2015 applications for organic certification/renewal are now on our website: [http://www.nmda.nmsu.edu/marketing/organic-program/applications-for-organic-certification/](http://www.nmda.nmsu.edu/marketing/organic-program/applications-for-organic-certification/). Please note a change in format this year. The fee information is on the last two pages of the application. Send those two fee pages with your payment (application fee + assessment) to the Las Cruces address. Send the remainder of the application to the Organic Program in Albuquerque.

Taking it to School: Two Pioneering Organic Certifications in New Mexico

Las Cruces—In October the two-acre Student Research and Education Gardens at New Mexico State University (NMSU) were certified organic by New Mexico Department of Agriculture (NMDA), following a three-year transition period led by Mark Uchanski. This garden is the first land on the NMSU main campus to achieve organic certification. Secretary of Agriculture Jeff Witte was on hand to present the Organic Certificate to Dr. Uchanski at a ceremony in November.

Magdalena—In December Debra Ingersoll (Green Girl, LLC) who has a cooperative farming/teaching agreement with the Magdalena school district, received organic certification for the school ground greenhouses that provide both food for the cafeteria and organic gardening experience for Magdalena’s students. The greenhouse certifications, which are part of Deb’s farm certification, are the first organic certifications of public school land/facilities in New Mexico. You can hear more about this at the 2015 New Mexico Organic Farming Conference when Deb (accompanied by a handful of her students) will talk about this exciting project.

Congratulations Deb and Mark!

Thank you for your vision and hard work.

“Coach” Mark Smallwood, long-time organic farmer and executive director of the Rodale Institute will give the keynote.

Join farmers and market gardeners from around the southwest for discussions on water harvesting and permaculture concepts, energy infrastructure, soil building, the ecology of common weeds, developing a management strategy for insect pests, farming with the wild and more, plus organic farmer intensives on herbs, flowers, greens, roots, eggs, grapes, fruit tree propagation, and wild foods.

You can register online at https://events.r20.constantcontact.com/register/eventReg?oeidk=a07ea56u03lfbaf6d1a&oseq=&c=&ch=%20.

“Principles of Cover Cropping for Arid and Semi-arid Farming Systems,” by long-time presenters at the New Mexico Organic Farming Conference, John Idowu and Kulbhushan Grover, is now available. If you are considering changing up your cover crop approach, be sure to take a look at this new guide.

http://aces.nmsu.edu/pubs/_a/A150.pdf

Confused About Farmer Support Programs Under the New Farm Bill?
Try the National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition’s 2014 Grassroots Guide to Federal Farm and Food Programs – a free resource for farmers that is now online! This comprehensive digital guide offers plain-language explanations of the dozens of federal programs and policies most important to sustainable agriculture and how farmers and ranchers can access them.
http://sustainableagriculture.net/publications/grassrootsguide/?utm_source=roundup&utm_medium=email

High Tunnel Construction Guide Available Online
The Samuel Roberts Noble Foundation has published High Tunnel Hoop House Construction Guide. The guide introduces the novice grower or hoop-house builder to the various tools and techniques used in constructing a wide range of commercial and homemade hoop houses. The 102-page publication is online in PDF.
http://www.noble.org/ag/horticulture/hoop-house-construction-guide/

Toolkit for Small and Mid-sized Livestock and Poultry Producers
The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) GIPSA (Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration) has created a new toolkit aimed at small and mid-sized livestock and poultry producers. This comprehensive toolkit provides several resources for producer grants, loans, and technical assistance. Although not specifically targeted toward organic producers, the programs could be helpful.

Organic Facebookers Unite!
Deb Ingersoll would like to link up with other organic producers who are on Facebook. If you’d like to link, it's: Green Girl, LLC.
Spotted Wing Drosophila: Update from the Front Lines

By Dr. Tess Grasswitz, IPM Specialist, Agricultural Science Center at Los Lunas

This invasive and destructive pest of soft fruits, originally from Asia, was first found in New Mexico at three sites in Valencia County in the late summer of 2013. Given its history in other states in the United States (U.S.), the concern was that 2014 would see it spreading much more widely within the state and greatly increasing in population density as it did so. Neither fear seems to have been fully realized. Although the insect’s geographical distribution has increased (it has now been found to the north of its original sites in the Albuquerque area), it seems to be spreading much more slowly here than it has done elsewhere in the U.S. Its seasonal phenology also differs from the pattern seen in other states. Previously published accounts from this country indicate that the fly overwinters as adults in woods and similar protected habitats, emerging in spring to feed on early-blooming flowers (including weeds) prior to attacking the first available soft fruits (usually cherries). At this point it typically infests a succession of soft fruit crops as they ripen, being particularly troublesome on various berry crops, and rapidly building in numbers as the season progresses due to its rapid reproductive cycle.

In early spring of 2014, intensive monitoring at NMSU’s Agricultural Science Center in Los Lunas (one of the sites infested in 2013) placed traps successively in fruit crops such as cherries, golden currants, blackberries, and grapes. Traps were also set in a series of potential wild hosts including Torrey’s wolf berry (Lycium torreyi), Western sand cherry (Prunus pumila var. besseyi), chokecherry (Prunus virginiana), elderberry (Sambucus nigra), New Mexico olive (Foresteria pubescens), and wild rose (Rosa woodsii). However, no flies were caught in traps placed in the early season fruits, and the first trap catch did not occur until August 12 (in traps placed in chokecherries and elderberries). Monitoring traps installed at the other two sites in Valencia County where the fly was found in 2013 caught flies for the first time that same week, as did traps placed at one additional cane-fruit monitoring site in Albuquerque. This pattern, (almost simultaneous appearance of adult flies across four widely separated sites so late in the season) is different from that observed elsewhere in the U.S. and suggests some key differences in the fly’s survival strategy under New Mexico conditions.

Of the traps placed in the potential wild hosts at Los Lunas, adult ‘Spotties’ were caught in those placed in chokecherry, elderberry, New Mexico olive, and wild rose. However, adult flies were reared successfully only from elderberry when fruit samples were incubated in the lab. Therefore, flies caught in the traps placed in the other species may have simply been dispersing from their original larval hosts.

On the control front, growers have achieved some success through regular and diligent picking (once or even twice daily in the case of fast-ripening fruits such as raspberries and blackberries). In this respect it is CRITICAL to remove any over-ripe or visibly damaged fruit as soon as possible and to treat such fruit to kill any larvae inside (e.g., through bagging and solarization, freezing, or other means). Fresh-picked, culled fruits should NOT be composted unless or until such measures have been taken.

More information based on the full results from the 2014 field season will be presented at the 2015 New Mexico Organic Farming Conference.
News from ATTRA (https://attra.ncat.org/)

Farm Commons Releases Food Safety and Farm Event Legal Guides

Farm Commons has released the Farmers’ Guide to Reducing the Legal Risks of a Food Safety Incident. Detailed legal explanations explore the background behind the law while action points help farmers move forward with reducing their legal risk exposure. In addition, Farm Commons has updated the guide Hosting Safer, More Legally Secure On-Farm Events. Both publications are available for download from the Farm Commons website’s Resources section:

http://farmcommons.org/resources-search?field_farm_operation_tid=All&field_legal_subject_tid=25&field_resource_type_tid=All

‘Organic Ready’ Corn-Breeding Project Progresses

Organic Farming Research Foundation reports that an organic corn-breeding project is entering its fourth year and could have early releases of open pollinated "organic ready" corn available later this year. Plant breeder Frank Kutka has been working to develop a line of corn that will maintain its non-GMO integrity, using naturally occurring genes derived from popcorns and the ancient grain teosinte that create a screen against crossing with transgenic corn.

http://ofrf.org/blogs/breeding-%E2%80%9Corganic-ready%E2%80%9D-corn

Research Explores Weed Control with Air-Sprayed Grit

A USDA Agricultural Research Service scientist and his co-operators have devised a tractor-mounted system that uses compressed air to spray particles of dried corn cobs to shred small annual weeds. The system gives organic growers an efficient way to remove weeds growing between row crops. Propelled Abrasive Grit Management achieved season-long weed control levels of 80 to 90 percent in field trials.

http://www.ars.usda.gov/is/pr/2014/140721.htm

Scientists Find Soil Microorganisms Eliminate Nitrous Oxide

Scientists at the French National Institute for Agricultural Research have found a new group of microorganisms that transform the greenhouse gas nitrous oxide into atmospheric nitrogen. The team is currently working to identify farming practices that could stimulate this new group of microorganisms. The findings underline the importance of the biodiversity of soil microorganisms to the functioning of soils.

Plant Communities Produce Greater Yield than Monocultures

Diverse plant communities are more successful and enable higher crop yields than pure monocultures, a European research team headed by ecologists from the University of Zurich has discovered. Plants in communities are able to use soil nutrients, light, and water far more effectively than monocultures can. The research was published in the journal Nature. http://www.mediadesk.uzh.ch/articles/2014/pflanzengemeinschaften-bringen-mehr-ertrag-als-monokulturen_en.html

ATTRA Publication Helps Orchards Weather Harsh Conditions

Vegetable growers can decide from year to year whether to plant a little late or a little early or plant a different variety. But fruit growers can be locked in for decades once they’ve made a decision. And in what seems to be a time of weather extremes, ranging from long-term droughts to “500-year floods” in back-to-back years, planning can be even more difficult.

A new ATTRA publication, “Climate Change and Perennial Fruit and Nut Production: Investing in Resilience in Uncertain Times,” can help farmers develop strategies for building resilience into their operations.

So if bloom times, frost dates, chilling hours, plant stress, disease incidence, and insect pressure become less predictable, growers of perennial fruit and nut crops will find it increasingly difficult to stay in business.

“Climate Change and Perennial Fruit and Nut Production: Investing in Resilience in Uncertain Times” explores the challenges to perennial fruit and nut production and discusses steps growers can take to build resilience into their farming operations through diversification, water stewardship, and soil building as well as technology, information, and policy. https://attra.ncat.org/attra-pub/summaries/summary.php?pub=478
Organic Is Important to Parents

The Organic Trade Association’s (OTA) U.S. Families’ Organic Attitudes & Beliefs 2014 Tracking Study, a survey of more than 1,200 households with at least one child under 18, found that price has become much less of a barrier to purchasing organic products.

Fifty-one percent of those parents surveyed said the cost of organic products was one of the key factors in limiting their organic purchases, a sharp drop from the previous year in which 62 percent said organic items were sometimes too expensive for their household budget.

“Parents in charge of the household budget recognize the benefits of organic and are willing to pay a little more to know they are giving their families the highest quality and most healthy products being offered in their local store,” said Laura Batcha, executive director and CEO of OTA.

According to the study, families who include organic products on their grocery list on a regular basis spend an average of $125 a week at the grocery store, compared to $110 a week for those not buying any organic items. However, despite the higher tab, almost half of the parents polled – 47 percent – said that half or more of their weekly grocery purchases are organic while close to 10 percent said they buy only organic.

Organic food products have become more mainstream in recent years as demand for organic products has jumped. No longer just found in niche specialty stores, supermarkets are now the go-to source for 70 percent of households buying organic. Lack of availability of organic products was cited by just 12 percent as a reason for not buying organic, down from last year’s 21 percent who claimed that was a barrier. A tiny percentage of those surveyed – 3 percent – said that organic products were not available where they shopped.

Organic farming brings large increases in biodiversity

A recent meta-analysis published in the Journal of Applied Ecology compared biodiversity under organic and conventional farming methods by studying the findings from 94 studies. After confounding factors were accounted for, the results showed that organic farms had 30 percent more species than conventional farms; and this trend was seen consistently across literature published over the past 30 years. The majority of research comparing conventional and organic farming systems has taken place in developed countries, particularly Europe and North America, leaving a large gap in our knowledge and a need for more research on the effects of organic farming on diversity in tropical and subtropical areas. “This analysis affirms that organic farming usually has large positive effects on average species’ richness compared with conventional farming. Given the large areas of land currently under agricultural production, organic methods could undoubtedly play a major role in halting the continued loss of diversity from industrialized nations,” the authors conclude. http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1365-2664.12219/abstract

USDA Announces Availability of New Whole-Farm Revenue Insurance Protection

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6, 2014 — USDA’s Risk Management Agency (RMA) today announced that the new Whole-Farm Revenue Protection insurance policy is now available for the 2015 crop year. The policy allows producers to insure between 50 to 85 percent of their whole farm revenue and makes crop insurance more affordable for producers, including fruit and vegetable growers and organic farmers and ranchers.

Whole-Farm Revenue Protection allows these growers to insure a variety of crops at once instead of one commodity at a time. That gives them the option of embracing more crop diversity and helps support the production of a wider variety of foods.

“USDA is committed to making crop insurance available and affordable to as many producers as possible. Whole-Farm Revenue Protection is another example of how we’re working with and listening to producers to create a safety net that meets their specific needs,” said RMA Administrator Brandon Willis.

The 2014 Farm Bill allowed RMA to create the whole-farm crop insurance policy. However, RMA began working on this policy months before the 2014 Farm Bill was passed. Through input from key stakeholders, the Whole-Farm Revenue Protection insurance includes a wide range of available coverage levels, coverage for replanting, provisions that increase coverage for expanding operations, a higher maximum amount of coverage, and the inclusion of market readiness costs in the coverage. Whole-Farm Revenue Protection is tailored for any farm with up to $8.5 million in insured revenue, including farms with specialty or organic commodities (both crops and livestock) or those marketing to local, regional, farm-identity preserved, specialty, or direct markets.

The whole farm policy is available in most states, including New Mexico. The new policy will also provide a whole-farm premium subsidy to farms with two or more commodities as long as minimum diversification requirements are met, which means purchasing crop insurance will be more affordable for producers. Whole-Farm Revenue Protection can be purchased in conjunction with individual crop policies as long as those policies are at a buy-up coverage level.

More information, including availability of the product, can be found at http://www.rma.usda.gov/policies/wfrp.html.

Federal crop insurance is sold and delivered solely through private insurance agents. Contact a local insurance agent for more information about the program. A list of insurance agents is available at http://www3.rma.usda.gov/apps/agents/.
Grown with Tradition/Taste the Tradition Promotional Materials

Many of you have used Grown with Tradition Point-of-Purchase (POP) materials such as produce bags and twist ties or have received labeling assistance for processed products through the Taste the Tradition Program. If you have questions about how to order the materials and how to sign up for the programs, Felicia Frost, marketing specialist for NMDA, provided the following information to help you find what you need.

All POP materials are available for purchase online at www.newmexicotradition.com. You will need a user-name and password to access the store; contact Yolanda Ondelacy at yondelacy@nmda.nmsu.edu to register as a member of the logo program and she will provide the login information. There are pictures of each item at the online store.

Once we receive an order for bags or twist ties, we follow up to determine the best delivery method. We do not charge for shipping at this point because we try our best to deliver the materials ourselves.

Please e-mail Yolanda at yondelacy@nmda.nmsu.edu if you have any questions, and she will be happy to help you.

Who Gets Kissed? Organic Farmers!
The Organic Seed Alliance and the University of Wisconsin-Madison have released ‘Who Gets Kissed?’—a new sweet corn variety. The open-pollinated variety is the first in a series of organic sweet corn releases developed through participatory plant breeding where farmers and formal breeders collaborate on farm-based breeding projects to help improve agricultural crops. According to Micaela Colley, executive director of Organic Seed Alliance, “‘Who Gets Kissed?’ was not only bred under organic farming conditions, organic farmers were equal partners in the breeding effort.” Because the variety is open pollinated, growers are encouraged to save and select seed from their harvests to adapt the variety to their own local conditions and market needs.

Wormy Wonders
As more research documents its benefits, we’ve had a lot of questions in the office about vermicompost, (worm castings). The National Organic Program published guidance on this a couple of years ago and we reproduce it here, “straight from the horses mouth.” If you are planning to use worm castings for the first time, be sure to request an update to your Organic System Plan (OSP) by e-mailing Brett Bakker at bbakker@nmda.nmsu.edu or Michael Diaz at mdiaz@nmda.nmsu.edu. WAIT for an affirmative response to your e-mail before you apply the vermicompost. This usually will not take more than a day or two.

4.3 Vermicompost
Vermicomposting is an acceptable method of composting when:

1. It is made from allowed feedstock materials (either non-synthetic substances not prohibited at § 205.602 or synthetics approved for use as plant or soil amendments).

2. Aerobic conditions are maintained by regular additions of layers of organic matter, turning, or employing forced air pipes such that moisture is maintained at 70-90 percent.

3. The duration of vermicomposting is sufficient to produce a finished product that does not contribute to contamination of crops, soil, or water by plant nutrients, pathogenic organisms, heavy metals, or residues of prohibited substances.

4.4 Permitted Uses
Composts containing animal materials that do not meet the requirements at 4.2 and vermicomposts containing animal materials that do not meet the requirements at 4.3 of this policy may be permitted subject to restrictions of § 205.203(c)(1), similar to raw animal manure, provided all feedstocks are allowed materials (either nonsynthetic substances not prohibited at § 205.602 or synthetics approved for use as plant or soil amendments).

Compost and vermicompost made without animal materials as feedstock are not restricted in use, in accordance with the provision for uncomposted plant materials at § 205.203(c)(3), provided all feedstocks are allowed materials (either nonsynthetic substances not prohibited at § 205.602 or synthetics approved for use as plant or soil amendments).

See the entire guidance at http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/getfile?dDocName=STELPRDC5090756

Judith McBean
Judith McBean, of the certified-organic Piojo Ranch in Watrous, New Mexico, passed away in November. Judith was a passionate steward of the land and her generosity benefitted many farmers and ranchers throughout New Mexico. Judith will be greatly missed.
Managing Nitrates and Prussic Acid in Frosted Sorghum Forages

The following comes to us from Leonard Lauriault, Certified Forage and Grassland Professional and Superintendent of the Agricultural Science Center at Tucumcari. Leonard will be speaking on bind weed mites at the New Mexico Organic Farming Conference in February.

I’m getting questions about harvest management of sorghum forages when they are frosted. So, I thought I’d write about it. FYI, our State Extension Forage Specialist, Mark Marsalis, published an excellent resource entitled “Sorghum Forage Production in New Mexico” (Guide A-332, http://aces.nmsu.edu/pubs/_a/A332/).

Generally, there are two concerns with harvesting sorghum forages as hay or silage or by grazing when temperatures cool in the fall, especially when frost occurs. Those are nitrates accumulation in the stems and prussic acid production in leaves. The causes are the same so they can both occur at the same time.

Because of the within-plant location of the two concerns, and the fate, or lack thereof of the toxins, different management strategies can be used.

Nitrates are more of a problem for hay, unless animals are forced to consume the stems during grazing. Prussic acid is more of a concern when grazing because leaves will be consumed first.

Nitrates never go away in hay, although ensiling will reduce nitrates as microbes utilize the nitrates. Prussic acid will naturally dissipate in five to seven days and actually is generated by cutting for hay or silage at any time during the year. Dissipation is usually complete by the time hay is cured or after seven stress-free days have passed for the standing crop. Nitrates accumulated during stress (cold temperatures or frost) can also be assimilated by the rest of the plant after about a week of stress-free growth.

The problems with sorghum forages in the fall are temperature fluctuations and frequent frosts.

Consequently, the recommendation for grazing sorghum forages in the fall is to remove animals when frost is first anticipated and not return them until at least a week after all plants are completely dead. Then, never force them to graze the stems because the nitrates are still there. Alternatively, as soon as frost is anticipated, the sorghum forages can be harvested. This would prevent nitrates accumulation due to frost and any prussic acid that is produced due to cutting should dissipate before baling.

The forage nitrate screening kits I provide each April (which are still good until next April 1, not fooling) can be used to evaluate the presence of nitrates in sorghum stems and how high up the stems the nitrates have accumulated. If you have a kit, you can have producers collect stems cut at ground level in several places throughout the stand (the more sampling locations, the better). Have them identify the collection location for each stem. Split the stems and apply a drop of the nitrate screening solution about every two inches up the stem. If nitrates are present, the drop will immediately turn a deep blue. The point at which there is no blue will indicate a possible cutting height to leave most of the nitrates in the field. This could also leave considerable hay yield in the field, but I suspect most producers will consider their animals of greater value. Also, any nitrates left in the field may be available to a subsequent crop as a fertilizer savings. Identifying sample collection location may give an idea of areas where nitrates are higher or lower in the field due to soil or microclimatic factors. Hay from high nitrates areas could be sold separately to protect the value of any low nitrate hay.

Because nitrates never go away in hay, in every case in New Mexico, no matter how well the sorghum forage crop was managed or how optimum the growing conditions were, every cutting of sorghum hay should be tested for nitrates. The forage nitrate screening kits I provide only indicate the presence of nitrates and not the amount, or amount counts. Management options to utilize high nitrate hay have been devised based on the forage nitrate level. Forage quality analysis also should be done as a marketing tool. Proper hay sampling technique is critical to estimate the nitrate content or nutritive value of any forage with any degree of confidence (see Circular 641, http://aces.nmsu.edu/pubs/_circulors/CR-641.pdf, also by Mark Marsalis).

Sorghums also produce nitrates and prussic acid until new plants are about 18-20 inches tall. Consequently, after planting or harvesting, they should not be grazed until they are about 2 feet tall. Cut for hay at 40 inches to maintain fine stems for higher quality and more rapid curing. Silage should be harvested at soft dough stage and may need to be swathed to allow wilting to 65 percent moisture before chopping.

An alternative to sorghum for forage is pearl millet (see Guide A-417; http://aces.nmsu.edu/pubs/_a/A417/). Management practices are similar, except that pearl millet does not produce prussic acid; and although it can accumulate nitrates, pearl millet is not generally as likely to do that as the sorghum forages (even alfalfa can accumulate nitrates). Consequently, pearl millet does not present the same concerns during the fall that the sorghums do. Of note is that pearl millet does not withstand intensive grazing (lower stubble height) as well as the sorghum forages for regrowth; but if you’re grazing it out in the fall, who cares about regrowth.

Eric Scholljegerdes is conducting the second year of a grazing trial at Tucumcari that may shed further light on the difference in animal performance when using pearl millet or sorghum forages for late summer and fall pasture (thanks, Eric and graduate student Leah Schmitz). We’ll keep you posted as results are substantiated.
Updates to the Proposed Food Safety Modernization Act Rules

This fall the Food and Drug Administration released significant updates to four proposed rules under the Food Safety Modernization Act (FSMA), based on public comments received (possibly some of it was yours).

Leanne Skelton of the USDA will be elaborating on the content of the proposed FSMA rules at the February New Mexico Organic Farming Conference.

Key changes include:

**Produce Safety:** Updates to water quality and testing requirements, as well as to provisions on manure use.

**Preventive Controls for Human Food:** Updates to proposed requirements for product testing, environmental monitoring, and supplier controls as well as changes to requirements for farms that pack or hold food from other farms.

**Preventive Controls for Animal Food:** Updates to proposed requirements for product testing, environmental monitoring, and supplier controls; as well as changes to requirements for human food facilities providing a byproduct to animal food.

**Foreign Supplier Verification Programs:** Updates to propose a more comprehensive evaluation of food and supplier risks and a more flexible approach to determining supplier verification activities.

For detailed information, visit [http://www.fda.gov/fsma](http://www.fda.gov/fsma).

The Organic Trade Association (OTA) provided the following commentary on the revisions.

While OTA is still in the initial stages of reviewing the revised language, we are encouraged by our early analysis. The proposed changes clearly indicate that FDA listened to the feedback from OTA and other organic producers and handlers across the country and responded to the unique requirements of the organic system.

**Biological Soil Amendments of Animal Origin (Manure and Compost)**

The initial proposed regulations required a nine-month minimal application interval for untreated manure that contacts or potentially contacts covered produce—as opposed to National Organic Program (NOP) regulations requiring a 120- or 90-day application interval depending on whether the edible portion has direct or indirect contact with the soil. For manure treated by a composting process consistent with the NOP composting standards, a 45-day minimum application interval is required. Under the NOP regulations, zero days are required.

FDA will defer the proposed requirement for untreated manure (nine-month minimal interval) and conduct research to determine an appropriate science-based application interval. FDA expects this process will take at least five years. In the meantime, all operations covered under the Produce Safety Rule must follow the established NOP organic regulations for application of raw manure. For properly produced compost, FDA has again aligned with NOP regulations to allow unrestricted use of compost (i.e., zero-day application interval).

**Water**

The initial proposed requirements under this section prescribed frequent water testing (every three months and up to every seven days for surface water) as well as treatment to ensure that agricultural water (including irrigation water) meets proposed microbiological limits based on recreational water use rather than agricultural use. Again, the proposed revisions released this morning indicate that FDA has heard the concerns of organic farmers across America loud and clear. The initial proposed water quality standard, as described, has been revised to reflect a more realistic risk-based approach. This approach has less potential to impose economic hardship on organic farmers while supporting the safest food supply in the world.

**Mixed-Type Facilities**

Regarding the packing and distributing provisions for mixed-type facilities (operations that grow, pack, or process on the farm) described in the proposed produce safety rule, FDA’s announcement supports a collaborative approach to local and regional agriculture. It clarifies the rules and reduces unwarranted burdens for operations that pack and distribute produce on their own farms as well as produce from neighboring farms.

**Farm Service Agency Microloan Program**

The Farm Service Agency (FSA) borrowing limit for microloans increased on November 7, 2014, from $35,000 to $50,000. Microloans offer borrowers simplified lending with less paperwork and makes borrowing from FSA a "first opportunity" to farm or quickly expand an existing operation. The microloan change allows beginning small- and mid-sized farmers to access an additional $15,000 in loans using a simplified application process with up to seven years to repay. Microloans are part of USDA’s continued commitment to small and midsized farming operations. For more information: [http://fsa.usda.gov/FSA/newsReleases?ar- ea=newsroom&subject=landing&topic=pfs&newstype=prfacts heet&type=detail&item=pf_20141107_farln_en_microln.html](http://fsa.usda.gov/FSA/newsReleases?ar-ea=newsroom&subject=landing&topic=pfs&newstype=prfactsheet&type=detail&item=pf_20141107_farln_en_microln.html)
Organic Equivalency Reached with Korea

As of July 1, 2014, processed organic products certified in Korea or in the U.S. may be sold as organic in either country.

According to U.S. industry estimates, the U.S. exported approximately $35 million of processed organic products to Korea in 2013.

Without this equivalency arrangement in place, organic farmers and businesses wanting to sell products in either country would have to obtain separate certifications to meet each country's organic standards. This typically has meant two sets of fees, inspections, and paperwork. Similar to previous U.S. equivalency arrangements with Canada, European Union, and Japan, this trade partnership with Korea eliminates significant barriers, especially for small and medium-sized organic businesses.

Streptomycin no longer allowed for control of fire blight

At its April 2014 meeting, the National Organic Standards Board (NOSB) made several recommendations to the NOP, including whether streptomycin could continue to be used to control fire blight and the classification of vinasse. The NOP has published a response to these recommendations, which you can find at this link:

http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/getfile?dDocName=STELPRDC5108774

Electrolyzed Water Is NOT Allowed in Organic Production

The NOP has received requests to clarify whether electrolyzed water is allowed as a sanitizer and antimicrobial agent for the production and handling of organic products. This memo resolves a conflict in interpretation among certifying agents (certifiers) and material evaluation programs by clarifying that electrolyzed water is not currently permitted by the USDA organic regulations.

Electrolyzed water contains the active ingredient hypochlorous acid (HOCl) and is generated from the electrolysis of salt (sodium chloride) in water. Hypochlorous acid is a synthetic substance that is not included on the National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances (National List). Certifiers and material evaluation programs may need to take steps to ensure that electrolyzed water is not used in organic production or processing.

Anyone interested in further consideration of electrolyzed water for organic production or handling should submit a petition according to the current National List petition guidelines published in the Federal Register.

http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/getfile?dDocName=STELPRDC5107921

New NOP Instruction on the Use of Brand or Company Names Containing the Word "Organic"

The NOP has released instructions on the use of brand or company names containing the word "organic." The policy clarification is needed to provide fairness and equity in label use throughout the organic industry and to satisfy consumer expectations for organic products.

1. "100% Organic" and "Organic" Labels: Brand or company names that contain the term "organic" may appear anywhere on the label, front or back.

2. "Made with Organic (specified ingredients/food groups)" : Brand or company names containing "organic" should not be used on the principal display panel, but may be displayed as part of the company signature line on the information panel as required by FDA. It should not, however, be displayed in a manner that falsely implies the product meets certification requirements when it does not. Brand or company names containing the term "organic" should not be used elsewhere on the labeling of these products.

Amending the List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances

A final rule has been published to amend USDA’s National List. Based on recommendations from the NOSB, one substance will be added to the National List and two expired substances will be removed. This action results in the following:

- Biodegradable, biobased mulch film will be allowed in organic crop production.
- Expired listings for nonorganic hops (Humulus lupulus) and unmodified rice starch will be removed from the National List.

This final rule becomes effective October 30, 2014.

In addition, two nonorganic agricultural ingredients (curry leaves and Citrus hystrix leaves and fruit) that were presented in the proposed rule will not be added to the National List through this action.

http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/getfile?dDocName=STELPRDC5109128

Packaging Changes Coming?

The NOP would like NOSB to provide recommendations on the use of bisphenol A (BPA) and similar substances in the packaging of organic food.

The NOSB Handling Subcommittee has submitted a request to review the use of Bisphenol A (BPA) in packaging of organic food. The subcommittee notes there have been many recent studies describing adverse effects on human health and increasing consumer awareness and concern about this material. BPA is an industrial chemical used to make a hard, clear plastic known as polycarbonate, which has been used in many consumer products, including reusable water bottles. BPA is also found in epoxy resins, which act as a protective lining on the inside of metal-based food and beverage cans. These uses of BPA are subject to premarket approval by FDA as indirect food additives or food contact substances. The original approvals were issued under FDA’s food additive regulations and date from the 1960s. FDA has performed extensive research on BPA, has reviewed hundreds of other studies, and is continuing to address questions and potential concerns raised by certain studies.
Below are products recently dropped from the OMRI list of approved products. If you have been using one of these products, stop immediately and get in touch with us at jqquinn@nmda.nmsu.edu or call Joanie at (505) 889-9921.

As you can see, OMRI listing is not a permanent guarantee that a product is approved for organic production. If you are using OMRI as a guide for approval, be sure to print out the webpage that shows the approval every time you purchase a product, even if you have been using the same stuff for years. If you can’t find a product on the OMRI list, get in touch with us and we will take a look at it (this can take time, so please plan in advance). If a product you are now using is on this drop list and you decide to switch to a different product, remember that you MUST send an update of your OSP to Brett or Michael and get their approval before you use the product (OMRI-listed or not—it MUST be on your OSP).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product Name</th>
<th>Company Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Novozymes BioAg nbl-0759 Actino-Iron® Biological Fungicide Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control Biosticides Prohibited</td>
<td>4/22/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil Builders Inc. sob-1326 Organic Composted Co Manure Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Compost - other (plant and animal materials)</td>
<td>Dropped 6/12/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worm Power® rts-4864 Worm Power Organic Liquid Plant Food Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Compost Tea</td>
<td>Dropped 7/9/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Andersons, Inc and-3369 Humic DG™ 100 Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Humates Dropped</td>
<td>7/8/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mosaic Crop Nutrition, LLC inc-9830 Dynamate® Potassium/Magnesium Sulfate Livestock Feed Ingredients Potassium Sulfate</td>
<td>Dropped 8/8/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>AB Mauri Fleischmann’s (A Division of AB Mauri Foods Inc.) fly-2448 Biomate® TS-20 Thermostable Yeast Concentrate Livestock Feed Ingredients Yeast Dropped</td>
<td>8/1/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFI Chem Fresh, Inc che-0848 Oxide® + Processing Non-agricultural Ingredients and Processing Aids Chlorine Materials Prohibited</td>
<td>8/15/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFI Chem Fresh, Inc che-2234 Oxide® + Crop Management Tools and Production Aids Chlorine Materials Prohibited</td>
<td>8/15/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CFI Chem Fresh, Inc che-2235 Oxide® + Livestock Management Tools and Production Aids Chlorine Materials Prohibited</td>
<td>8/15/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweetwater Nursery swn-5022 Sweetwater Organics All Purpose Fertilizer Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Fertilizers, Blended</td>
<td>Dropped 9/1/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweetwater Nursery swn-5023 Sweetwater Organics Organic Seed Starter Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Transplant/Container Media</td>
<td>Dropped 9/1/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>California Organic Fertilizers Inc. cof-9742 Phyta-Boost™ Home &amp; Garden Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Fertilizers, Blended</td>
<td>Dropped 9/1/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Becker Underwood®, Inc. bku-4167 Dormal® Alfalfa/Luzerne Crop Management Tools and Production Aids Inoculants</td>
<td>Dropped 9/1/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Becker Underwood®, Inc. bku-4168 Dormal® True Clover Crop Management Tools and Production Aids Inoculants</td>
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<tr>
<td>Becker Underwood®, Inc. bku-1071 Sepiret® 1171-O Seed coating agent Crop Management Tools and Production Aids Seed Treatments</td>
<td>Dropped 9/1/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodstream Corporation wsc-1380 Havahart® Deer-Off® II Concentrate Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control Repellents</td>
<td>Dropped 9/1/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>California Spray Dry Company csd-1394 HFPC Spray Dried Enzyme- Hydrolyzed Organic Fish Protein Concentrate Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Fish Meal and Powder</td>
<td>Dropped 9/1/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Core Agri, LLC oat-1500 Greensun® 90 Organic Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Sulfur elemental</td>
<td>Dropped 9/1/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Novozymes BioAg nbl-1553 Jumpstart® Wettable Powder For Organic Production Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Microbial Inoculants</td>
<td>Dropped 9/1/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRETERRA S.P.R. DE R.L. DE C.V. pre-1916 MICROFERT Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Fungal Preparations</td>
<td>Dropped 9/1/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRETERRA S.P.R. DE R.L. DE C.V. pre-1917 NUTRI-FERT Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Worm Castings</td>
<td>Dropped 9/1/2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woodstream Corporation wsc-2082 Safer® Brand Houseplant Insect Killer III Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control &quot;Pyrethrum Soap - pesticide&quot;</td>
<td>Dropped 9/1/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zeotech Corporation ztc-2131 ZEOMAX® Flow Agent Livestock Feed Ingredients Sodium Silico Aluminate nonsynthetic</td>
<td>Dropped 9/1/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zeotech Corporation ztc-2132 ZEOMAX® TURF-AID® Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Zeolite</td>
<td>Dropped 9/1/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woodstream Corporation wsc-2162 Havahart® Deer-Off® III Concentrate Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control Repellents</td>
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<td>Zeotech Corporation ztc-2179 ZEOMAX® GARDEN AID Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Zeolite</td>
<td>Dropped 9/1/2014</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSM, INC omk-2219 Mother Nature’s Cuisine Fish and Seaweed Cuisine Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Fish Products, Multi-ingredient</td>
<td>Dropped 9/1/2014</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
- Chemical Lime chl-2374 #10 Ag Dolomite Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Dolomite - mined Dropped 9/1/2014
- Chemical Lime chl-2375 #65 DoloAg Dolomite Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Dolomite - mined Dropped 9/1/2014
- Chemical Lime chl-2376 #7 Ag Dolomite Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Dolomite - mined Dropped 9/1/2014
- Superior Soil Supplements sup-2389 Superior O-M-G® 4.5-2-1 Phos Plus Liquid Fertilizer Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Fish Products, Multi-ingredient Dropped 9/1/2014
- Marrone Bio Innovations moi-2463 MBI - 203 SC BIOINSECTICIDE Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control Biopesticides Dropped 9/1/2014
- Marrone Bio Innovations moi-2515 MBI - 203 EP BIOINSECTICIDE Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control Biopesticides Dropped 9/1/2014
- Marrone Bio Innovations moi-2547 EcoLogic Pro™ Blaze™ Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control Oils - nonsynthetic sources Dropped 9/1/2014
- Quality Compost, LLC qco-2627 Quality Compost Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Compost - windrow (plant and animal materials) Dropped 9/1/2014
- International Ingredient Corporation iig-2871 Brewgreen Dried Brewer's Yeast Processing Non-agricultural Ingredients and Processing Aids Yeast, Bakers Dropped 9/1/2014
- Helena Chemical Co. hcc-2962 OMNI OIL 6E Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control Oils, Petroleum-Based - narrow range Dropped 9/1/2014
- Soluciones Orgánicas Agrícolas OMD, SA soa-3318 NATURE™ KLIN 70 Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control Soap-pesticide Dropped 9/1/2014
- Geo Minerals gem-3323 Geo Minerals Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Mined Minerals - unprocessed Dropped 9/1/2014
- Marrone Bio Innovations moi-3467 GreenMatch Burndown Herbicide® Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control Limonene Dropped 9/1/2014
- Healthy Plant, LLC hty-3559 Healthy Plant Healthy Shield Concentrate Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control Oils - nonsynthetic sources Dropped 9/1/2014
- Sun Services, Inc. ssi-3673 Sun-Cal Ag Grade Gypsum 90 Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments Gypsum - mined source Dropped 9/1/2014
- Chile Botanics S.A. chb-3957 QAL Quillaja Extract Liquid Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control Nematicides - nonsynthetic Dropped 9/1/2014
- Saferock Minerals Ltd. sml-3998 SafeRock Miner-...
• NuFarm Americas, Inc.  agrt-4174 Mycoshield® Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control  Tetracycline Prohibited  11/10/2014
• NuFarm Americas, Inc.  agrt-4175 Agri-Mycin® 17 Agricultural Streptomycin  Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control  Streptomycin Sulfate Prohibited  11/10/2014
Makhteshim Agan of North America Inc. (MANA)  mak-2943 Harbour™ Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control  Streptomycin Sulfate Prohibited  11/10/2014
• Soiland Co., Inc.  snd-2795 Organic Super Loam  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Transplant/Container Media  Dropped  11/20/2014
Soiland Co., Inc.  snd-2924 Topsoil Supreme  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Transplant/Container Media  Dropped  11/20/2014
• Pacific Calcium, Inc.  pci-8084 Montana Natural Rock Phosphate  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Phosphate Rock  Dropped  12/1/2014
• BioScientific, Inc.  bsi-9071 BuRIZE / BuRIZE DC  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Compost Tea  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Bio Ag Nutrient Solutions, Inc  bas-9835 Fish Protein 10.5-0-0  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Fish Meal and Powder  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Dow AgroSciences, LLC  dow-9862 Justice™ Insect Control  Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control  Spinosad  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Poulenger USA, Inc.  NaEx Corp.  pou-3205 Dragonfire-CP™  Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control  Nematicides - non-synthetic  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Red Worm Fertilizing Products  rwf-0826 Worm Castings  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Worm Castings  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Nutrition Physiology Company, LLC  npe-0943 Bovamine®  Livestock Feed Ingredients  Probiotics - routinely fed  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Laminations, Inc.  lin-1063 EarthBox® All Natural Dolomite  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Dolomite - mined  Dropped  12/1/2014
• BioSafe Systems  bss-1201 GreenClean® Broad Spectrum Algaecide/Bactericide Liquid  Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control  Hydrogen Peroxide  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Lilly Miller Brands  lmb-1397 Reddy to Spray Worry Free® Brand Moss & Algae Control  Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control  Limonene  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Poulenger USA, Inc.  NaEx Corp.  pou-1442 SOYAPLEX 7-1-2  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Fertilizers, Blended  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Red Worm Fertilizing Products  rwf-1724 Organic Compost  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Compost - other (plant and animal materials)  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Fungi Perfecti LLC  fpl-1834 Mycogrow™ For Vegetables  Crop Management Tools and Production Aids  Microbial Products  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Fungi Perfecti LLC  fpl-1836 Mycogrow™ Micronized Endo/Ecto Seed Mix  Crop Management Tools and Production Aids  Microbial Products  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Alltech®  all-2018 Sel-Plex®  Livestock Feed Ingredients  Selenium  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Chino Valley Compost  cvc-2286 Moorganic Compost  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Compost - other (plant and animal materials)  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Institut Oenologique de Champagne  ioc-2642 NUTRIBIO Processing Non-agricultural Ingredients and Processing Aids Yeast  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Institut Oenologique de Champagne  ioc-2643 SPHERE Processing Non-agricultural Ingredients and Processing Aids Yeast  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Legnochem leg-2695 Polybind M Crop Management Tools and Production Aids  Lignin Sulfonates  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Oenofrance een-2724 OENOTANNIN MIXTE MG Processing Agricultural Ingredients and Processing Aids  Agricultural Ingredients - nonorganic  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Cypher Environmental Ltd.  cyp-2776 GROWTHRIC ORGANICS Mini Granule-Fine  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Humates  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Cypher Environmental Ltd.  cyp-2777 GROWTHRIC ORGANICS Mini Granule-Blend  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Humates  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Cypher Environmental Ltd.  cyp-2778 GROWTHRIC ORGANICS Mini Granule-Coarse  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Humates  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Cypher Environmental Ltd.  cyp-2779 GROWTHRIC ORGANICS Powder  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Humates  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Cypher Environmental Ltd.  cyp-2780 GROWTHRIC ORGANICS Organo Liquid Hume 12%  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Humic Acids - alkali extracted  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Cypher Environmental Ltd.  cyp-2781 GROWTHRIC ORGANICS Liquid Fulvic 1%  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Fulvic Acids  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Cypher Environmental Ltd.  cyp-2782 GROWTHRIC ORGANICS Dry Soluble 80  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Humic Acids - alkali extracted  Dropped  12/1/2014
• BioSafe Systems  bss-2964 Oxidate® Broad Spectrum Bactericide/Fungicide  Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control  Hydrogen Peroxide  Dropped  12/1/2014
• BioSafe Systems  bss-2944 GreenClean® Pro Granular Algaecide/Fungicide  Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control  Sodium Carbonate Peroxyhydrate  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Grow Green Industries, Inc  ggi-3408 eatFresh™ Natural Additive Processing Non-agricultural Ingredients and Processing Aids  Citric Acid  Dropped  12/1/2014
• BioSafe Systems  bss-3413 TerraClean® Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control  Hydrogen Peroxide  Dropped  12/1/2014
• GROUND UP SOIL mwc-3678 Bio Worm Castings  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Worm Castings  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Keg River Chemical Corporation  krc-3696 NutraSul 90 Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Sulfur - elemental  Dropped  12/1/2014
• Keg River Chemical Corporation  krc-3697 Supreme 85 Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Sulfur - elemental  Dropped  12/1/2014
• BioSafe Systems  bss-3708  TerraCyte®PRO Algaecide/ Fungicide  Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control  Sodium Carbonate Peroxyhydrate  Dropped 12/1/2014
• Viridiun Products LLC  vdp-4334  ReadiGRO  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Manure Tea  Dropped 12/1/2014
• True Hydroponic Creations  thc-4391  Cali Harvest Fall Blend  Premium Organic Fertilizer  4-4-12  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Fertilizers, Blended  Dropped 12/1/2014
• True Hydroponic Creations  thc-4392  Cali Harvest Spring Blend  Premium Organic Fertilizer  10-5-2  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Fertilizers, Blended  Dropped 12/1/2014
• True Hydroponic Creations  thc-4393  Cali Harvest Summer Blend  Premium Organic Fertilizer  7.5-5-7.5  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Fertilizers, Blended  Dropped 12/1/2014
• Poulenger USA, Inc.  NaEx Corp.  pou-4431  SOYAPLEX LF  Liquid Formula Fertilizer  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Fertilizers, Blended  Dropped 12/1/2014
• Poulenger USA, Inc.  NaEx Corp.  pou-4432  SOYAPLEX 13-1-2  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Soybean Meal  Dropped 12/1/2014
• Poulenger USA, Inc.  NaEx Corp.  pou-4433  SOYAPLEX Sprayable Powder Fertilizer  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Soybean Meal  Dropped 12/1/2014
• GROUND UP SOIL  mwc-3886  Ground Up Soil Company Bio-Blend  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Worm Castings  Dropped 12/1/2014
• Atlantic & Pacific  anp-1936  Cytex™  Crop Pest, Weed, and Disease Control  Cytokinins - non-synthetic  Dropped 11/25/2014
• BioFert Manufacturing Inc.  bfm-1525  Earth Boost  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Humates  Dropped 11/25/2014
• BioFert Manufacturing Inc.  bfm-1192  ORGUNIQUE™ General Purpose  4-3-9  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Fertilizers, Blended  Dropped 11/24/2014
• BioFert Manufacturing Inc.  bfm-1193  ORGUNIQUE™ Tomato & Vegetable  2.5-1-4  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Fish Products, Multi-ingredient  Dropped 11/24/2014
• BioFert Manufacturing Inc.  bfm-1194  ORGUNIQUE™ Rose and Flower Food  2-3-5  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Fish Products, Multi-ingredient  Dropped 11/24/2014
• BioFert Manufacturing Inc.  bfm-1195  ORGUNIQUE™ Lawn Food  2.5-1-5  Crop Fertilizers and Soil Amendments  Fish Products, Multi-ingredient  Dropped 11/24/2014

Happy Holidays!

Stacy, Brett, Joanie, & Michael