



**How to write an eOrganic article**

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United States  
Department of  
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of Food  
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**eOrganic**

2007-2009: Founding members and leaders  
Formation of mission and goals  
Initial funding from NIFA OREI, launch in 2009

Dec: 2009: Launch of webinar program

2011: New funding model: collaborations with NIFA OREI, ORG, Beginning Farmer, RMA, SARE research projects, the USDA and organic ag nonprofits

2010-2019: More articles from research project groups, conference broadcasts, dairy course, video production course



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### Why eOrganic?

Sharing science-, research-, and regulation-based information

- Need for reliable organic information
- Need to get federally funded organic research information to the public
- Make research publicly available
- Certified organic farmers need regulation-based information
- Need to learn from experienced farmers
- Build organic research and outreach community
- Connect people: Researchers, farmers, Extension, professionals, nonprofits, government agencies, certifiers, inspectors, students
- Utilize Internet technology
- Utilize eXtension
- Learn about findings of federally funded projects




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### Free, publicly available eOrganic resources you can use

Find articles, videos, webinars, projects, Ask an Expert at <http://eorganic.org>




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### Share your research with a wider audience: Articles and videos reach

- 12,000 newsletter subscribers
- 4500 Facebook followers
- 3000 Twitter followers
- C. 4.2 million views of eOrganic public content

#### Webinars:

- 27,000 attendees (an average of c. 30% farmers)
- 10000 YouTube subscribers and over 3.2M views of webinars and videos




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**eOrganic publishes**

Science-  
Experience-  
Regulation-based information

**The eOrganic audience**

Audience includes farmers, extension agents, government agency staff, organic certifiers and inspectors, nonprofits, agriculture professionals, and the public—many master gardeners, students, and more

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**An eOrganic article is NOT**

The same thing as a journal article (detailed description of experiments or research report).

Written in a style and showing diagrams that only scientists can understand

Conventional information with the prohibited substances removed. Articles should add value and discuss proven organic methods

"Dumbed down" for a public audience—it is tailoring your article in a way that is understandable for your often very knowledgeable and experienced audience who want to learn about your work!

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**An eOrganic article IS**

Practical information and recommendations for a public audience

A summary of useful, current, reliable and NOP compliant information on an organic topic which may or may not be related to your own research

A description of a research project or experiment placed in context and showing how to do something or how to solve a problem on a farm

A useful case study

A manual on how to do something or implement a new technology or pest control method in organic systems

Information from research or practitioners that show best practices

How to comply with a regulation on organic farms

A series of related articles

Original—find out whether we already have an article on your topic!!!

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**Writing online articles for Farmer—and Organic Farmer Audiences**

Emphasize information that will help to

- Reduce risk
- Save time and money
- Explain how to apply research in organic systems
- Describe proven, current, relevant methods to their regions
- Overcome barriers to certification
- Provide marketing, production and environmental information
- Give clear information on regulations and how to comply

Provide farm examples! Many surveys show that farmers like learning from other farmers.

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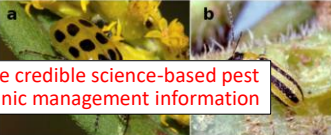
**Managing Cucumber Beetles in Organic Farming Systems**  
 Organic Agriculture May 31, 2019

<https://eorganic.org/node/5307>

**eOrganic author:** William E. Snyder, Department of Entomology, Washington State University - Pullman

This article examines the biology and management of cucumber beetles within organic farming systems.

**Cucumber Beetle Biology**  
 In North American cucurbit crops, two species of cucumber beetle present the most problems. These are the striped cucumber beetle (*Acyrtosia vittatum* in the eastern U.S. and *A. trivittatum* in the west) and the spotted cucumber beetle (*Diatraea undecimpunctata*). Adults of the two species are easy to tell apart: the spotted cucumber beetle is somewhat larger and has dark black spots (Fig. 1a), whereas the striped cucumber beetle has long black stripes down its back (Fig. 1b).



**Find and organize credible science-based pest biology and organic management information**

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**Organic Fire Blight Management in the Western U.S.**  
 Organic Agriculture December 07, 2017

**eOrganic authors:** Tianna DuPont, Washington State University  
 Ken Johnson, Oregon State University  
 Rachel Elkins, University of California  
 Tim Smith, Washington State University  
 David Granatstein, Washington State University

**Overview**  
 Fire blight is an important disease affecting pear and apple. Nationally, annual losses to fire blight and the costs of control are estimated at over \$100 million (Norelli et al., 2003). While fire blight rarely kills an entire orchard in the western states, the disease and its control still cause significant economic losses. In the Pacific Northwest and northern California, there have been minor outbreaks annually since 1991 with at least some production districts experiencing major outbreaks every 3 to 4 years. Even minor disease outbreaks can be significant. For example, a 10% incidence of rootstock blight in a 4-year old apple orchard can result in losses up to \$3,500 per acre (Norelli et al., 2003).

**Develop and evaluate management plans for insect pests and diseases in organic cropping systems**

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Summarize part of the project with useful information for farmers

Topics \* Webinars Projects About \*

Dehulling Ancient Grains: Economic Considerations and Equipment

Organic author: Brian Baker

Introduction

The ancient grains spelt (*Triticum aestivum spelta* L.), emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) and einkorn (*Triticum monococcum*) are of growing interest to organic farmers. These crops work well in organic farm system rotations, are competitive against weeds, and have relatively low nitrogen demands compared with modern wheat (*Triticum aestivum cerealis* L.). There is also strong demand in the organic market for these grains, and the straw is valued by organic livestock operations.




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How to comply with an organic regulation

Topics \* Webinars Projects About \*

How to Comply with the Pasture Rule on Your Organic Dairy Farm: A 10 Step Summary

Organic authors: Harriet Rohrer, Midwest Organic and Sustainable Education Service (MOSES)  
 Cindy Daley, California State University, Chico  
 Heather Dalry, University of Vermont Extension  
 Sarah Flack, Swain Flack Consulting  
 Ed Mallby, Northeast Organic Dairy Producers Alliance  
 Lisa McCrooy, Northeast Organic Dairy Producers Alliance



Introduction

On February 12, 2010, new organic regulations, known as the Access to Pasture Rule, were released by the USDA National Organic Program (NOP) incorporating quantifiable measurements for tracking ruminant feed intake from pasture during the grazing year when grazing is possible (§ 205.240). The new regulations also offer further clarification on required ruminant animal living conditions (§ 205.239).

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Data-rich case studies:

Phil Foster Ranches Disease Management System

Organic authors: Doug O'Brien, Doug O'Brien Agricultural Consulting  
 Phil Foster, Phil Foster Ranches  
 Alex Stone, Oregon State University  
 Helen Althow, Oregon State University

- Introduction and Key Practices
- Crop Rotation
- Disease Severity and Crop Yield and Quality
- Management of Specific Diseases
- Management Strategies
- Management Failures
- References and Citations
- Additional Resources



Introduction

Phil Foster Ranches (PFR) manages diseases through an integrated program of soil building, cultural practices (e.g. crop rotation, sanitation, irrigation management), resistant varieties, and monitoring. Pesticides are used when other strategies provide insufficient control.

Key Practices

Key practices fall into five categories:

- System design
- Soil building
- Cultural practices
- Diagnosis and scouting
- Supplemental inputs

What do successful organic farmers do?

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Find eOrganic articles and other public resources at <http://eorganic.org>

eOrganic Instructions for Authors <http://eorganic.info/node/5199>

Join eOrganic at: <http://eorganic.info>

**Contact Information**

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"Office hours" Meeting Room link sent to your email.  
Office hours will take place 5 minutes after the webinar ends.

Join Zoom Meeting  
<https://oregonstate.zoom.us/j/297204308>

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Meeting ID: 297 204 308

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