to plan out a month or twos' worth of grazing activity.

It does take practice and a little mentoring to get in the planning groove but I find it to be a profitable management strategy. It also compliments the organic pasture rule requirements by allowing the certifier to "at a glance" see how the pasture system and animals are functioning. Another caveat of the visual plan is it provides an educational opportunity to your customers in learning how you manage your ecological system and provide great nutrition straight off grass.

As Mr. Thicke said, "Agriculture is moving into a knowledge intensive era". The sharing of practical experience, new and old ideas with the appropriate research will help us work with nature and manifest the understanding of our soil's ecological capital. This is the new vision for success. See ya in Cooperstown.

For more info on accessing the grazing tools mentioned, go to http://www.cnyrcd.org/planned-grazing-participants/. To order grazing charts call Brian Reaser (607) 687-3553 or (570)716-4061 at the Tioga County Soil and Water Conservation District.



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Troy Bishopp manages Bishopp Family Farm in Deansboro, NY; works for the Madison Co. SWCD/Upper Susquehanna Coalition as their regional grazing specialist; is a project leader for a NESARE *funded professional development grazing training project through* the CNY RC&D Council in Norwich and a Farmer Communications coach. He can be reached at (315) 824-9849 or troy-bishopp@ verizon.net and maintains this website: www.thegrasswhisperer.com



By Ed Maltby, Executive Director, NODPA

Then you receive an action alert by email, a mailing **Frequently Asked Questions** with a request for response, or an email/text/facebook/twitter /US mail asking for money to "Protect Q: How can you make a difference in such a vast political sea of the Integrity of Organics," "Save the Sky from Falling," "Push well-paid lobbyists and Political Action Committees (PAC) that Back the Encroachment of Corporate America in Organics," what have the ear of decision makers and legislators? is your response? Perhaps they will all end up in the recycling bin A: Work as a collective voice that can be heard and understood with a muttered comment of, "haven't these ****** folks got betby decision makers. ter things to do?," or "they are only looking to get a salary twice my farming income," or "organics doesn't need this."

If you subscribe to the belief that your milk processor will proinfluence decision makers? tect your interests when it comes to assessing and determining changes in policy and regulation, you will probably discard all A: That is the \$60 million question and the answer will vary communications and participate only through your processor. depending on the issue and the audience. As a community, we Ultimately, this will reflect the interests of their business model in need to better understand when we need to put aside our differthe short term and the interests and involvement of producers in ences in order to provide an effective position that will be heard decision-making in the long run. If you are an ardent supporter by regulators and legislators. As individuals, we need to take an of one particular advocacy group, then you will wait for their asactive role in organizations that represent our views to ensure sessment and follow their lead. that they do not lose sight of the big picture in the fight for turf and money. The truth of the matter is that we all need to be involved with

policy and regulatory decisions, and organics/sustainable agriculture is very lucky to have such a broad range of advocacy groups for an industry that is such a small percentage of total agriculture production. Citizen pressure can and has been the driving force behind virtually every piece of progressive legislation or social program in recent memory. Public policy is nothing but decision-making by governments, and in the United States, government responds to mobilized and organized citizens.

Why should individuals get involved in the development of policy and regulation?

- 1. It's your money. You pay taxes in many different ways and you get to have a voice on how those taxes are spent.
- 2. The potential impact of policy is too important. Development of Policy is perhaps the best tool we have for increasing the scope and reach of our efforts to transform the food system.
- 3. It's an investment in your future. Corporations dedicate resources to research and development. Producers invest in genetics and quality livestock in the hope of increasing yield and profitability. Both of these groups do so because they know that a little money and effort now will reap potentially large rewards in the future.
- 4. If you don't, someone else will. Often that someone else has interests or goals that are contrary to yours and if you leave it to them, your ideas will never reach the table.

ORGANIC INDUSTRY NEWS



Q: Does the variety and diversity of organic advocacy groups benefit or detract from the organic community's efforts to

Q: How does one choose between the many different tactics that different groups use?

A: Different situations require different tactics and we need to recognize that every approach has a role but not in every situation. Sometimes, the legal option needs to take the lead followed by the media blitz; sometimes the scientific detail and assessments can provide the clarity that emotional media coverage cannot.

One area of confusion is around the proliferation of different groups that are asking for money and purporting to represent your interest. Below, we have divided organizations into artificial groupings to assist people in understanding the role of the different organizations. In reality, all these groups have some role in policy; use the media; work on legal challenges; and work with producers groups. We have grouped a number of organizations to reflect their predominant areas of work and influence.

1. Policy lobbying and advocates centered in DC

Those groups that concentrate on having an effective role in Washington DC usually work together on critical issues that affect all aspects of organic and sustainable agriculture. Examples

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would be the threat to our environment and way of life from GMO's and drafting of the Farm Bill. In some cases, as with the Farm Bill, this cooperative effort is based on a long history of working together and understanding different priorities. With others, like GMO's, group consensus is achieved by the committed community organizing of key leaders who are able to cajole and persuade other strong personalities that everyone can benefit by working together.

Groups that have continuous representation in Washington DC include:

A) National Organic Coalition

The National Organic Coalition (NOC) is a national alliance of organizations working to provide a "Washington voice" for farmers, ranchers, environmentalists, consumers and progressive industry members involved in organic agriculture. The coalition operates under the central principle that protecting the stringency and integrity of the national organic standards is necessary:

- To maintain the organic label's value to consumers;
- To realize the environmental benefits of the organic agricultural system;
- To provide and encourage diversity of participation and fair and equitable access to the organic marketplace; and
- To ensure the long-term economic viability of organic family farmers and businesses.

Further, the Coalition believes that organic agricultural policy must encourage continuous quality improvements, sound stewardship and humane practices. The Coalition is focused on federal organic agricultural policies that promote this mission, including:

- Implementation of and beneficial reforms to the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990
- Implementation of organic and other related provisions of the Farm Bill
- Promotion of policies that seek to reinvigorate public plant and animal breeding to benefit the expansion of organic agriculture.

B) Organic Trade Association

The Organic Trade Association (OTA) is the membership-based business association for the organic industry in North America. OTA's mission is to promote and protect organic trade to benefit the environment, farmers, the public, and the economy. OTA envisions organic products becoming a significant part of everyday life, enhancing people's lives and the environment.

OTA represents businesses across the organic supply chain and addresses all things organic, including food, fiber/textiles, personal care products, and new sectors as they develop. Over sixty percent of OTA trade members are small businesses.

C) Organic Farming and Research Foundation (OFRF)

OFRF's mission is to foster the improvement and widespread adoption of organic farming systems.

They accomplish this by:

- Sponsoring organic farming research and education & outreach projects through their competitive grant-making program;
- Disseminating the results of OFRF-funded research and education projects to organic farmers and to growers interested in adopting organic production systems; and
- Educating the public and decision-makers about organic farming issues.

OFRF's integrated strategy of grantmaking, policy, education and networking initiatives supports organic farmers' immediate information needs while moving the public and policymakers toward greater investment in organic farming systems.

D) National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition (NSAC)

NSAC is an alliance of grassroots organizations that advocates for federal policy reform to advance the sustainability of agriculture, food systems, natural resources, and rural communities. NSAC's vision of agriculture is one where a safe, nutritious, ample, and affordable food supply is produced by a legion of family farmers who make a decent living pursuing their trade, while protecting the environment, and contributing to the strength and stability of their communities.

NSAC member groups advance common positions to support small and mid-size family farms, protect natural resources, promote healthy rural communities, and ensure access to healthy, nutritious foods by everyone. By bringing grassroots perspectives to the table normally dominated by big business, NSAC levels the playing field and gives voice to sustainable and organic farmers. To do this work, NSAC:

- Gathers input from sustainable and organic farmers and ranchers, and from a diverse group of grassroots farm, food, rural, and conservation organizations that work directly with farmers;
- Develops policy through participatory issue committees that involve NSAC member organizations and allies;
- Provides direct representation in Washington, D.C. on behalf of its membership to members of Congress and federal administrative offices, such as USDA and EPA; and
- Builds the power of the sustainable agriculture movement by strengthening the capacity of its member groups to promote citizen engagement in the policy process.

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SARE Comprehensive **Grazing Course: Turning Teachers Into Learners**

By Jenn Colby, Pasture Program Coordinator, UVM Center for Sustainable Agriculture

hrough a SARE-funded project, partners in multiple states have joined together to deliver a training course focused on comprehensive, holistic grazing planning. While past models of grazing based on calculated average numbers and daily observation have led in many cases to improvements in water and soil quality and financial success, this model includes a focus on planning around farm family goals and needs, as well as new techniques and field-based practices. Groups of trainees in three locations (NY, PA, VT) have embarked on a six-training series taking place over 18-20 months, with the requirement that each trainee work with 2-3 farmers in the field concurrent with the training experience. Trainees are working with all types of farms, including dairy cow, dairy goat, and diversified livestock farms.

The VT training group, which I coordinate through the UVM Center for Sustainable Agriculture's Pasture Program, includes trainees from VT, NY, MA, CT and NH. These trainees range from UVM Extension personnel to NRCS/NRCD staff, agricultural consultants, and farmers. The trainers have included project coordinator and NY farmer Troy Bishopp, NRCS conser-

First, we started by learning how to work with a farm family to help vation planner and Holistic Management educator, Phil Metzger, identify and articulate their farm family goals. On the surface, this VT farmer Eric Noel and others. Training sessions have rotated seems so simple and obvious as to be ridiculous, but in practice throughout the state at several farms to vary driving locations, it's the very hardest thing to do. First of all, it takes time which is farm experiences and host farmer participation. As one host precious to both farmer and advisor. At a time when agencies and farmer described, "I thought yesterday's get together was great! organizations have shrinking budgets, taking time to work with an I especially liked the part about the dart and what we found and individual farmer for long periods isn't typically viewed as being the what we might want to do there. Lots to think about." most efficient choice. For the farmer, there is a constant struggle for "working" time vs. "planning" time. "Planning" time isn't perceived We have delivered two formal trainings and added a farm-based as being productive time, even though the act of planning can actudiscussion group to talk about overgrazing, planning grazing and ally mean the farm is more productive, more financially secure and performing biological monitoring. The group has grown from the creates a higher quality of life for the farm family. These external initial trainees to additional service providers, legislators/policy-(and internal) forces and perceptions make it hard to find or make makers, training location hosts (farmers) who would like to learn the time to sit and talk together. Secondly, it's hard to ask personal more about these methods. They are very engaged. After attending questions without some time together getting to know one another one of the training sessions, a representative from SARE had this first. Questions like, "as you look around your farm, what things excomment to share with us: "Expertise may take years of expericite you? " or "why do you want to direct market?" or "what do you ence to develop, but I think your project and its approach are well want your community to look like after you are gone?". These quesdesigned to bring new holistic planning practitioners - even some tions seem simple on the surface, but they reach deeply into who of your experienced planners are new to the holistic approach - to we are as people; questions of core values, life, death and legacy. a proficient level where they can work effectively and confidently Essential to this goal-setting process is separating production with farmers, and begin to build the experience that can lead them amounts and articulating what a farmer does not want from toward expertise." As a site coordinator, and a participant, I am what the farm family is actually working toward. very excited to see that this process is turning teachers into learners. In my experience, when we are all learning together, we build continued on page 37

NODPA NEWS

RESEARCH & EDUCATION



NESARE PDP Participants from PA and NY

a stronger network of support, curiosity and appreciation.

Grazing is one of those things that takes a few minutes to learn, and a lifetime to master. With a grazing basics presentation and some books, many farmers new to grazing take the plunge. In the first season, they may watch the grass and animal impacts with an intense eye, but over the years as patterns develop they will likely relax. Many graziers would like to pretend that grazing is all about flexibility and trying new things, but we are all human and some degree of repetition brings with it comfort and stability. There's nothing wrong with comfort and stability, as long as it doesn't interfere with our goals...and that's where this comprehensive grazing course, Troy's willingness to embrace challenge, and our brave trainees come together to serve farmers and help them meet those goals.

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ORGANIC INDUSTRY NEWS

Natural Gas Exploration and its Impact on Organic Agriculture

By Lisa McCrory, NODPA News and Web Editor



Panelists James (Chip) Northrup (involved in the oil and gas industry for about 30 years, certified organic producer); Lisa Engelbert (NOFA-NY Certification & organic producer); and Paul Allen (PA organic dairy farmer) will share their views and experiences.

To provide the readers/Field Days attendees with some basic information on Natural Gas Exploration, otherwise known as Fracking or Shale Gas Development, we are providing you with a basic history of the practice along with potential issues for organic dairy producers. Thanks go to Chip Northrup for his help in pulling this information together.

he United States east coast has a geological formation called Marcellus Shale; a geological formation named for a rock outcropping near Marcellus, NY and covering some 54,000 square miles. This area spreads over eastern Pennsylvania, New York, West Virginia, and Ohio. Within this formation, there will be "hot spots" of gas productivity, but most areas will not likely be productive. Only significant exploration can determine where the productive areas are.

In order to release the natural gas, the rock trapping the hydro-

carbons needs to be porous and the Marcellus Shale is less porous than other types of sedimentary rock formations. Drilling a vertical well into a shale formation only draws the gas from the immediate proximity of the well, so though we have known of this natural gas deposit for years and years, getting to it has been a challenge - that is, until the introduction of a process known today as Hydraulic Fracturing or 'Fracking'.

What is Hydraulic Fracturing?

Hydraulic fracturing is the process of fracturing rock to stimulate the flow of oil, gas or water from a reservoir. How does the Fracking Process work? Steel casings are placed into a well at depths of 1,000 – 4,000 feet to protect water supplies from being polluted. Cement is then placed in the space between the drilled hole and the end of the first steel casing. This process is continued until the desired depth has been reached. Using horizontal drilling technology, fracking fluids are pumped into the well at high enough pressure to make the shale rock fracture and for the trapped oil and gas to escape. Each drilling company has a different combination of materials in its fracking fluid, though over 99% of the fluid is water. To keep the cracks open so that gas or

continued on page 29

ORGANIC INDUSTRY NEWS

In Memory of Richard Dutil

Article provided by the Dutil Family

he family of Richard Eugene Dutil sorrowfully and joyfully acknowledge his passing, knowing that he is in the arms of our Lord Jesus, on August 5, 2011. Richard was born on November 1, 1952, in Barre, Vt., the son of the late Placide and Blandine (Bedard) Dutil. He was 58 years young at his untimely death, due to an automobile accident. He had just finished having lunch with his wife of 36 years, when he was traveling over the mountain to his business in Bethel, VT.

Richard was born and raised in the Barre, Vt., area. He attended St. Monica's Elementary School and graduated from Marian Hi School in 1970. He furthered his education at the University of Vermont, was a member of Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, and received a Bachelor of Science degree in Agricultural Engineering in 1974. Following graduation, he was employed by Beacon Feeds in Castleton, Vt., and moved to Brandon, Vt., in 1978. In 1982, he became salesperson and manager of Depot Farm Supp in Leicester Junction, Vt.; eventually becoming owner of the bu ness in 2000. He and his wife, Jackie, purchased, lived on and ra Red Jam Farm for 11 years in the Arnold District area at the san time of his other employment. Work and love went hand in har

In 2002, he expanded into the organic feed business by purchas ing a former feed plant in Bethel, Vt., now called Green Mountain Feeds, which is co-owned and operated by his son, Eric. Both feed plants will continue to serve their agricultural comm nities in Vt., N.H., N.Y., Maine and Conn.

Rick was a very active member in community service, and had Kotylo. been since his childhood. His love beyond his family and friends extended to the church as a lector, Eucharistic minister and stew-*Contributions in Rick's memory may be made to Vermont Lions* ard of St. Mary's in Brandon and St. Agnes in Leicester Junction. Charities, c/o John Sprague Treasurer, PO Box 266, South Straf-He was past president and member of the Feed Dealers Associaford, VT 05070; The Brandon/Forest Dale Lions Club, PO Box 364, tion, current president of Vermont Lions Charities and an active Brandon, VT 05733; or the St. Mary's and St. Agnes Renovation member of the Brandon/Forest Dale Lions Club for 33 years. Fund, St. Mary's Rectory, 38 Carver St., Brandon, VT 05733.



NODPA NEWS





Rick Dutil & His Wife Jacqueline

d gh	While serving the Lions Club, he received a Melvin Jones Fellow Award in 1998 and Lion of the Year Award in 2010. It is his family's wish that a memorial scholarship in Rick's name be established that will benefit a student with a love of service, The Richard Dutil "WE SERVE" Scholarship of Vermont Lions Charities.
oly si- an me nd.	He married his soul mate, Jacqueline (Muncil), on October 17, 1975, at St. Monica's Church in Barre, Vt. They shared 36 years with three wonderful children together. He is survived by his wife, Jacqueline, of Brandon; daughter Shelly, married to Jay Johnson, of South Burlington; their son, Eric, of Brandon; and their youngest daughter, Ashley, married to Matthew Kotylo, of Arlington, Texas, and their son, Carl Joseph Kotylo.
5- u-	He is survived by his sister, Rosemay Roy and her husband, Marcel, of Barre, Vt.; brothers, Leo and his wife, Joyce, of Barre, Norman and his wife, Julie, of Barre, Ronald of Northfield, Vt.; and many nieces, nephews, cousins, extended family and friends.

He is predeceased by his parents, Placide and Blandine Dutil; his sister, Prescilla Cote; and his granddaughter, Addison Blandine

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RESEARCH & EDUCATION

The Latest in eOrganic Dairy Resources

eOrganic is an online community of more than 600 farmers and ag service providers who are providing science, experience, and regulation, based on a range of certified organic information on the web. Our eOrganic Dairy Team is made up of about 60 farmers, agronomists, veterinarians, grazing and certification specialists, animal scientists, and other professionals who are working together to publish peer-reviewed content at extension.org, a national initiative among the Land Grant Universities to increase collaboration and provide online education.

To find eOrganic Dairy resources, go to www.extension.org and click on Organic Agriculture Home on the left, just under the Home Page icon.

1. Video: Calculating Paddock Size on Organic Dairy Pastures eOrganic authors:

Sarah Flack, Sarah Flack Consulting

Amanda Gervais, University of Vermont Extension

Introduction

In this video, offered by the eOrganic Dairy Team, grazing and



ORGANIC INDUSTRY NEWS

Forward Thinking North Ferrisburgh Farm Named Vermont Dairy Farm of the Year

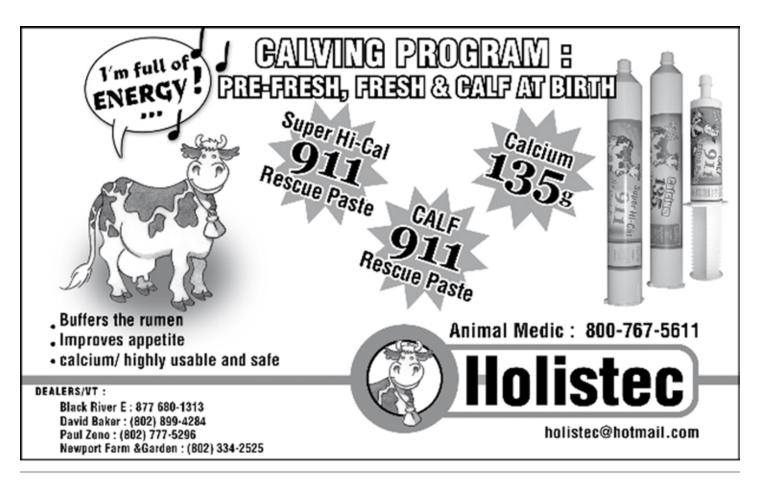
JD and Cheryl DeVos, recipients of the 2011 Vermont Dairy Farm of the Year Award take a break from their work at Kimball Brook Farm in North Ferrisburgh.

Burlington--A North Ferrisburgh farm family that plans to take their certified organic dairy to the next level by bottling and selling their own milk has been named the Vermont Dairy Farm of the Year for 2011. The award is presented annually by University of Vermont Extension and the Vermont Dairy Industry Association, in cooperation with the New England Green Pastures Program. JD DeVos and his wife, Cheryl, received this prestigious award for their overall excellence in dairying including their high-quality milk production; outstanding herd, crop and pasture management; and sound conservation practices. The latter also earned them recognition as the 2010 Otter Creek Conservation Farmer of the Year. The DeVoses operate Kimball Brook Farm, which has been in JD's family since 1968. They purchased it from his parents, John and Sue DeVos, in 1997, transitioning from a conventional farm to organic six years ago. Today they are one of the largest organic dairy operations in the state. The farmers currently are in the process of establishing Green Mountain Organic Creamery in Hinesburg to bottle their organic milk to sell locally. Once viable, they plan to purchase milk from other Vermont organic dairy farms. They milk around 220



Holstein, Jersey and Jersey-Holstein cross cows with a rolling herd average of 18,000 pounds. They consistently produce top quality milk, which has earned them numerous milk quality awards from Horizon Organic, where they ship their milk. The dairy herd is housed in a free-stall barn with access to pasture seven months of the year. Dry cows and heifers six months of age and older are kept at a second farm, also located in North Ferrisburgh. The dairy farmers grow 100 acres of organic corn, averaging 15 tons of silage per acre, and 550 acres of organic hay, averaging 3.5 tons of haylage per acre for feed for their animals. The family, which includes sons Josh, Ryan and Jack and daughter Hilary, will be honored at Eastern States Exposition in W. Springfield, Mass., in September, and the Vermont Dairy Industry Association banquet at the Vermont Farm Show in Barre in January.

Contact UVM @ 2011 The University of Vermont - Burlington, VT 05405 - (802) 656-3131



NODPA NEWS



organic certification expert Sarah Flack demonstrates how to calculate paddock size and stocking rates for pastures an organic dairy farm. Webpage address: www.extension.org/pages/60289/ video:-calculating-paddock-size-on-organic-dairy-pastures

2. Webinar: Stockpiling Forages to Extend the Grazing Season on Your Organic Dairy

eOrganic author:

Laura Paine, Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection

Introduction

Winter feed is a livestock farmer's biggest expense. Extending the grazing season using stockpiling can cut those costs by 20% or more. Stockpiling forage is a practice that allows pastures to grow for use at a later time, typically to extend the grazing season into the early winter months. In this webinar, Laura Paine will describe how best to stockpile forages, including forage species that do well under this practice, when to start stockpiling, and other management considerations. Webpage address: www.extension. org/pages/59789/stockpiling-forages-to-extend-the-grazing-season-on-your-organic-dairy-webinar-by-eorganic

About the Presenter

Laura Paine is a Grazing and Organic Agriculture Specialist for the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection. There she helps develop markets for organic and grass-fed products.

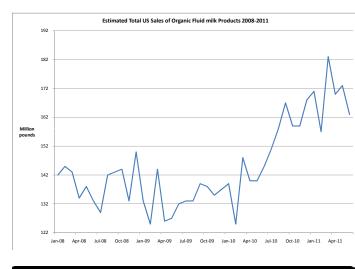
SEPTEMBER 2011

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market due to lagging food grade demand. According to the recent crop production report, corn production is up four percent from 2010, soybeans are down eight percent from 2010, while wheat is down one percent from July's projections. Some organic grain farms are reportedly transitioning to non-GMO crops to increase yields and meet the overseas needs of consumers who now purchase more non-GMO than organic, due to the state of the global economy. This unpredictable situation may be aggravated by the recent de-certification of a large organic supplier in Canada and increased demand from large poultry operations. \blacklozenge







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ORGANIC INDUSTRY NEWS

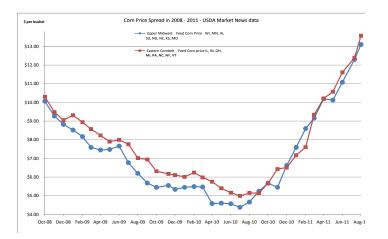
Organic dairy retail, pay and feed price update, September 2011

By Ed Maltby, NODPA Executive Director

Highlights: July milk production up 0.8%, Most of NE/Upper mid-west down, Vermont up 1.4%, Class III prices surge to \$21.50, corn up to \$7.25, milk feed ratio at 1.91 (Bob Parsons Extension Ag Economist - Professor, Vermont). Bob Parsons is talking about non-organic milk with a projected farmgate price of \$22-24 per cwt and a declining retail consumption of fluid milk.

For organic we have an average farmgate price in the northeast (includes components) of \$28-30 per cwt, increasing sales of fluid milk on a year over year basis of 22% (highest June sales of fluid milk ever recorded), lower retail price gap between organic and non-organic (average of \$1.93/ half gallon), both branded and private label milk selling as low as \$2.50/half gallon with in-store specials and competition to sign producers, especially in New York state. But for organic production we have a milk:feed ratio of approximately 1.4 for organic milk compared to 2.3 for June 2010. Although the milk feed ratio is increasingly not an accurate reflection of profitability it is still one measurement that can be consistently applied and one that lenders use (lenders like to see a ratio averaging 3.0).





Corn prices are exceeding 2008 levels and supply is increasingly tight as the non-organic price competes directly with organic. In many cases availability is more critical than price and producers need to be looking for alternatives to feeding grain in the form of season extenders as the quality of pelleted feed will vary as mills look for alternatives to the higher priced corn. The increase in price of small grains has varied and the price for soybeans has remained relatively stable because many food grade soybeans have been sold on the feed

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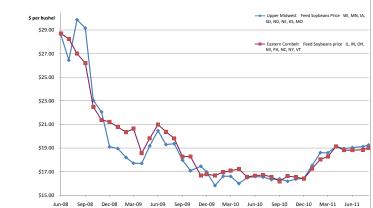
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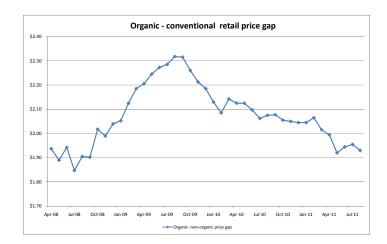
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NODPA NEWS

Sovbeans Price Spread in 2008-2011 - USDA Market News Data

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SEPTEMBER 2011

Organic Milk Sought

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- Steve Rinehart (Western New York) 917-797-9058
- Liz Amos (Mideast) 814-414-4165
- Chris Cardner (Mid Atlantic) 303-656-5138
- Richard Klossner (Midwest) 303-319-6899
- Larry Hansen (West) 303-927-9143

CROPP Cooperative/Organic Valley is the nation's largest farmerowned organic cooperative. With members throughout New England, the Northeast and Southeast, we offer a stable, competitive organic milk pay price to members. We are forecasting solid growth in these regions and welcome the opportunity to talk with producers about joining our Cooperative.

We offer veterinary support, quality services, organic food, the Organic Trader buy/sell newsletter and inclusive communications from a farmer-owned cooperative with nearly 25 years of organic farming and marketing experience. Our Feed Department sources organic feed purchases for our member operations. Please contact our Regional Coordinators or Farmer Relations for further details.

• In New England, contact John Cleary at (612) 803-9087 or

john.cleary@organicvalley.coop.or Steve Getz at (608) 632-3790 or steve.getz@organicvalley.coop.

- In New York, contact David Hardy at (608) 479-1200 or david. hardy@organicvalley.coop.
- In Pennsylvania/Maryland, contact Peter Miller at (612) 801-3506 or peter.miller@organicvalley.coop.
- In the Southeast, contact Gerry Cohn at (919) 605-5619 or gerry.cohn@organicvalley.coop.

Farmer Relations is available from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. Eastern Monday through Friday at (888) 809-9297 and online at www.farmers.coop.

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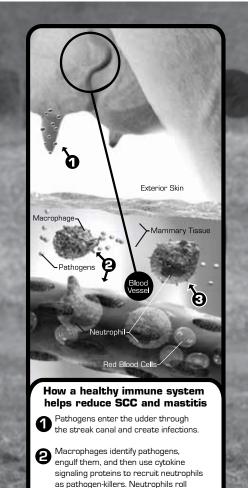
Christine Brodeur Dairylea Cooperative Inc. Dairy Farmers of America, Inc. Northeast Area 1-888-589-6455 ◆

Any buyers looking for organic milk who would like to be listed *in this column for the November 2011 issue, please email the* desired text to Lisa at lmcrory@hughes.net or call 802-234-5524.



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ORGANIC INDUSTRY NEWS

Private label milk- a scourge or a necessity?

Overview by NODPA Staff

he growth of private label brands was probably simultaneous with the growth of Trader Joe's and Whole Foods," says David Wright, a senior associate at the Bellevue, Wash.-based Hartman Group, a research and consulting firm that has been tracking organic shopping trends for the past 15 years. "They really pushed the notions of specialized store brands into the spotlight."

"Private label was part of scaling our business," says Eric Newman, Vice President of Sales

Organic Valley/CROPP Cooperative. Early on, the company decided to embrace the private label market, rather than resist it, knowing if it didn't do so, another supplier would. Now, about one fifth of the co-operative's sales - or about \$100 million - comes from supplying products to private labels,...... (The Organic Challenge, Sustainable Industries)

"Additionally, in order to fulfill a broader consumer need, there is a need for Private Label (or "store") brands of organic milk. The Private Label brands often appeal to consumers who are loyal to their local food retailer and buy products featuring their store's

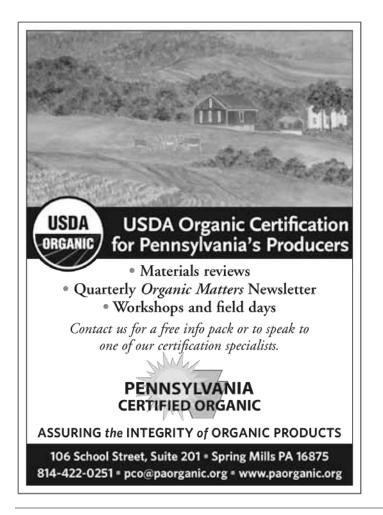
brand." (Aurora Organic)

"While some laud private labels for making organics more accessible and increasing the overall appetite for natural foods, others criticize the grocery giants for profiting from the demand created by trailblazing organic brands. Either way, one thing is certain - if small organic producers are to flourish in this market, they have a fight ahead of them." (Sara Stroud, The Organic Challenge, Sustainable Industries).

"Unfortunately, there is an inherent limitation in private-label organic products: organic consumers tend to want to know where their food is coming from and how it is produced, and private-label products are anonymous by their nature." (Cornucopia Institute)

"The truth is, the industry has gotten bigger and is maturing in some ways," says John Foraker, chief executive of Annie's Homegrown. "The competitive landscape is getting tough for smaller brands. Private label is really bad news if you're not the number one or number two brand."

continued on page 23



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NODPA's 11th Annual Field Days in Cooperstown NY: Organic Dairy: What does the Future Hold?

continued from page 2

how producers can ensure their voice is heard on regulatory, policy and marketplace issues.

After Thursday's education program, attendees will have time to catch up with both new and old friends, and visit the Trade Show during the Social Hour. We will host an Organic Pig Roast for our banquet and afterward will hear from Francis Thicke, our Keynote Speaker. Francis is an organic dairy farmer and soil scientist who ha been a leader in the organic community for many years and is very innovative in his farming and marketing practices. He is a leading advocate for sustainable and organic agriculture and recently ran unsuccessfully for the the position of Secretary of Agriculture for Iowa. Francis will challenge us to take more control of our future as organic dairy producers by sharing his own farming experience and vision for the future. Francis Thicke published his book, "A New Vi sion of Iowa Food and Agriculture" in June, 2010. NODPA's Annua Meeting will follow the keynote presentation.

A producer-only meeting will be held early Friday morning, where producers can speak about their concerns, challenges and successes without fear of their views hindering their relationship with their processors. Beginning at 9 am, workshops will include "Natural Ga Exploration: What impact will it have on Organic Certification?" with Lisa Engelbert, NOFA-NY organic certifier, James Northrup, energy expert, and Paul Allen, PA organic dairy farmer addressing

Troy Bishopp:

Francis Thicke:

Featured Speakers



Troy Bishopp, "The Grass Whisperer" comes to us from Deansboro, NY, and with his family, owns and operates Bishopp Family Farm, a 5th generation, 132 year old farmstead that is home to a Custom Grazing operation that finishes beef and backgrounds feeder cattle on 450 acres of owned and leased native pastures, and is home to an emerging Cow-calf operation. Their beef has been served at President Obama's inaugural dinners, high-end restaurants, even in Japan. In addition, Troy works for the Madison County Soil and Water Conservation District and the Upper Susquehanna Coalition as their regional grazing specialist; is a project leader for a NESARE-funded professional development grazing training project through the Central New York Resource Conservation and Development Council in Norwich NY, writes a monthly column for Lancaster Farming and is President of the Mohawk Valley Toastmasters. To learn more, visit his website: www.thegrasswhisperer.com.



Francis and his wife, Susan, own and operate an 80-cow, grass-based, organic dairy near Fairfield, Iowa. They have a processing plant on their farm where they process all the milk from their cows. They produce bottled milk, cheese and yogurt which they market through grocery stores and restaurants in their local community. All their milk products are sold within four miles of their farm. Francis and Susan's farming operation is considered innovative in many respects, including how they integrate livestock onto the landscape in an ecologically sound way, their value-added dairy processing, the design and management of their grazing system, and their use of alternative energy systems.

In addition to farming, Francis is a soil scientist, author of A New Vision for Iowa Food and Agriculture, Sustainable Agriculture for the 21st Century, 2010; a leader in the national organic community; has served on numerous agricultural state and national boards and advisory groups, and was a 2010 candidate for Iowa Secretary of Agriculture.

ORGANIC INDUSTRY NEWS: 2011 Field Days

y e nas	the group. After a milk break there will be a panel discussion entitled "Advocacy Groups in the Organic Dairy Marketplace: Why they are important and necessary". Panel members for this session include Liana Hoodes, National Organic Coalition's director; organic dairy farmer, Cornucopia Board member and past NOSB member, Kevin Engelbert; OTA Board member, WhiteWave Foods Vice President- -Industry Relations & Organic Stewardship Kelly Shea, organic farmer and past candidate for Iowa Secretary of Agriculture, Francis
y	Thicke, and additional organic leaders. Afterward, we will have lunch, during which time the Trade Show will be open, and there will be the ever-popular door prize drawings for products generously donated by NODPA sponsors and trade show participants.
ns nd 'i- al	We have devoted the whole afternoon to a production based work- shop entitled "Thinking-Man's Grazing: Learning How to Plan your Grazing for Profit, Production and Success." This workshop offers practical, hands-on learning experience on grazing plan strategies and will include examples of farms that have applied these strategies.
e es	Attendees will learn how to plan their grazing ahead of time to meet their personal production goals. Troy Bishopp, who will lead the pre- sentation, is a grazing consultant, a Holistic Management Educator
as	from the Madison Co. NY SWCD/Upper Susquehanna Coalition, and a project leader for a NESARE funded professional development grazing training project through the CNY RC&D Council in
Ş	Norwich, NY. \blacklozenge

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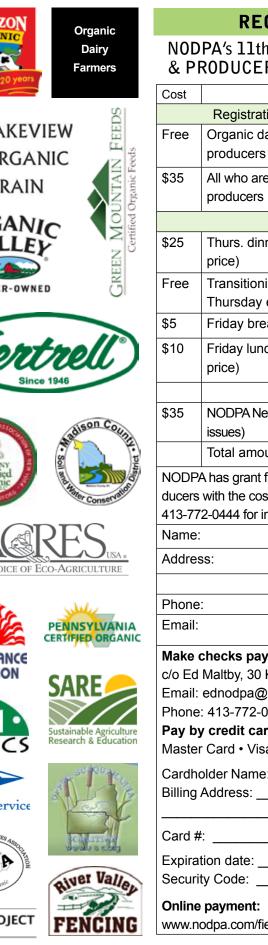
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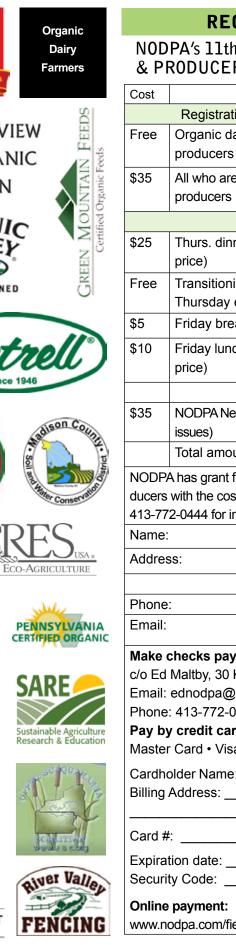
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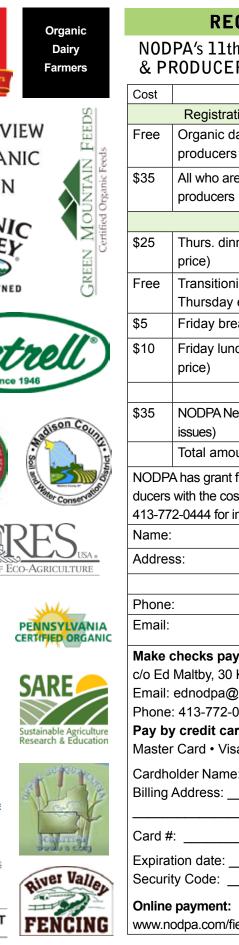






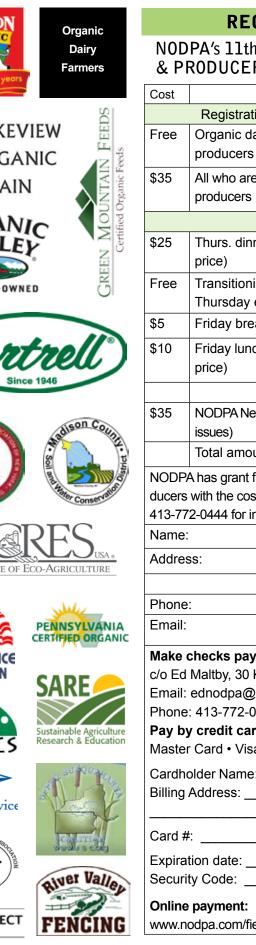


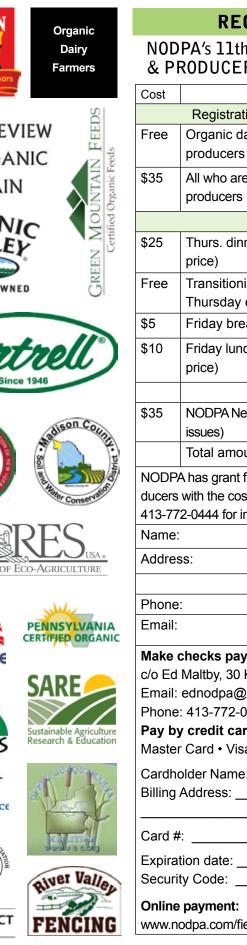












RECYCLING AGRICULTURAL PLASTICS PROJECT Life Cycle Stewardship - a Cornell University Collabora

2011 Field Days Schedule

Thursday, September 29, 2011

9:00 am to noon Farm Tour, Siobhan Griffin's Raindance Farm, 2518 County Highway 35, Schenevus, NY, 12155. Field Days registration will take place after the farm tour.

This event is sponsored by NODPA, NOFA-NY and Organic Valley/ **CROPP** Cooperative.

9:00-9:30 Farm tour registration and breakfast refreshments

9:30-Noon Tour Raindance Organic Farm (www.raindanceorganicfarm. com) and view Siobhan Griffin's organic cheese making operation where she produces Organic Sun Cheese, organic veal, pork, sausage, eggs and more that she sells locally and at farmers markets in and around NYC. Follow the tour with a pasture based 'Reading the Landscape' workshop presented by Troy Bishopp, grazing specialist, SWCD/Upper Susquehanna Coalition, where you will learn how to assess whether your pastures are moving forward or backward in productivity and profitability by monitoring (assessing) the percentage of forage ground cover, biological activity, plant species diversity, earthworm and dung beetle populations, and more.

12:30 -1:30 NODPA Field Days Registration and Lunch

Banquet Hall at Cooperstown Beaver Valley Cabins and Campsites, 138 Towers Rd., Milford, NY 13807

1:30 - 3:00 Facts and Fiction: Demystifying Private Label Milk

What we need to know about private label milk and whether it impacts pay price. Panel: Peter Miller, Organic Valley; Kelly Shea, Horizon Organic; and Upstate Niagara representatives (invited)

3:30 - 5:00 Producer Meeting: (Open to all Field Days Participants)

5:00 - 6:00 Social Hour and Trade Show: light refreshments and time to visit the tradeshow

6:00 – 7:00 Banquet Dinner: Organic Pig Roast

7:00 – 8:00 Keynote Speaker: Francis Thicke, organic dairy farmer, leader in the organic industry, author and former candidate for Iowa Secretary of Agriculture discusses the future challenges and opportunities facing Organic Dairy.

Directions

From the West (Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica): Take I-90 to Exit 30 (Herkimer); take State Route 28 South into Cooperstown; turn right at "T" intersection and continue to follow Rte 28S approximately 4 miles; go past McDonalds, Pizza Hut and traffic light; take next right onto Seminary Road; follow 11/2 mile to 'T' junction. Turn left on Towers Road; Beaver Valley is 1 mile on left.

From the East (Albany, New England): Follow I-90 West to New York State; stay on I-90 W through Albany to Exit 25A; follow I-88 toward Binghamton; take exit 17; follow State Rte 28 N for 12-13 miles. Go past the Cooperstown Dreams Park on the right; take next left onto Seminary Road; follow 11/2 mile to 'T' junction. Turn left on Towers Road; Beaver Valley is 1 mile on left.

From the South (Binghamton and eastern PA): Follow I-88 East into Oneonta; take Exit 17 and follow State Route 28 North 12-13 miles. Go past the Cooperstown Dreams Park on the right; take next left onto Seminary Road; follow 11/2 mile to 'T' junction. Turn left on Towers Road; Beaver Valley is 1 mile on left.

Friday, September 30, 2011

8:00 – 9:00 NODPA Annual Meeting:

- Welcome from Rick Segalla, NODPA President
- NODPA Year in Review, Ed Maltby, NODPA Executive Director
- Report from the regions and a FOOD Farmers Update

6:30 - 9:00 am Continental Breakfast and Trade Show, banquet hall.

7:00 – 8:30 Producer-Only Meeting (location to be announced)

7:30 - 8:30 YouTube video on Economic Impacts of Heavy Industrial Activities in the Town of Ulysses, PA, a one-hour video on Natural Gas Exploration with Carolyn Knapp and Carol French, two dairy farmers from Bradford County, PA who give a comprehensive, boots-onthe-ground tour of the positives and negatives of natural gas exploration, banquet hall.

9:00 - 10:30 Natural Gas Exploration: What impact will it have on Organic Certification? Panel Speakers: James Northrup, oil and gas industry expert, Lisa Engelbert, NOFA-NY Certifier, Paul Allen, PA organic dairy farmer.

10:30 - 10:45 Milk Break and Trade Show

10:45 – 12:15 Advocacy Groups in the Organic Dairy Marketplace: Why they are important and necessary. Facilitator: Liana Hoodes, National Organic Coalition. Panel: Francis Thicke, and Kevin Engelbert, dairy farmers; Kelly Shea, Horizon Organic.

12:30 – 2:00 Lunch, Trade Show and Door Prize Drawing

2:00 - 4:00 Thinking-man's grazing: Learning how to plan your grazing for profit, production and success. This workshop offers practical, hands-on learning experience on grazing plan strategies and will include examples of farms that have applied these methods. Attendees will learn how to plan their grazing ahead of time to meet their personal production goals. Troy Bishopp, grazing specialist, SWCD/Upper Susquehanna Coalition.

4:00 pm Meeting ends

Accommodations:

Beaver Valley is offering special rates for NODPA Field Days participants. To make reservations, call 800-726-7314 or 607-293-7324. To view your options, visit:

www.beavervalleycampground.com

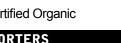
- Campsites with water, electric and sewer are \$20.00 per night
- 1 bedroom log cabin trailers with sleeping loft sleeps up to 4 adults, \$62.50 per night. Bedroom has 2 sets of bunk beds; one set has a double mattress with a twin bunk on top and the other has twin mattresses. The loft has two twin mattresses on a carpeted floor. The cabin has a kitchen, bathroom, dining area and front porch. It's located within a few yards of the banquet hall. Linens are not provided, so you will **need to** bring your own.

There are also extensive lodging options to choose from in the area: motels, inn and suites hotels, bed & breakfasts and even historic inns. For a wide selection visit: www.thisiscooperstown.com, or use www.expedia. com or www.travelocity.com

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NODPA NEWS

REGISTRATION

NODPA's 11th ANNUAL FIELD DAYS & PRODUCER MEETING & DINNER

Cost		Qty.	Total
	Registration: Thursday & Frid	lay	
Free	Organic dairy & transitioning		
	producers & families		
\$35	All who aren't organic dairy		
	producers		
	Meals		
\$25	Thurs. dinner (under 11, half price)		
Free	Transitioning farm member,		
1166	Thursday evening dinner		
\$5	Friday breakfast (7:30-9 am)		
\$10	Friday lunch (under 11, half		
	price)		
\$35	NODPA News Subscription (6		
	issues)		
	Total amount enclosed:		
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	with the cost of attending Field Da	ays. C	all
	2-0444 for info.		
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	ednodpa@comcast.net	2400	
	: 413-772-0444; Fax: 866-554-9	9483	
Pay by credit card. Circle type: Master Card • Visa			
Cardholder Name: Billing Address:			
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Expiration date:			
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Online	payment:		
www.no	odpa.com/fielddays_registration_2	2011.s	html

ORGANIC INDUSTRY NEWS

Private Label: Overview

continued from page 16

Industry professionals have many different views on the role of private label products within the organic and natural foods industry. Organic dairy producers have many questions on who profits from private label milk and its role in their industry. They question whether the highly competitive prices and short contracts give them long term market security or undermine their ability to capture a greater share of different approaches to the role it plays in their business model. the retail dollar or benefit from the consumers' willingness to pay extra for organic products because of the environmental and health benefits Below, Organic Valley's Eric Newman gives CROPP/Organic Valof the organic production systems. With retail mark-up on organic ley's perspective.

Private Label's Role

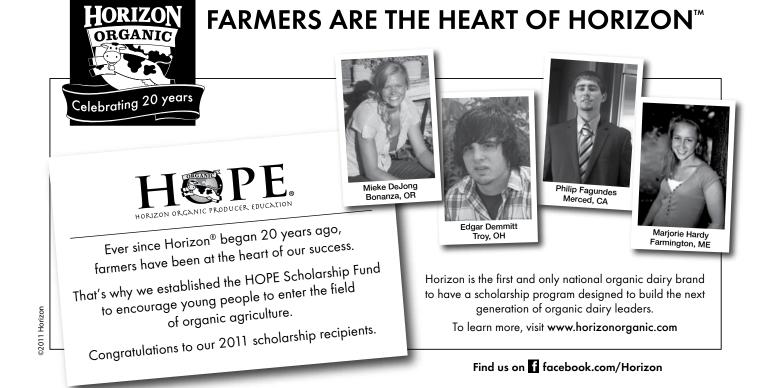
By Eric Newman, Vice President of Sales Organic Valley/CROPP Cooperative

Private Label is a growing business not without its controversies, a balanced approach to utilize and inventory our fluid milk. challenges and benefits. As a partnership strategy, it has evolved Our approach to private label milk sales calls to mind the story of greatly since its first appearance as "retailer controlled" brands. the three-legged stool. Branded sales, bulk tanker and private label/ With Organic in particular, private label allows companies to partingredient sales are the foundation of our marketing and sales stratner with strategic retail customers, reach additional markets in times of over supply and make organics more accessible. products. Our private label business has consistently achieved the In our case at CROPP Cooperative, equally as important, it also alsame or higher net income than the same Organic Valley branded lows us to better support our more than 1,600 farmer owners across products. Private label costs less to market because retailers handle the country with additional markets to help balance our supply and marketing for their private label products. For branded sales, sales provide stability for them, their families and communities, in each of and marketing expenses can run from 10 to 17 percent of the their regions. CROPP Cooperative in its second year began selling

egy. Net profit targets are the same for our private label and branded wholesale price, depending on the product category and strategy. private labels including the now defunct "North Farm" brand and "Tree of Life" cheeses. Specifically, our private label strategy has enabled us to achieve the following goals over the past 15 years, to great success:

Today, private label milk sales represent 75 percent of the conventional fluid milk market. Only in the past 15 years have national fluid milk companies such as CROPP Cooperative with the Organic Valley brand established themselves in that channel with any significant market share. Borden Dairy Company failed at its attempt. However, Land O'Lakes, Horizon, Organic Valley and Lactaid have all been successful in this arena. National fluid milk brand development accelerated when Organic Valley launched ultra pasteurized organic milk in 1998. During the early days of organic milk marketing, there were short code dates and lots of spoilage. Ultra pasteurized milk delivered high-quality product to consumers with the best codes in the market place, bringing organic milk to the National table.

Our private label business has achieved and exceeded our net While the brands grew and competed for market share, which is the profit goals every single year for the past 15 years. most expensive part of selling branded products, retailers began to focus on their own private label dairy offerings. They began to recognize Private label should be looked at as an opportunity and a way to there was a future for processing organic milk in their plants and sold develop more business, security and profit for our farmers. Selling under their own brands. Retailers with captive dairies include Kroger, branded products is part of an excellent strategy for the cooperative, but Safeway, H-E-B, Publix, ShopRite, Harris Teeter, Lowes, Raley's, Save it's expensive, especially when competing with public companies that Mart and others. Most of these retailers are bottling organic milk today. seem to have endless financial resources at their disposal. Diversity is a So back at Organic Valley, private label sales also allow us more room key strategy for CROPP and private label plays an important role.





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dairy branded fluid product ranging from 30-40%, the private label market has a competitive advantage in the dairy case and encourages brands to have in-store promotions to match store brand retail pricing, which bears none of the burden of marketing, policy work protecting the integrity of organic, or brand development.

The upcoming NODPA Field Days features a panel discussion including Peter Miller (CROPP Cooperative/Organic Valley, Northeast Regional Pool Manager), and Kelly Shea (Vice President--Industry Relations & Organic Stewardship, WhiteWave Foods) plus representatives from Aurora Dairy (invited) and Upstate Niagara (invited) that will examine the practical realities of private label milk and why the two companies have

to balance our milk supply and secure a stable market for our farmer owners-the farm families who produce our milk in each region. In 2010, private label sales totaled \$100 million or about one-fifth of our total sales. Additionally, our ingredient and bulk sales help round out

- Create a relationship and regular communication with our retail customers who purchase branded and private label products.
- Develop scale and support much-needed production minimum volumes at our many HTST milk plants that cannot process our brand efficiently without the private label volumes.
- Support our continued sales growth during the recent recession when consumers moved from purchasing branded products to private label to save money. We were glad our volume was steady and, while the OV brand declined, the private label grew, which insured a market for our farmers. As the recession has eased, branded milk business is growing again.

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ORGANIC PRODUCTION: FEATURED FARM

Radiance Dairy, Fairfield, Iowa Following Principles of Ecology from Land Management

continued from page 1

heaven, and producing as much of their own energy as they can using solar, wind, geothermal, and gravity systems. Their farm is a little too far south to grow small grains as successfully as Northern Iowa, but Francis is going to add that enterprise to his dairy operation; growing more and more of his own small grains every year.

Staffing on Radiance Dairy

The total number of employees on the farm is 3 full time and 3 part time. Francis and Susan are full time employees; Francis is involved with the daily chores and overall maintenance and management, and Susan handles all the paperwork on orders, deliveries, and helps with milking and cheese making. They have one full-time



Radiance Dairy has been managing a pasture based perennial crop cover for 15 years; "soil erosion has been virtually eliminated, and soil productivity continues to improve", says Francis, "We are rebuilding the farm's ecological capital that had previously been lost through intensive row cropping" ('A New Vision for Iowa Food and

employee who lives in a separate house on the farm and works on the cow/crops end of things. The three part-time employees work mostly in the processing plant and one employee helps out some with milking.

Herd Production, Growth, and Marketing

Over the years the Thickes have grown their herd to meet the growing local demand for their products. They tend to expand 5-10% per year and are currently milking about 80 cows. With a land base of 456 acres (220 of which were added last year), they can afford to expand a little more if the market for their value added products continue to grow. Estimated production per cow is at about 10,000 lbs per year. All of their milk is processed on the farm and sold locally with an estimated production of about 2000 gallons of milk per week.

Radiance Dairy fills a niche market within their community; their products are sold in two grocery stores and about a dozen restaurants, all within a 5-mile radius of the farm! Their milk is sold as bottled milk (whole, 2%, and skim), cream, yogurt (whole and skim), cheese (Jack, Panir, and Ricotta), and a soft

Agriculture, section 15). The 456-acre farm now has 120 acres designated to a grazing system consisting of sixty 2-acre paddocks. Another 130 acres, taken first for hay, is used later in the season when additional pasture is needed. There are three groups of animals managed on pasture; the milk cows, the dry cows & bred heifers, and heifers under 1 year of age. The grazing season starts the first week of April and continues well into October at which point they start to offer stockpiled forage, which allows their animals to continue harvesting their own feed in November and even into December, depending upon snow cover.

serve liquid mix that some local restaurants use in the soft serve

ice cream machines. They are committed to selling locally, even

though they are often approached about selling their products in

other cities. Radiance Dairy products are priced reasonably, mak-

ing sure that the Thickes can cover their production costs and

to other organic dairy products in the store.

Grazing System

have some left over to live on. Their retail prices are comparable

During the grazing season the milk cows are given new pasture every 12 hours (1-acre paddocks for about 80 cows), and fed some dry hay and 5-6 lbs of grain, consisting of barley, wheat, oats and extrudent soybeans. Most of the grains are purchased locally, but Francis is hoping to grow all of his own grains in the future. In the past, they had grown some corn, but at some point they found low levels of GMO contamination. As a result, Francis took corn out of the ration completely and switched to small grains. Adjacent to their parlor is a room with a roller mill where



the grains are cracked and fed at every milking.

Francis uses the 'old fashioned' method of paying attention to the manure and alters the grain and forage ration according what leaves the cow on the other end. To complement the forages and concentrates, cows are offered Redmonds Salt and kelp

Come to the 11th Annual NODPA Field Days and Annual Meeting in Milford, NY where Francis Thicke will be the Keynote Speaker (Thursday evening, September 29th). For a full agenda for the two-day event, please see page 20.

along with a free choice mineral trough with 15-18 different miner als available in a cafeteria style (as recommended by Helfter Fed

In the winter, the cows are fed dry hay and they increase vol and protein level in the grain mix is increased. As a back-up they can also make baleage for their animals if they run into wet spell during the having season, but they find this to be energy intensive than square baling. A winter feed ration co of 10-12 lbs of grain and alfalfa/grass hay. Cows are outwin on pasture and get some shelter in a bedded pack barn. Mos the manure stays out on pasture and the bedding pack manure needed the most.

Livestock Health

Calves are started in the barn and are given access to pasture gets composted and applied on the farm where the nutrients are even before weaning. They are fed 1 gallons a day, put on grain as soon as possible, and are weaned at 3 months of age. Over the years the Thickes have experimented with various ways of feeding their calves; from a group feeder to using a nurse cow to indi-Francis has a basic plan for keeping cows healthy: don't push vidual bottle feeding. There are occasions when putting groups of them hard for production, feed them a high forage diet and calves on nurse cows works for them, but since they do not have feed them as much pasture forage as possible during the grazing a seasonal operation they often do not have enough calves at one season, and don't vaccinate. The Thickes don't have a veterinarian continued on page 26 near them that understands organic production but will call on

their local veterinarian for emergencies. They usually spend only \$100- \$200 per year on vet expenses.

For the rare case of mastitis, they like to strip the cow out frequently throughout the day, apply a peppermint liniment lotion on the udder, and offer Reiki treatments (Reiki is a Japanese

iner-	technique for stress reduction and relaxation that also promotes
eds).	healing; Francis is a Reiki practitioner). Most cases of mastitis
lume	are gone by the next milking as long as they are quick to respond.
o plan,	When a cow first calves, they give the cow Calcium, a probiotic
) a	bolus, Reiki, and make sure that they are eating well. Once in a
more	while they will get a cow with a hoof injury or infection, at which
onsists	point they will use Dr Karreman's approach of applying Betadine
tered	and sugar followed by wrapping the hoof or, for more minor
st of	bruises, applying 10% topical iodine.
1170	Calves are started in the barn and are given access to pasture

FEATURED FARM

continued from page 25

time to make that work. If a calf gets scours, they turn to electrolytes and other products by Crystal Creek, a company in Wisconsin that produces and markets livestock nutritional products.

Genetics and Breeding

The Thickes breed primarily with bulls, saving the bulls out of their best cows and using AI when they are interested in outside genetics. They have recently been focusing on polled genetics and are interested in finding a polled Jersey bull that is 'double polled' to quicken their evolution towards having a polled dairy herd.

To determine pregnancy and approximate due dates, Francis will bump his cows. He can generally tell when a cow is 60 days from calving this way.

Francis estimates that most of the cows that leave the farm are usually older cows that become 'family cows' to individuals all over the state. They usually keep all of their heifer calves, but when there is an overflow, they will sell some springing heifers.

Energy efficiency on the farm

With on-farm processing, the energy needs on Radiance Dairy are high; but they are gradually putting renewable systems in place, setting an example that Francis hopes others will follow. "We have an agriculture that is highly dependent on cheap

fossil fuels in a world of escalating fossil fuel prices", says Francis in his recently published book 'A New Vision For Iowa Food and Agriculture'. "Without cheap oil, our current agriculture and food system will become imperiled and may fail us. Yet, we seem oblivious to how we are going to power agriculture in the future."

Currently, Radiance Dairy has a solar powered watering system Currently, Radiance Dairy has a solar powered watering system that pumps water from their pond to a storage tank above their pastures,

supplying water to their 60 paddocks and saving them an estimated \$150/month in energy bills. They have also installed a solar hot water system that preheats the water for the water heater that supplies their barn and processing plant, reducing their propane use significantly. The next system they are looking into is a 30 Kilowatt wind turbine, which will offset the farm's electricity usage. Staff from the Practical Farmers of Iowa recently performed an energy audit of the farm, so Francis and Susan are going to start monitoring the energy used and saved

from renewable energy systems on the farm.

Contributions, Resources, & Thoughts for the Future

Prior to establishing his current organic dairy farm, Francis earned a Ph.D. in soil fertility and has served as a National Program Leader for Soil Science for the USDA Extension Service in Washington, D.C.. Francis has also been active in numerous ways over the years on both a local and a national level. Some recent or ongoing activities include:

- Recently authored a book, titled 'A New Vision for Iowa Food and Agriculture, which can be downloaded for free from their website: www.radiancedairy.com
- Ran for Iowa Secretary of Agriculture in 2010 (though he did not win the election, he drew a lot of attention to agricultural on a state and national level)
- Past member of the Organic Farming Research Foundation (OFRF) board and current member of Cornucopia Institute's Policy Advisory Panel.
- 2011 Keynote Speaker at the NODPA Field Days, September 29& 30, and at the Acres USA Conference and Trade Show, December 8-19 (see calendar for more information).

As farmers who are truly 'walking the talk', Francis and Susan

'We have an agriculture that is current agriculture and food system we are going to power agriculture in the future.'

offer tours of their operation to many groups throughout the year including elementary students, college students, and fellow dairy farmers. Since there are only two dairy farms in his county, most of the networking and information that the Thickes absorb is gleaned from attending grazing and organic conferences and reading publication such as Graze Magazine, Dairy Trade Magazines, ODairy list serve and the NODPA News.

When asked what he thought the organic dairy industry needs to address in order to better serve

organic livestock producers, Francis said, "I think we need a concerted research effort focused on organic livestock health. There are lots of practices and products used by organic livestock producers for which we have little or no verification of efficacy. I would like to see researchers team up with organic farmers to verify what works best. I also think that organic livestock producers need to continue sharing their new innovations with each other and with researchers, because most innovations in organic farming come from the farm level."

"... glad we tried it because we are totally happy with it." – Leon Corse



- "The main benefit of Udder Comfort[™] is the milk quality," says fifth generation dairy farmer Leon Corse. He and his wife Linda and their daughter Abbie milk 50 to 60 cows at Corse Farm Dairy in southern Vermont, which was certified organic in 2008. "Since we've been organic, we get pretty terrific quality premiums, and that made SCC an even greater focus than it was before.
- "Historically, our SCC was up in the 150 to 200,000 range. Our numbers for the last 12 months show averages of 95,000 and as low as 75,000 in the first few months of 2010. It's been a gradual decline since we've been using Udder Comfort consistently.
- "We use Udder Comfort on any cow with a known high SCC, unusual swelling or any flakes. We apply it after both milkings for a few days. We monitor bulk tanks and cell counts from the milk company, and we test suspicious guarters and also all fresh cows for SCC levels. If high, we put Udder Comfort on for 2 to 4 days to take care of it.
- "I was asked to give a quality milk presentation at the NOFA Vermont Winter Conference in 2010. Part of my preparation was to figure out our quality results for 2009. The interesting number I came up with was: On 956,000 total pounds shipped, we received \$26,187 in quality premiums for all 4 measures—SCC is a very significant portion of that.

highly dependent on cheap fossil fuels in a world of escalating fossil fuel prices. Without cheap oil, our will become imperiled and may fail us. Yet, we seem oblivious to how

-- Francis Thicke

CORSE FARM DAIRY, LLC, Whitingham, VT **LEON AND LINDA CORSE & daughter ABBIE** 60 cows - Certified Organic - RHA: 16,600 lbs. - SCC: 75,000 "Initially, I was somewhat skeptical about what to expect from using Udder Comfort, but I'm glad I was willing to give it a try because we are totally happy with it. "The best way to see what it does, is to pick out a couple cows that have got a cell count problem and try Udder Comfort on them, and see what you get for results." UDDER COMFORT **Quality Udders Make Quality Milk** Keep the milk in the system 🌱 1.888.773.7153 1.613.543.3263 uddercomfort.com Call to locate a distributor near you. For external application to the udder only, after milking, as an essential component of udder management. Always wash and dry teats thoroughly before milking.

SEPTEMBER 2011

Organic Industry News

Hurricane Irene – After the Storm: How can you help

By Lisa McCrory

y the time you read this article, Hurricane Irene's destruction will be a few weeks old. Most farmers will have made contact with FEMA and other organizations and are probably still assessing their damages. We know that funds are scarce and if a farmer gets some state or federal assistance or insurance payment it won't come close to recovering their losses. Homes, businesses and farms were affected in CT, MA, VT, NH, NY, RI and NJ with the bulk of the storm having its greatest impact in VT.

In a recent Odairy post, someone, after reading a NY Times article about a VT farm that was devastated, asked how they

can help their fellow farmers. NODPA staff looked for resources in VT and the neighboring states specific to farm relief and found very little outside of Vermont. If you know of other organizations that NODPA should be promoting, please contact Lisa McCrory by email or phone at Lmccrory@hughes.net or 802-234-5524.

Below is a list of organizations in VT and NY that are raising funds to offer assistance directly to farmers.

1. NOFA Vermont's Farmer Emergency Fund was established in 1997 to assist organic farmers adversely affected by natural and unnatural disasters like the recent flooding and damage from Irene. We anticipate many requests for funds after this disaster, so all donations are welcome. Grants and





NODPA NEWS

zero-percent-interest loans are awarded to farmers in need as funds are available.

To donate, please contact Kirsten Bower at the NOFA office; Kirsten@nofavt.org or 802-434-4122 ext 16 or send your donations to: NOFA-VT's Farmer Emergency Fund, PO Box 697, Richmond, VT 05477. To learn more about their program, go to www.nofavt.org

2. New York FarmNet is a comprehensive program that provides farm families with a network of information, contacts and services to aid them in times of crisis. FarmNet staff offer financial and personal counseling to New York farmers during times of adversity, all at no cost to the farmer. To contribute to FarmNet, please send monetary donations to NY Farm Net, 415 Warren Hall, Ithaca, NY 14853-7801. To learn more about

continued on paged 32

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ORGANIC INDUSTRY NEWS

Fracking

continued from page 10

oil can escape, a proppant is used, which is usually small grains ofmaterial such as sand. After all this is done, oil and gas is able to flow freely from the well.

Potential problems that organic producers may face from shale gas development:

1. Groundwater pollution

Natural Gas Exploration can lead to the pollution of streams and stock ponds with methane, road run-off from heavy trucking, drilling fluids, frack water, and flowback. Any of one of these can sicken livestock, pollute the soil with toxins and cause loss of organic certification. What if water becomes unfit to drink? Most upstate municipalities draw their water from underground aquifers, lakes and steams. Most rural properties depend on private water wells for their personal and agricultural needs. Experts suggest that over time most of the toxic underground water will find its way to the surface through fissures,



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NODPA NEWS

rusted pipes, cracked cement, and conduits of missing and unplugged water and gas wells.

2. Physical and chemical impacts on farmland Physical impacts include compaction, erosion and fragmentation of agricultural land (fields are too small to farm). Chemical impacts include contamination, radiation and heavy metals.

3. Trucking

The intensity of truck traffic in a shale gas area can complicate deliveries of supplies and products to market. It can raise the cost of transportation, and pollute streams.

4. Fracking flow back waste can be spread on roads as "deicer" which, over time, can leach into fields at toxic levels.

These topics and more, will be discussed at the NODPA Field Days, (Friday, September 30 from 9:00 am - 10:30 am) including what you can do to mitigate the downsides. In the interim, there are a number of Power Point presentations online that address the potential negative impacts of horizontal hydrofracking:

- "Fracking in the Foodshed": http://my.brainshark.com/Fracking-in-the-Foodshed-5064306
- Presentations by Chip Northrup: http://my.brainshark.com/Search.aspx?slice=1&searchtext =chiptex&sortby=views&msg=1

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Fly Predators work better than anything lse we've tried. Even with the heav ains last summer, we still had good rol, while others in the area had es. Our milk producti

–Theresa and Delmar Westaby, C-R View Dairy Stockton, IL, Organic Valley Dairy Members

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SEPTEMBER 2011

and a planet that supports a rich diversity of life. Sound science The Northeast Organic Farming Associations have a history of guides our efforts to secure changes in government policy, correpresenting producers, gardeners and consumers on regional porate practices, and consumer choices that will protect and imand state policy and issues, and have partnered with national prove the health of our environment globally, nationally, and in coalitions to have an input in Washington DC. They have a great communities throughout the United States. In short, UCS seeks ability to mobilize consumers to defend the rights of organic a great change in humanity's stewardship of the earth. Organizaproducers. tions like Union of Concerned Scientists provide the necessary When we look at the number of membership organizations that data and perspective that can be used by the National Organic represent and are controlled by organic producers there are Standards Board and the USDA NOP.

C) Beyond Pesticides

Beyond Pesticides (formerly National Coalition Against the the other ODPA's have developed strong relationships with con-Misuse of Pesticides) works with allies in protecting public sumer organization through its membership in NOC and with health and the environment to lead the transition to a world conventional agriculture through its membership with NEFU. free of toxic pesticides. Beyond Pesticides has historically taken NODPA is able to present its membership with a distillation of a two-pronged approach to the pesticide problem by identifythe different positions and how they relate to organic dairy, and, ing the risks of conventional pest management practices and with FOOD Farmers, provide a united producer voice on napromoting non-chemical and least-hazardous management tional issues when appropriate, as with the Access to Pasture and alternatives. The organization's primary goal is to effect change the Origin of Livestock rules. FOOD Farmers has also been able through local action, assisting individuals and communityto provide a contact point for media and routinely disseminates based organizations to stimulate discussion on the hazards of information on organic dairy to a wide audience. toxic pesticides, while providing information on safer alterna-The recent controversy over using antibiotics in fruit trees has tives. Beyond Pesticides has sought to bring to a policy forum in caused some ad-hoc groups to be established. Organic Farming Washington, DC, state capitals, and local governing bodies the Agency for Relationship Marketing (OFARM) and Organically pesticide problem and solutions we have become aware of on a Grown Company (OGC) can and do represent producer interests day-to-day basis. Beyond Pesticides provides useful information but are primarily marketing organizations and have little capacity on pesticides and alternatives to their use, topics also covered in Beyond Pesticides' quarterly news magazine, Pesticides and in the policy arena. You; Daily News blog; and, the bi-monthly bulletin, School Many, if not all organizations, speak to the role of producers and ers on their board. Producers, however, generally have little say in the development of policies for organizations whose priorities and actions might be influenced by funders' interest, consumer concerns, staff capacity, media sound bites, and time. Many

Pesticide Monitor. Beyond Pesticides believes that people must the need to recognize their involvement; many even have produchave a voice in decisions that affect them directly. They believe decisions should not be made for us by chemical companies or by decision makers who either do not have all of the facts or refuse to consider them. Organizations like Beyond Pesticides provide the necessary data and perspective that can be used by organizations call themselves "member organizations" but are not the National Organic Standards Board and the USDA NOP. governed by the members of the organization. Producers need to be informed and inform others of their interest and issues. The 4. Producer Organizations development of new, or changes to existing, policy and regulations need to be detailed and compatible with existing laws. They These organizations will be the most familiar to producers: require appropriate knowledge and expertise of the subject plus Farm Bureau and National Farmers Union are the two with an understanding of what policy can be achieved in the economnational coverage and representation in Washington, DC. Farm ic, social or political climate. Individual producers need to be Bureau, as a national organization, is very much influenced by conventional agriculture but its many different state chapters well-enough informed to provide the more global goal that they want achieved, for example access to pasture regulation that will can identify and promote more local issues of concern that are common to all production practices. The state chapter can be be consistently interpreted and will allow for legal prosecution of a very active proponent for organic and sustainable agriculture those that don't comply. Although keeping informed takes time, issues, as evidenced by the Massachusetts Farm Bureau's supit will pay off in the long run. Even if you prefer to spend your port for raw milk legislation and New England Farmers Union time farming, don't sweat the details of policy or regulation but having a complete section in their policy handbook on organics be well enough informed to hold organizations accountable for and consumer cooperatives. the policy positions and tactics they use to achieve them. \blacklozenge

ORGANIC INDUSTRY NEWS

Organic community advocates

continued from page 8

2. Citizen watchdog groups who concentrate on consumer education and activism

This is a very broad and varied group of organizations that play the very important role of publicizing issues through the traditional and ever-evolving social media. These organizations have a direct mission to influence large numbers of food consumers who want to play an active role in determining the future quality and content of their food. They are the groups that enable individuals and organizations to generate the millions of comments now needed to influence regulatory agencies and to get the attention of the White House. They attract and grab headlines to push their message and directly confront their highly financed opponents with guerilla tactics and media sensationalism to protect many critical issues that surround organics.

The three more prominent organizations are:

A) Food and Water Watch (FWW)

Food & Water Watch works to ensure the food, water, and fish we consume is safe, accessible and sustainably produced. So we can all enjoy and trust in what we eat and drink, they help people take charge of where their food comes from, keep clean, affordable, public tap water flowing freely to homes, protect the environmental quality of oceans, force government to do its job protecting citizens, and educate people about the importance of keeping the global commons — our shared resources — under public control. FWW envisions a world where all people have access to enough affordable, healthy, and wholesome food and clean water to meet their basic needs - a world in which governments are accountable to their citizens and manage essential resources sustainably.

B) Organic Consumers Association (OCA)

OCA is an online and grassroots non-profit 501(c)3 public interest organization campaigning for health, justice, and sustainability. The OCA deals with crucial issues of food safety, industrial agriculture, genetic engineering, children's health, corporate accountability, Fair Trade, environmental sustainability and other key topics. They promote themselves as being the only organization in the US focused on promoting the views and interests of the nation's estimated 76 million organic and socially responsible consumers.

The OCA represents over one million members, subscribers and volunteers, including several thousand businesses in the natural foods and organic marketplace. Their US and international policy board is broadly representative of the organic, family farm, environmental, and public interest community.

C) Cornucopia Institute

The Cornucopia Institute is a tax-exempt 501(c)(3) public interest group that engages in educational activities supporting the ecological principles and economic wisdom underlying sustainable and organic agriculture. Through research and investigations on agricultural issues, The Cornucopia Institute provides needed information to consumers, family farmers, and the media.

3. Organizations that concentrate on particular issues and legal challenges

In a litigious society that relies on legal challenges to balance biased regulations, organic and sustainable agriculture interests are very well represented by a few groups who are badly underfunded.

A) Center for Food Safety (CFS)

The most active and consistent defender of the legal interests of organic producers and consumers is the Center for Food Safety, who uses the law to defend the correct and consistent implementation of laws; defend the appropriate process of consultation with stakeholders and investigation of the that is required prior to introducing or changing regulations (for example the required scientific investigation and verification of how GMO's affect the environment); and in some cases, slow down the process to allow for adequate representation of a broad diversity of views, including organic. CFS is a non-profit public interest and environmental advocacy membership organization established in 1997 by its sister organization, International Center for Technology Assessment, for the purpose of challenging harmful food production technologies and promoting sustainable alternatives. CFS combines multiple tools and strategies in pursuing its goals, including litigation and legal petitions for rulemaking, legal support for various sustainable agriculture and food safety constituencies, as well as public education, grassroots organizing and media outreach.

B) Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS)

Organic regulation is based on scientific analysis of production practices and inputs. UCS is a nonprofit partnership of scientists and citizens combining rigorous scientific analysis, innovative policy development, and effective citizen advocacy to achieve practical environmental solutions.

Established in 1969, UCS seeks to ensure that all people have clean air, energy, and transportation, as well as food that is produced in a safe and sustainable manner. UCS strives for a future that is free from the threats of global warming and nuclear war,

NODPA NEWS

depressingly few. Organic dairy is the strongest with NODPA, WODPA and MODPA and their umbrella organization Federation of Organic Dairy Farmers (FOOD Farmers). NODPA and

SEPTEMBER 2011

ORGANIC PRODUCTION

Irene Relief

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New York FarmNet, visit their website at www.nyfarmnet.org.

3. Vermont Community Foundation:

> www.vermontcf.org/give-now Established by the Vermont Community Foundation to support Hurricane Irene recovery efforts, there are two specific funds vou can contribute to:

- Vermont Farm Disaster Relief Fund- Provides grant support to farms of any size that have sustained losses in the wake of Hurricane Irene.
- Special and Urgent Needs Fund: Irene Recovery - Providesgrants to nonprofit organizations in the hardest hit

communities, and pools and deploys donations in the coming weeks and months as specific needs become clearer.

If you would like to donate by check, please make it pay-



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- Higher vields
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- Helps breakdown manure faster (less flies, more dung beetles, earthworms, and nitrogen in the soil)
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- Fish & Seaweed contains macro and micronutrients, amino acids, vitamins, trace elements, trace minerals, enzymes, naturally occurring growth promoters, and omega oils
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able to: The Vermont Community Foundation and mail to: P.O. Box 30, Middlebury, VT 05753. Please write the

name of the fund you would like to support in the memo

NODPA NEWS



section. For more information, please call: 802-388-3355.

4. Center for an Agricultral Economy's Vermont Farm Fund **Emergency Loan Program**

In light of the devastation that Hurricane Irene has wreaked on farms statewide, the Center for an Agricultural Economy has launched a zero interest loan program for farms in need. Donations to this fund accepted.

Website:

http://hardwickagriculture.org/programs.html E-mail: center@hardwickagriculture.org Phone: (802) 472-5840 Mail: PO Box 451, 41 South Main Street, Hardwick, Vermont 05843

5. VT Irene Flood Relief fund: Founded by Montpelier resident Todd Bailey, the fund is committed to distributing 100% of donations to Vermont businesses in need. To make your tax-deductible contribution, To make your tax-deductible contribution, please make your check payable to:

CVCAC/VT Irene Fund

Mailing address is: CVCAC, ATTN: VT Irene FRF, 195 US RT 302-Berlin, Barre, VT 05641 Or visit their website: www.vtirenefund.org •

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By Neal Kinsey

Our company is not in the fertilizer or lime business. We do not make any profits from the sale of the actual lime or fertilizers we recommend to our clients. We sell advice and those we have helped the most by that advice remain as our best clients. If the advice we give is bad, it would soon become evident and many of our clients who have been with us for years would have gone elsewhere.

There are very influential people in agricultural thinking that will strongly disagree with what is being written in this ad. Some seriously believe the program we are advocating is just another ruse to try and be different enough that farmers and growers will think they should send soil tests to us instead some other consultant. However, our business is not about seeing how many people we can get to send us soil samples. We want to educate our clients so that they know the value of doing what the detailed soil analysis we use shows should be done for building and maintaining the fertility of each soil. Our real goal is to become a reliable source of information in order to work with each client concerning his specific soil fertility needs.

To see how the program works best just "test the soil test and the soil tester." Try the program on a reasonable portion of land so that if something unexpected happens, such as hail, or a windstorm, or fire, or flooding the extra money that was spent on the program still would not result in causing undue hardship. Then once it is known as to what works and what doesn't, begin to make the proper changes as time and economics permit.

For comparison purposes choose an area to test and stick with it for three years. Split the field and on one side use whatever fertilization program that would normally be done. On the other part test our program by correctly taking soil samples and sending them to us for analysis and recommendations. This does not have to be a large trial, just big enough to provide a good conclusion in your own mind.

One of the biggest mistakes made on building up pasture fertility is to rely on the use of a pH test to tell whether the soil should be limed or not. Most conventional wisdom for pasture production places great emphasis on soil pH. Ask most who insist on using pH and they will tell you that such a soil test is only meant to provide a "general direction" for fertility. And pH does provide a "general direction." Just about everyone acknowledges that a soil pH of 6 is better than 4.5. But just using pH to determine when and how much to lime can cost the dairyman relying on pasture a serious shortfall in terms of tonnages produced.

You won't likely hear or read this from an agricultural university - more likely the exact opposite would be true. But we have learned from experience that what is given here is actually the case on many dairy farms. And as Will Rogers once pointed out, some people learn the facts by reading, some learn from seeing the experience of others, and some just have to touch the electric fence for themselves. This can be especially true for those who have been led to believe that on a pasture with a pH of 5.5 liming does not pay.

Dear Ann. I just wanted to tell you that st winter was the 1st year to ed hay fertilized with your Fish. 10 to 12 pounds per day, as oposed to 20 to 25 for convention lly grown hay, to maintain a body tion score of 4. These cattle tre fed on winter range so they ave "pickins" other than hay. Outstanding product! P.S. I also fed 80% less minerall

NODPA NEWS

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

Liming and pH

To prove to yourself what is true, just take one pasture that is not producing well and split it. Test both sides separately to be most accurate. Then treat according to what the pH would indicate as needed on one side and treat based on our program of actual nutrients shown to be required by liming on the other. From the soil analysis we use, providing the proper type of limestone, and the proper amount, has paid off on soils shown to need lime, even on soils with pH levels above 6.0. This is because the pH does not provide a complete picture of what type of nutrient base a soil actually contains.

When the soil pH is in the 5.5 to 7.0 range its principal make up is determined by four elements - calcium, magnesium, potassium and sodium. The problem is a combination of too much of one or more of these elements and too little of one or more of the others can cause the pH to look good when in fact the soil is lacking what it needs to provide good nutrition for the livestock grazing there. On some of the tests near the coast the sodium will have an undue influence on the soil pH. On other pasture soils farmers use only calcitic limestone to maintain the pH, not considering the expense of then providing an adequate supply of magnesium.

When a soil has too much of one element, it will not have enough of something else. A good soil test should tell farmers what is causing the pH to be where it is. Such tests should enable farmers and their consultant or fertilizer dealer to identify any excesses and deficiencies in each pasture, hay meadow or silage corn field. To control any nutrient that is excessive in the soil, begin by correcting any deficiencies of other nutrients that are shown to be needed there.

After calcium is considered, care should be taken, especially in lighter, sandier soils, to assure that sufficient magnesium is present. Studies have shown that magnesium in the soil actually helps to attract and hold more water there. Soils that are too low in magnesium will tend to dry out more quickly. But soils that are too high in magnesium will become too hard when dry and actually reduce its availability to the crop. It is not just the pounds of magnesium shown to be available in the soil that determines how the plants will take up and utilize it. This is where sampling and the use of the soil's cation exchange capacity to measure both the actual and the needed saturation of magnesium will most accurately identify and determine how to correct the situation.

Far too many farmers assume that the soil they have can never be changed for the better. However, once the nutrient make-up of the soil is considered and not just the pH, most pasture soils can be changed for the better. More grass, better moisture utilization and higher nutritional values are all possible when the correct amount of calcium and magnesium are maintained in pasture soils.

For more information on soil testing and other aspects of the soil fertility program we utilize please see our web site, www.kinseyag. com., or contact us directly for your specific needs.

> Kinsey Agricultural Services, Inc. 297 COUNTY HWY 357 CHARLESTON, MISSOURI 63834 PHONE: 573-683-3880 | FAX: 573-683-6227 EMAIL: neal@kinseyag.com Website: www.kinseyag.com

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Northeast Organic Dairy Producers Alliance Producer Milk Check Assignment Form

l,	(please print name on your milk check)
request that	(name of company that sends your milk check)
deduct the sum of :	
\$0.02 per hundredweight to support the work of NODPA	
\$0.05 per hundredweight to support the work of NODPA (t milk marketing but can now be returned to you as an organic produced tance in applying for the exemption, check here	•
\$0.07 per hundredweight (the \$.05 marketing check-off plu	us \$0.02)
as an assignment from my milk check starting the first day of NODPA. This agreement may be ended at any time by the producer by ser	
Milk handlers please send payments to:	
Northeast Organic Dairy Producers Alliance (NODPA), Ed Maltby, NO	DPA Coordinator, 30 Keets Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342
Producer signature:	Date:
Producer number/ member no:	E-mail:
Number of milking cows:	Tel #:
Certifying Agency:	
Farm Address: (please print)	
Producers—please send this to NODPA, Attn Ed Maltby, 30 Keets Rd, and forward this form to the milk handler. Thank you.	, Deerfield, MA 01342, so we can track who has signed up
Subscribe to the NODPA Ne	ws and support NODPA!
By becoming a subscriber you will receive 6 copies of the NODPA New Alliance. NODPA depends on your contributions and donations. If you Listserv (ODAIRY-subscribe@yahoogroups.com); visit our web page the NOP and processors that NODPA provides, please show your sup	enjoy the bi-monthly NODPA News; subscribe to the Odairy (www.nodpa.com) or benefit from farmer representation with
Note that if you sign up for the NODPA Voluntary Organic Milk Check-Off, y	ou will be automatically signed up as a NODPA News subscribe

 \$35 to cover an annual subscription to \$50 to become an Associate member (c \$100 to become a supporter of NODPA \$150 to become a Business Member 		
Name:	Farm Name:	
Address:		
City:		
Phone:		
Date:	Are you a certified organic dairy producer? YES NO	
Number of milking cows		
Are you transitioning to organic? YES NO If yes, a	ticipated date of certification:	
Please mail this form with a check to: Ed Maltby, 30 K ednodpa@comcast.net. Please make your check pay	ets Rd, Deerfield, MA 01342, or by fax: 866-554-9483 or by email to ble to: NODPA	
Credit card: Master Card Visa Car	#:	
Name on Card: Exp	ration Date: 201 Security Code on Card:	

NET UPDATE

Recent ODairy Discussions

By Liz Bawden, Organic Dairy Producer, NODPA State Rep, NY

Last month, we were reminded to supplement our soils with boron when soil tests indicate a need. In a series of posts, farmers discussed boron applications on crop and pasture fields. One farmer felt the small yearly application (1/4 pound of actual boron) mixed with his starter fertilizer was a successful method of application, and he feels that the increase in boron helps small grains have larger heads and corn ears fill better. Most soils in the east and midwest have lower than optimal levels of boron. Another farmer reminded us that boron helps with the utilization of calcium. Some farmers raised the question of feeding it directly to livestock, since adequate levels are important for livestock health. But this is not an allowable feed additive for either the organic or conventional farmer. One farmer suggested that cattle probably assimilate the boron better in their feed instead of direct supplementation. As with all soil amendments, your certifier will require soil tests to determine that there is a need; and then, be careful that the sources are allowable.

There was some discussion on using Normande genetics to improve the size/carcass weight and cheese yields for farms where milk production is not the only goal. It was mentioned that the Normande crosses hold their weight better under no-grain management, and they tolerate being outwintered better. On the down side, some of the breeding bulls can throw large calves.

Treatments for pinkeye were discussed. One farmer has had good luck using Crystal Creek's Wound Spray, sprayed on twice a day. One farmer recommended adding 3 oz. of 7% iodine to 500 gallon water trough as both a treatment and as a prevention. Several farmers stressed the importance of feeding minerals, strong immume systems, and good pasture management in preventing the problems. Feeding kelp was mentioned by one farmer. On the topic of flies in general, another farmer suggested that organic soybean oil applied with an automotive paint sprayer was an economical way to kill horn flies on contact in the barn.

There was a long thread of discussion when a farmer asked how people manage their breeding bulls. Not surprisingly, there were a varity of opinions. Several farmers use bulls only on the heifers, then AI with the milking herd. Many more run bulls with the milking herd. All stress the importance of handling bulls safely; never trust them and never turn your back; establish a routine; and have barriers and escape routes. One farmer only lets the bull out with the herd at nights, and he is confined during the day. Other producers felt that a bull raised on its mother will have a better temperment, and several producers felt that bulls raised in groups with dry cows or older bulls learn some "manners" from the larger animals. Every farm has to assess the risks and benefits. One producer stated, "A bull can and will kill you!" and another said, "You can't get AI down to the window that a bull can. It's as simple as that."

The most recent posts expressed producers' worry over the escalating costs of grain, and the predictions of a shortened supply.

Web Sponsorship Advertising Now Available on NODPA.COM

Support NODPA's Work On Behalf Of **Organic Dairy Farmers. Take Advantage Of** This Opportunity NOW!

At the request of advertisers, NODPA is now exploring the placement of web sponsorship advertising on selected pages of the NODPA web site.

The ads will be displayed on the 10 pages of the web site which receive the most traffic. There are around 3,000 visits to the NODPA site each month, and there are between 2.5 and 3 pages per visit.

Each ad will link to another page on the web site where a longer message of up to 200 words can be displayed.

The cost of our sponsorship ads: \$125 per month for displayready ads. Those without display-ready ads will be charged an additional \$50.

Be one of the first to take advantage of this opportunity to reach a committed farming membership while supporting an organization that courageously advocates for organic farmers.

Go to the following web page for more information:

http://www.nodpa.com/web_ads.shtml

Subscribing to ODairy:

ODairy is a vibrant listserv for organic dairy farmers, educators and industry representatives who actively participate with questions, advice, shared stories, and discussions of issues critical to the organic dairy industry.

To sign up for the Odairy listsery, go to:

http://www.nodpa.com/list_serv.shtml

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You'll reach a motivated, gualified audience with information about your products and services ... at an affordable price.

Go to our website to learn more:

www.nodpa.com/ nl print advertising.shtml



Tuesday, September 20, 2011 **Processing & Storing Small Grains Field Day** Butterworks Farm, Westfield, VT 11 am - 3 pm

Cost: \$15, includes lunch by the NOFA-VT pizza crew. Pre-registration required. This workshop, hosted by Jack and Anne Lazor at Butterworks Farm, will highlight post-harvest techniques for cleaning, storing, and processing small grains. Butterworks Farm has been growing organic grains and crops for both people and livestock since 1977. They have built up a medium sized closed herd of Jersey cows. The preservation and augmentation of soil fertility has been an integral part in their whole farming operation. For more information or to register, call the NW Crop and Soils Program, (802) 524-6501. Organized by UVM Extension.

September 22, 2011, Time: 1:30pm - 4:00pm Transitioning an Organic Farm to Draft Power Roxbury Farm: 2501 State Rte. 9h, Kinderhook, NY 12106 (Columbia Co., NY)

Join NOFA-NY, Jean-Paul Courtens, Jody Bolluyt, and Donn Hewes for a look at what it takes to transition a large successful CSA to horse power. How is it different from starting a horse powered farm? We will take a tour of Roxbury Farm where we will attempt to answer the question - What if we were doing it with horses? The tour will be followed by a discussion about what aspects of transition might be common to most farms, and what challenges might be unique to individual operations.

Advertise With Us!

NODPA News is Published Bi-Monthly January, March, May, July, Sept. & Nov.

Join as a Business Member and receive an additional 5% off all advertising. To learn more about Business memberships and the Web Business Directory, go to www.nodpa. com/directory.shtml or contact Lisa McCrory.

Ad rates and sizes listed below.

Deadline for advertising in the November, 2011 issue is October 15, 2011.

Full Page Ad (7.5" W x 10.25" H) = \$450 **1/2 Page Ad** (7.5" W x 4.5" H) = \$230 1/4 Page Ad (3.5" W x 4.75" H) = \$130 1/8 Page Ad/Business Card: (3.5" W x 2.25" H) = \$60

Classified Ads: Free to Northeast organic farmers. All others \$20 for the first 30 words; \$.20 per word over 30

For advertising information call Lisa McCrory: 802-234-5524 or email Lmccrory@hughes.net

Please send a check with your ad (made payable to NODPA).

NODPA NEWS

271-1979 ext 512.

September 23-25, 2011

go to www.mofga.org

September 24, 2011

Organic Dairy Farm Tour

Pleasantview Farm, Circleville, OH

com or visit the website: www.oeffa.org

September 27, 2011, 4:00 pm - 7:00 pm

Colby, (802) 656-0858, jcolby@uvm.edu

Starting in October, 2011 – March 2012

Organic Dairy & Field Crop Conference

Crown Plaza Hotel, Syracuse, NY

dairyconference@nofany.org.

11th Annual NODPA Field Days, Cooperstown, NY

2011 - 2012 Bionutrient Rich Crop Production Courses

September 29-30, 2011

noraowens@comcast.net

VT, NH, ME, MA, RI, NY

org or call 603-924-7008.

November 4, 2011

Creating Nutritious Food & Feed, From the Soil Up

MOFGA Common Ground Fair, Unity, ME

Bring your questions and ideas and join us for this fun experiment.

Please register for this event by visiting the NOFA-NY Shopping page or by calling Katie (Membership & Registration Coordinator) at (585)

For more information call 207-568-4142, email: mofga@mofga.org, or

For more information, call 614-421-2022 or email addyg1000@gmail.

Earthwise Farm & Forest, 341 MacIntosh Hill Road, Bethel, VT

Lisa McCrory and Carl Russell own a certified organic draft animal-

powered diversified farm, growing pasture, vegetables, livestock, and

reclaiming some pasture from a pine plantation using animal impact

and clearing. In 2010, Lisa enrolled in a course focused on applying soil

amendments to create more biologically active, nutrient dense soil, and

in turn produce higher quality crops and forages. She has documented

of all expenses, in order to share that information with other farmers

seeking to improve marginal lands on a budget. Supported by the VT

Farm Women's Fund and USDA Risk Management. CONTACT: Jenn

This year's program theme is: 'Organic Dairy: What does the Future

Hold?' Keynote speaker, Francis Thicke. For more information, go to

http://www.nodpa.com/fielddays_2011_june7_announcement.shtml

or Call Nora Owens, Field Days Coordinator, at 413-772-0444, email:

Course participants will learn to relate more knowingly and directly with

their soils and plants, and learn to detect the growth stages, processes,

and limitation of their plants and the interactions they are having with

the soil and surrounding air. For more information, go to www.realfood-

campaign.org, or contact Douglas Williams at doug@realfoodcampaign.

Join NOFA-NY for our first Organic Dairy and Field Crop Conference.

crops, food grade grains, seed cleaning and milk quality. For more in-

formation, contact Bethany Wallis, Phone: 585-271-1979 ext 513, Email:

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Workshop topics include: grazing dairy cows, diversifying your dairy

farm, soil and weed control in field crops, nutrient density in grain

the results from pasture and vegetable trial plots and maintained records

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Research & Education

SARE Grazing Course

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The goal setting has been received very positively by both sides of the project. As one trainee described, "My farmer visits have also been very positive. I am so excited for this experience; it is a very nice change of pace and farmer dynamic to talk with them about the whole by including the social piece. " Farmers are also sharing feedback: "I found the whole afternoon wonderfully productive and informative. The opportunities to spend that much time talking specifics about our farm with someone who is in such close touch with the latest developments on grazing management is absolutely invaluable."

After our initial work in developing goals, the group has received training in planned grazing and reading the biological landscape to assess how an understanding of ecosystem processes can help address challenges on the farm and measure their



improvement. The group has also engaged in in-depth discussions grazing season that the trainees have been working with their farms about high density and taller grazing methods, using animals as tools and there has been a lot to learn, on all sides. to change the farm environment, managing livestock nutrition in a The importance of this project is so much more than simply applying changing grazing system, practical definitions of overgrazing, paddock grazing mechanics and walking away. Signs of successful assistance will sizing, managing for birds and wildlife, planning forage needs around

Teat Pain, Mastitis and the Professor:

Your milking system pinches the teat end causing pain, teat damage and reverse milking action driving mastitis infections. You can feel this pinching with your finger in a liner. A **university professor** recently stated about our statement: "I understand the physics and the physiology and in fact I teach the basics of machine action to vet students in NZ, I do invite students to put their finger in – usually only 1 or 2 at the front of the class do so. And you are correct - none last 30 seconds." in response to our suggestion of feeling the pain a cow endures. He further stated: "Maybe it should be compulsory for all milkers to have 4 fingers "milked" for at least 7 minutes." Further consider that research by Dr. Derek Forbes has proven that this same liner pinch drives bacteria up the canal causing mastitis - basically a reverse milking action.

Boldly enter the 21st Century, see the difference and watch the videos at www.Facebook.com/CoPulsation

Call for a video, see it for yourself www.CoPulsation.com

CoPulsationtm Milking System LR Gehm, LLC 607-849-3880

Vermont's Route 4 Before And After The Flood

family events and priorities, and much more. 2011 marks the first full

be measured by greater forage yield enabling less purchased hay, by reduced bare ground, by increased biodiversity, by loans either secured or avoided (per the farmer's goals!), by the ability to attend a family event off the farm, by healthier animals, by reduced electricity bills, and most importantly, by meeting the farmer where they are and helping them move toward where they want to be. There is no right answer in this process, only questions and suggestions to help move in the right direction.

Jennifer Colby is the Pasture Program *Coordinator at the UVM [Extension]* Center for Sustainable Agriculture. She has a B.S. in Animal Science and is currently a Master's Candidate in the UVM Department of Community Development and Applied Economics. Her thesis focuses on how management decisions effect measurements of success on grass-based *livestock farms.* \blacklozenge

Classified Ads

Feed for Sale

Organic Hav for Sale: 4X5 dry round bales, mixed first cut timothy, trefoil, clover and alfalfa. Located in Westport NY. Call Tom and Mary @ 413-323-4338 or 413-744-5366

NOFA certified dairy guality forage:

- * 4x5 baleage harvested May 2011
- * 4x5 dry hay harvested June 1-7, 2011
- * Small square bales of second cutting harvested July 2011

* 150 bales of first cutting 4x5 dry hay harvested July 2011 from a field that we manage for nesting bird habitat. It is clean hay with reasonable color, given the harvest date.

Located in Western Massachusetts, contact Jeff Young, 413-458-3424

Certified Organic (NOFA-NY) Alfalfa Hay, Timothy Hay, Bedding Hay. Wheat Straw - all in small squares and/or Round 4 x 4 1/2. Also Clover Seed and Timothy Seedcleaned and bagged on farm. Contact Jeff @ 607-566-8477 or Mitchellorganics@ hotmail.com (Avoca, NY)

Dairy Farms for Sale or Lease

Dairy Farm for Sale Canaan VT - 586-acres on CT River. Excellent ag soils. 600-head dairy complex in excellent condition with double six herringbone milking parlor. Renovated singlefamily farmhouse, two farm labor houses \$965,000. Restricted by conservation easement and option to purchase at ag value. For more information see vlt.org/johnson or contact Alex Wylie at (802) 352-4452 or alex@vlt.org.

Grass-based Organic Dairy Farm for Sale: Bridport, VT - Wellmaintained, organic, family dairy farm, Surrounded by 245+/acres of lush pasture and hay fields, with stunning, long-range mountain views in every direction. Suitable for the production of high quality organic milk, butter, yogurt &/or cheese, complete with grazing, milking, cheese-making/aging facilities and equipment. Located in a beautiful setting just 10 miles from Middlebury, and with easy access to Burlington. Bright and sunny, 4 bedroom cape has inviting kitchen with butcher block countertops and wood stove with brick surround. Built-in pantry and bookshelves, wide pine floors throughout. Contract for sale subject to 90-day right of first refusal held by VT Land Trust Please contact Amey Ryan at ipj Real Estate at 802-388-4242. http://middvermontrealestate.com/realestate/detailview/80//4070444

FARM FOR LEASE \$1/ Year 150 Acre farm with housing in the Lehigh Valley, Pa. Serves a secure market with grass fed beef, lamb, pasture pork and poultry. Best business plan with necessary experiences will be awarded this lease. Contact 6103606926

NODPA NEWS

Position Announcement:

Research Associate

Research Associate--Enhancing Year Round Milk Production of Organic Dairy Farms Animal Scientist / Agronomist

Term : Postdoctoral Research Associate position (GS-11/12)

Location: Pasture Systems and Watershed Management Research Unit, University Park, Pennsylvania (located on The Pennsylvania State University campus)

Description of duties: The incumbent will coordinate and conduct collaborative interdisciplinary research between the Pasture Systems and Watershed Management Research Unit and university collaborators across the Northeast. Research will focus on developing practical strategies for organic dairy farmers in the Northeast to improve farm viability by evaluating advanced pasture production and supplementation strategies. Specific duties include collecting year round data from participating organic dairy farms in Pennsylvania, including on-farm feeding studies; assisting with forage field plot trials in Pennsylvania; summarizing and analyzing research data collected by incumbent and collaborators; and serving as project manager of the grant, including coordinating grant advisory board meetings, meeting grant milestones, and writing annual reports.

Qualification requirements: A Ph.D. is required in Animal Science, Agronomy or a related discipline. The incumbent should be able to independently initiate, organize and lead research projects; interact productively with farmers to collect on-farm pasture and animal management data; work in a multidisciplinary team environment; interpret research results; and prepare research articles for refereed publication. Excellent oral and written communication skills required. Experience or interest in agro-ecology, sustainable agriculture, or organic dairy production/dairy grazing systems preferred.

Citizenship restrictions: U.S. citizenship is required or citizenship from countries listed at http://www.afm.ars.usda.gov/hrd/ iobs/visa/countries.htm

Information on application procedures is available at: http:// www.afm.ars.usda.gov/divisions/hrd/hrdhomepage/vacancy/ pd962.html

Information on employee benefits is available at: http://www.usajobs.opm.gov/ei61.asp

For questions specific to this position or to apply, contact:

Dr. Kathy Soder, Research Animal Scientist USDA/ARS, Pasture Systems and Watershed Management **Research Unit** Building 3702, Curtin Road, University Park, PA 16802-3702 ph: 814-865-3158, fax: 814-863-0935 Email: Kathy.Soder@ars.usda.gov

Location website: http://ars.usda.gov/naa/pswmru

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ORGANIC INDUSTRY NEWS

From the MODPA President

collective bargaining to achieve the best possible pay price for our Tere in the Midwest we have seen conventional milk proproduction. We also need pay price to reflect the true costs associated ducer pay price at an even par with organic for July milk. Conventional corn has reached the \$7plus level and these with our crop production. factors along with competition for land and increased organic paper-As dairy producers, we need to be able to evaluate our production work with its hassles have lead many to seriously consider if organics is system well enough to know the price required to enhance that sysright for them. With summer heat and no spring flush for most of the tem. We also need to be proactive in implementing a system of supply country coupled with short supply of available organic grain and milk, control that will ensure that all organic producers have a level of prothe time is now to petition for the dollars needed in the milk price tection if supply should become long. Whatever that system is, there to keep existing organic farmers going, to encourage transitioning needs to be room for new organic producers to enter the marketplace farmers to take the final steps for certification, and to enable the dairy without causing damage to the organic premium. It is very important producer to pay the dollars needed by the organic grain producer to that we work together to benefit all organic producers. keep them producing grain organically.

If we are to ensure our place into the future, we must ensure that the benefits of organic production leave no room for doubt. We need to ensure that organic producers feel respected/valued/appreciated in

About MODPA

The Midwest Organic Dairy Producer Alliance (MODPA) represents organic dairy producers in WI, MN, ND, SD, IA, NE, KS, MO, IL, IN, OH, & MI with the mission "to promote communication and networking for the betterment of all Midwest organic dairy producers and enhance a sustainable farmgate price." Objectives are:

- 1. To ensure a fair and sustainable farm gate price.
- 2. Keep family farms viable for future generations.
- Promote ethical, ecological and humane farming practices. 3.
- Networking among producers of all organic commodities. 4.
- 5. Promote public policy, research and education in support of organic agriculture.

MODPA Board Sauk City, WI 53583

Wisconsin Darlene Coehoorn, President Viewpoint Acres Farm N5878 Hwv C Rosendale, WI 54974 ddviewpoint@yahoo.com

Phone: 920-921-5541

Jim Greenberg, Vice-President EP 3961 Drake Avenue Stratford, WI 54484 greenbfrms@tznet.com Phone: 715-687-8147

John Kinsman, Secretary E2940 County Road K La Valle, WI 53941 Phone: 608- 986-3815 Fax: 608-986-2502

Bruce Drinkman, Treasurer 3253 150th Avenue Glenwood City, WI 54013 bdrinkman@hotmail.com Phone: 715-265-4631 John Kiefer, Director

S10698 Troy Rd

Ohio Ernest Martin, Director 1720 Crum Rd Shiloh, OH 44878 Phone and Fax: 419-895-1182

taofarmer@direcway.com

Phone: 608- 544-3702

Jim Small, Director

26548 Locust Ave.

Wilton, WI 54670

Tel: 608-435-6700

25037 Lake Rd

Michigan

Ed Zimba

Zimba Dairy

Andy Schaefers, Director

Garnavillo, IA 52049

7995 Mushroom Rd

zimbadairy@tband.net

Phone: 989-872-2680

DeFord, MI 48729

Tel: 563-964-2758

Iowa

their position. We can do this thru production and business education/ marketplace rewards. As an ODPA we need to encourage

I strongly encourage you to become involved in the process as the more input we have in the process the better the final product will be for us. I hope all of you are attending your field days and voicing your thoughts and opinions on where you see the future for your group, as all of us together is much stronger than any of us alone.

Darlene Coehoorn, MODPA President Rosendale, WI

Become a Member of MODPA!
Member dues are \$35 per year, for which you receive our newsletter and become part of our team working for the best interests of all organic dairies.
Name:
Address:
City:
State: Zip:
Phone:
Email:
Certified Organic Dairy? Yes No # of cows:
Transitioning:
I wish to support MODPA (check whatever applies):
By becoming a state rep or director.
By supporting MODPA with a %/cwt check-off.
By providing a donation to support the work of
MODPA. \$ enclosed.
Please send this form to: Bruce Drinkman, MODPA Treasurer, 3253 150th Ave, Glenwood City, WI 54013

Northeast Organic Dairy Producers Alliance (NODPA)

c/o Ed Maltby 30 Keets Road Deerfield, MA 01342 Prsrt Std US Postage Paid Permit 8 S. Deerfield, MA

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November 11 – 12, 2011 It Takes a Region - 2011: A Conferene to Build Our Northeast Food System Desmond Hotel and Conference Center, Albany, New York

This year, NESAWG and partners will draw on the success of our 2009 & 2010 "It Takes a Region" conferences. Once again, we'll look at exciting efforts underway in our region. We'll hear and build from the work groups -- including distribution logistics, research, messaging, access & nutrition, and policy advocacy (how do we influence the 2012 Farm Bill?). Visit www.ittakesaregion.org or email Kathy Ruhf, NESAWG coordinator: kzruhf@verizon.net or 413-323-9878

November 17, 2011

A Team Approach to developing Successful Farm Transfer Plans 9am-4pm, Doyle Center, 464 Abbot Ave, Leominster, MA

Designed for professionals who assist, or would like to assist farmers with any aspect of farm transfer or succession plans, this workshop is hosted by Land for Good as part of it's Land Access Project. For more information, contact Bob Bernstein, 603-357-1600

December 8-12, 2011 Acres U.S.A. Conference & Trade Show Hyatt Regency, Columbus, Ohio For more details, go to www.acresusa.com or call 800-355-5313



Get Your NODPA Gear Today!

Hat = \$15.50 T-shirt = \$13.50 Bumper Sticker = \$1.25 each (or) 25 for \$19.75 *Shipping Included* Make check payable to: NODPA. Send to: NODPA, c/o Ed Maltby 30 Keets Rd., Deerfield, MA 01342