Organic Conversion Step by Step Guide

This guide aims to provide a step by step guide to farmers and crofters considering



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- 1. List your reasons why you want to convert to organic farming
- 2. Use these reasons as a key focal point for your objectives of converting to organic
- 3. Research/gather information about:
- What organic farming involves
- What market demand is there for the produce you intend to grow/rear
- What support is there available (e.g. grants)
- How suitable is your land & buildings for conversion
- 4. Discuss your situation with a range of Organic certification bodies (e.g. Soil Association, SOPA, Organic Farmers & Growers, Biodynamic) to learn about them and how any differences between them may affect your future farming system. A discussion with an independent organic farming consultant may help here too.
- 5. Obtain & read a copy of chosen certification body standards
- 6. Assess own mindset & skills.

Organic farming can be rewarding, but challenging, due to restrictions on management practices and increased paperwork (e.g. annual audits).

- Are you up for the challenge?
- Do you have the skills, knowledge & desire to overcome the hurdles?
- 7. Decide which farm unit/area/fields are to be converted
- 8. Based on the suitability of your field/area/farm for conversion, and the demand for your produce develop a suitable enterprise mix for the converted land.
- 9. Decide on an ideal crop rotation to meet the demands
- Ensure that there is a good balance between cash crops & fertility building crops
- There may be more than one rotation covering fields based on land capability (e.g. arable cropping, occasional arable cropping & permanent grassland).
- 10. Assess each field individually
- Review cropping histories & fertility
- Use soil analyses & correct deficiencies of pH and P & K before conversion
- If arable crops previously, a fertility building phase will be needed
- What is clover content in grassland fields
- How old are grass swards (and are sown species still there?)
 - Weed problems Best to spray & control prior to conversion











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- 11. Assess farm infrastructure for chosen enterprises & consider changes/investments that are required. For example:
- Livestock housing & fencing (cattle/sheep/deer proof)
- Space requirements, feeding/trough space & lying areas
- Flooring (slats/cubicles/bedded court)
- Type of bedding (straw/sawdust/woodchips/sand)
- Manure storage capacity and handling facilities
- Machinery requirements (e.g. seed drills/ harrows/ manure spreaders)
- Crop/Feed handling requirements (e.g drier, dresser, storage space)
- 12. Assess existing Livestock systems
- Mix of enterprises (Cattle, Sheep, Pig, Poultry & Others)
- Breeding vs Finishing stock
- Breeds Are they well adapted to environment?

Are they easy care?

Well adapted to forage/free range systems

- Sources of replacement stock (homebred or bought in)
- Calving/Lambing/Farrowing Does it co-inside with spring
- Grassland management

Set stocked vs rotational vs mob grazed

Stocking rates & N Fertiliser use

Clean grazing strategies

Management for early bite

Forage Production – Silage/Hay/Haylage

Feeding system

Proportion of forage to concentrates in rations

Proportion of bought in feeds

Prohibited feeds (e.g. urea)

Health & Welfare

Closed herd/flock

Use of anthelmintics & other veterinary products

Current disease status and problems

Staffing/stockmanship skill set

- 13. Consider applying to Scottish Government for grant aid to convert to organics
- Applications for funding require to be approved prior to start of conversion so this needs to be factored into conversion timing.
- Ensure any conversion scheme contract is signed before starting conversion with your certification body







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14. Prepare conversion plan including crop and livestock management plans

- Provide map with list of fields entering conversion (e.g. an up to date IACS map)
- Timing for start of conversion

Conversion of Land

- This is very important to enable crops to get premiums in third year
- For winter/spring crops can only grow 1st Organic crop 24mths after conversion
- Conversion of Livestock Standard or Simultaneous?
- Simultaneous offers a faster method to sell organic livestock off the holding providing livestock managed organically during conversion (good for whole farm conversions)
- Beef cows need to be managed organically 3mths prior to birth for progeny to qualify as organic under simultaneous conversion, otherwise stock need to be conceived on organic/in-conversion land.
- Simultaneous conversion allows stock to be sold as organic after 24mth conversion
 - Also need to start conversion prior to cut of hay/silage for fodder
- Soil & Nutrient Management

Cultivation techniques (Ploughing vs Min till?)

Crop history & forward plans (5yr crop history & 5yr forward)

Nutrient supply

- Sources of allowable Phosphate & Potash to be used
- Manure management what crops intend to receive FYM/Slurry?

Whole farm nutrient budget

Livestock Management (for each enterprise)

Breeds of choice, Breeding plan & source of replacement stock

Housing & any changes to be implemented

Feeding regimes

Animal health plans – Ideally created in consultation with farm vet

Crop Management

Crop Rotations and explain why potential varieties of crops used

Weed, pest and disease control methods to be used

Grassland Management regime (e.g stocking rates, clean grazing)

Grass mixtures/species to be used & why

Environmental and conservation measures to maintain & encourage biodiversity

Highlight habitats on farm and how they are managed

Marketing plans

Detail how you intend to market your produce, and initial outlets of choice

15 Complete and return application form to Certification Body

- Commence organic management
- Expect Inspector's visit





