2025 FARMER CROP PLAN

Farmer name/compai	ny name: Ri	io Grande Com	munity Farm

Date: ____4/29/2025__

Farm location: <u>Los Poblanos Field Open Space</u>

Will you be requesting approval for use of pesticides? No



Field Number	Wildlife crop (%25)	Crop(s)/Acreage of each	Anticipated Harvesting/Cutting Schedule	Anticipated Irrigation Schedule
4	RGCF has a 26-year-old pollinator garden RGCF plants wildlife crops in borders and cultivates uncultivated areas to support habitat diversity. These areas provide essential nesting and foraging space for wildlife. The wildlife planting includes grains, trees, sunflowers, and a variety of flowering plants to enhance biodiversity and ecological resilience. Across the fields managed by RGCF, there are approximately 12 acres of wildlife cropping and two pollinator gardens that are approximately 2 acres in total.	4 Northwest – Pollinator Garden 4 West -Community Garden – 100 rows of produce 4a West – West Barley, alfalfa 4a East – alfalfa 4b micro farmers – produce and flowers 4c – alfalfa 4d – alfalfa 4e – Micro farmers - produce	Produce will be harvested throughout the growing season. Alfalfa – Approximately June, August, and October	RGCF anticipates receiving flood irrigation every 14 to 21 days, based on the scheduling decisions of the Middle Rio Grande Conservation District. Field 4 also has a water well located at its east end, developed by the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The well is connected to a 2-inch pipe that runs along the north end of the field, providing water access to micro-farmers and community garden row holders.

6	RGCF plants wildlife crops in borders and cultivates uncultivated areas to support habitat diversity. These areas provide essential nesting and foraging space for wildlife. The wildlife planting includes grains, sunflowers, and a variety of flowering plants to enhance biodiversity and ecological resilience. 6d is dedicated to wildlife pollinator.	6a – sorghum (2024 alfalfa) 6b – alfalfa (2024 sorghum) 6c – alfalfa (2024 sorghum) 6d – vetch sunflower, oats, barley	Alfalfa, sorghum – Approximately June, August, and October. 6d is mowed in approximately June, August, and October, or when the Tierra Viva neighborhood wants it mowed.	RGCF anticipates receiving flood irrigation every 14 to 21 days, based on the scheduling decisions of the Middle Rio Grande Conservation District.
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8	RGCF plants wildlife crops in borders and cultivates uncultivated areas to support habitat diversity. These areas provide essential nesting and foraging space for wildlife. The wildlife planting includes grains, sunflowers, and a variety of flowering plants to enhance biodiversity and ecological resilience.	Vetch	The vetch crop is planted to eliminate burr grass in the field - before RGCF started managing it. The field will be mowed before the burr grass can flower and seed. This is a regenerative farming technique.	RGCF anticipates receiving flood irrigation every 14 to 21 days, based on the scheduling decisions of the Middle Rio Grande Conservation District.
9	RGCF plants wildlife crops in borders and cultivates uncultivated areas to support habitat diversity. These areas provide essential nesting and foraging space for wildlife. The wildlife planting includes grains, sunflowers, and a variety of flowering plants to enhance biodiversity and ecological resilience.	Teff grass	Teff grass – Approximately June, August, and October.	RGCF anticipates receiving flood irrigation every 14 to 21 days, based on the scheduling decisions of the Middle Rio Grande Conservation District.

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11	RGCF plants wildlife crops in borders and cultivates uncultivated areas to support habitat diversity. These areas provide essential nesting and foraging space for wildlife. The wildlife planting includes grains, sunflowers, and a variety of flowering plants to enhance biodiversity and ecological resilience.	Herbs Barley Melons, corn, basil Silviculture - trees Sunflower (children's maze)	The herbs, barley, melons, corn and basil will be harvested as the produce and herbs become ready. Silviculture – Trees are harvested during educational demonstrations and as they reach maturity. This crop supports the Cool It Burque program, which teaches the community how to grow and harvest trees for food in urban environments. The sunflower crop is grown for children from school and community groups who visit the farm for educational purposes. The sunflowers are mowed in approximately October.	RGCF anticipates receiving flood irrigation every 14 to 21 days, based on the scheduling decisions of the Middle Rio Grande Conservation District.

12	RGCF plants wildlife crops in borders and	Sorghum (Crop in	Sorghum – Approximately	RGCF anticipates receiving flood
	cultivates uncultivated areas to support	place during 2024)	June, August, and October.	irrigation every 14 to 21 days, based
	habitat diversity. These areas provide essential			on the scheduling decisions of the
	nesting and foraging space for wildlife. The			Middle Rio Grande Conservation
	wildlife planting includes grains, sunflowers,			District.
	and a variety of flowering plants to enhance			
	biodiversity and ecological resilience.			

2025 Integrated Pest Management

Field Number & Acreage/Crop	Identification/Monitoring (pest, disease)	Prevention	Management (use of biological, chemical or mechanical)
4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12	Rabbits (too many)	Owl boxes	Attract owls and other predators to control the rabbit population.
4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12	Insects		Attract bats to control the insect population.
4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12	Vermin management	RGCF does not disturb the two Coyote dins on the property (Undisclosed location).	
4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12	Insects	Other bird boxes and wildlife habitat.	Attract birds to control insects.
8	Burr Grass	Mixture and mow, so the weed does not get to the height it needs to flower. Planting vetch.	Mow to keep the burr grass from flowering and seeding. Vetch will choke out the burr grass.
4, and 11	Johnson grass and other unwanted plants	Johnson Grass- RGCF uses a regenerative farming practice of covering the soil for 4 – 6 weeks with silage tarps. Alfalfa rhizomes control the Johnson grass grass.	Silage tarps cut off the photosynthesis of Johnson grass and other unwanted plants and leave the roots for soil microbiome food.
4 and 11	Mosquitos Aphids	Mosquito fish in the water troughs. Insecticidal soap	The mosquito fish eat the insects in and on the water. Using insecticidal soap chokes insects

2025 Community Programming Plan

Program (outreach, mentorship,	Description
education)	
About Soil – Elementary School	In partnership with Explora, RGCF is hosting six local elementary schools for experiential learning activities
Education	focused on soil health. Tasks include digging for soil-dwelling "shredder" bugs and discussing their role in the ecosystem, mulching garden beds while exploring its benefits to soil health, and planting seeds using tools with a discussion on key elements of seed planting.
Composting -bimonthly workshops	Every second Saturday workshops on composting. This can be cold and hot pile composting, windrow composting, and Johnson Su bio reactor building, and retrieving compost liquid extract.
Silviculture with Cool it Burque	Multiple workshops on the benefits of trees in our urban area. How to prune and grow. How to maintain and harvest. Growing tree starts to give them away to neighborhoods in Albuquerque.
Wielding basics	A certified wielder teaches basic wielding as a skill to use around the farm. Five classes are scheduled.
Beginning Gardener, Cooling the Garden, small garden, and regenerative farming classes. Other classes throughout the year with community partners.	RGCF teaches gardening and regenerative farming classes throughout the year.
Events – Plant Sale and Maize Maze	Events RGCF has at the farm are the plant sale where people can purchase plants and learn about the planting and care of those plants using regenerative farming techniques.



SIGNATURE: