



PRODUCTION STANDARDS

as of June 2006

to be implemented by each member country by the 1st July 2007

Demeter International e.V.

Table of Contents

1. Principles	4
2. The Farm Organism – Farm Individuality	5
3 Arable and Plant production	5
3.1 Seeds and propagation material	6
3.2 Manures	6
3.2.1. Amount of manure	6
3.2.2. Brought in manure and soils	7
3.3 Plant care and protection	7
3.3.1. Protection in storage	7
3.4 Market gardens and field vegetables, hops and other perennial crops	8
3.4.1. Seed, propagation material and seedlings	8
3.4.2. Manure, soils and potting mixes	8
3.4.3. Plant care and protection	9
3.4.4. Weed control	9
3.4.5. Production under glass and plastics	9
3.4.6. Harvest and preparation for sale	10
3.4.7. Exceptions for market gardens with vegetables and ornamental plants	10
3.5. Orcharding	10
3.5.1. Plant material	10
3.5.2. Manures and soil husbandry	11
3.5.3. Plant care and protection	11
3.5.4. Support stakes	11
3.6. Mushrooms	11
3.7. Sprouts and shoots	11
3.8. New crops and production techniques	11
3.9. Clearing of virgin forest	11
4. Biodynamic Preparations	12
5. Animal Husbandry	13
5.1. Requirement to have livestock	13
5.2. Stocking rate	13

5.3	Co-operation between farms	13
5.4.	Management	14
5.4.1.	Cattle management	14
5.4.2.	Management of sheep, goats and horses	15
5.4.3.	Management of pigs.....	15
5.4.4.	Management of poultry.....	16
5.5.	Feeding	16
5.5.1.	Brought in feed and conversion feed	17
5.5.2.	Feeding of dairy cows, sheep, goats and horses.....	17
5.5.3.	Feeding of beef cattle	18
5.5.4.	Feeding of replacement calves, calves for fattening, lambs and kids.....	18
5.5.5.	Nomadic sheep herds	18
5.5.6.	Guest animals.....	18
5.5.7.	Community pasture.....	18
5.5.8.	Feeding of pigs	19
5.5.9.	Feeding of poultry	19
5.6.	Breeding and identification.....	19
5.6.1.	Breeding	19
5.6.2.	Identification of stock and record keeping	19
5.7.	Origin of animals, brought in stock, and marketing	20
5.7.1.	Milk, dairy cows and calves	20
5.7.2.	Beef cattle for fattening	21
5.7.3.	Sheep and goats	21
5.7.4.	Pigs	22
5.7.5.	Poultry	23
5.7.6.	Bee products	23
5.8.	Medical treatment of animals (Veterinary treatment of animals).....	23
5.9.	Transport and slaughter of stock	24
5.10.	Cleaning and disinfecting	24
6.	Exclusion of Genetically modified organisms.....	24
7.	Conversion, Certification, Contract	25
7.1.	Conversion and the production manager	25
7.2.	Conversion of the enterprise	25
7.3.	Demeter certification and use of the trademark	25
7.3.1.	Certification in conversion	26
7.3.2.	Contract.....	26
Appendix 1	Calculation of the stocking rate	27

Appendix 2	Allowable brought in feeds	28
Appendix 3	Allowable feed extenders and additives	29
Appendix 4	Allowable fertilisers.....	30
Appendix 5	Allowable materials and methods for plant care and protection	31
Appendix 6	Example of progress through the conversion phase	32
Appendix 7	Approval of exemptions.....	33
Appendix 8	Minimum age at slaughter for poultry.....	34
Appendix 9	Products authorised for cleaning and disinfecting of livestock, buildings and installations (e.g. equipment and utensils).....	34
Appendix 10	Biodynamic Preparations	35
Postscript	37

1. Principles

In life processes many diverse forces, which do not originate solely from material interactions, work together. All agricultural measures rely on activating processes which enhance and enliven these natural connections.

The Biodynamic method has largely to do with the forming of living interactions and cannot be defined in the way the production methods for an inanimate article can be. Work done by the human hand in caring for the fertility of the soil, the plants, the seeds and propagating material, and the animals, in harmony with local conditions, can develop the farm or garden into a living organism. The huge diversity of the natural world means that agricultural practices that are suitable in one place may be completely inappropriate in another. The inclinations and capabilities of the farmer need to be taken into account for the various farm organisational possibilities which meet these standards. The correct timing of those measures which affect living processes plays an important role. To this belongs in particular also the conscientious and regular use of the Biodynamic preparations, and the consideration of cosmic rhythms in plant production and animal husbandry.

The production standards for Demeter certification express an internal agreement covering the outwardly active Biodynamic agriculture. They set the framework for the guidelines which are formulated by the respective organisations for Biodynamic agriculture in the different countries (hereafter called the "respective organisation"). Products that are marketed with the Demeter trademark must have been produced within these standards. The legal requirements of these standards are equally applicable to all producing enterprises.

Biodynamic work requires that one is strongly connected with the essential nature of the Biodynamic method, its principles and aims. To this end it is necessary to live into the natural processes using observation, thinking and perception. An ever-deepening understanding of the connections in nature, based on knowledge, can be gained by constant striving. Cooperative work in the various advisory associations, public events, magazines and books are all important sources of aid and support.

The special body of knowledge which is the basis for Biodynamic agriculture, insofar as it extends beyond practical and scientific experience, is derived from Rudolf Steiner's "Agricultural Course" of 1924, and the spiritual context of anthroposophy within which this course was held.

The aim is always to practise agriculture in such a manner that structuring the farm as an integrated unit results in productivity and health, and that those inputs needed for production are generated out of the farm itself. If one however wants to use these standards in such a way as is often the case with laws, that the only concern is with adherence to formalities, or loopholes are sought for economic advantage, one should practise agriculture in some other fashion. It is the task of the respective organisations, with their representatives and the advisory services, to prevent such developments from occurring.

In the end it is important that each grower is increasingly able to act responsibly toward these standards from his own knowledge. Each individual can thank the greater Biodynamic activity for a part of his existence and success, and each local act, even when unseen, contributes to the wider community. Therefore everyone should at all times act in such a way that the trust of the consumer in the Biodynamic method and in Demeter products is confirmed and justified.

On the Structure:

In the present time there is a material world view arising from natural science which has as its basis the materialistic evolutionary principle which states that the next evolutionary step develops from a lower one through competition and selection. In Anthroposophy, developed by Rudolf Steiner, a starting point can be found in spiritual science because there the following evolutionary principle can be found: over the progress of world evolution the physical has been increasingly able to incorporate higher beings such as animals and man. The physical embodiment of much older, higher, world-beings is the newest step in world evolution

Agriculture is the expression of an active formative meeting between mankind and the natural world. The form of the landscape is determined by the needs of people living together in a particular culture. The products, which this agriculture yields, must speak to the being of mankind in order to be able to truly nourish. The keeping of cattle, with the resulting manure production, has been and still is the basis for arable production. Animal husbandry requires feed production, cattle in particular needing roughage, which is an important factor to consider when designing the crop rotation. Plant production is determined by the needs of both man and animal, and requires a conscientious approach to soil

husbandry. Locally appropriate management acknowledges the needs of plant and soil, animal and man. Therefore the section on arable and plant production including manure and soil considerations stands first in the standards, then the preparations are detailed, followed by the animal kingdom. Finally the legal regulations are summarised.

With the exception of the introduction, which puts the ideas in context, the text is laid out in two columns. In the right hand one are keywords and summarised descriptions, which are fully elaborated, in the left hand one.

On labelling :

The labelling of produce with the legally registered (and hence protected) word(s) and/or logos “**demeter**”, “In conversion to **demeter**”, “Biodyn”, “from the Biodynamic method”, or “from Biodynamic production”, as well as any other indications which state or imply a connection to this method legally requires that there is a certification contract covering the producer, processor and trader.

For the certification contract for agricultural, horticultural, orcharding, vineyard and forestry enterprises, the legal requirements, in particular those of EEC reg. 2092/91 from 24th June 1991 governing organic agriculture (Organic Growing), The ‘Organic Foods Production Act’ dated November 1990 in the United States of America, or the “The Australian National Standards for Organic and Bio-Dynamic Produce dated February 1992, must be met in addition to the following standards. The currently valid standards from Demeter International are to be used for processing and labelling of both food and non-food production from Biodynamic agriculture.

2. The Farm Organism – Farm Individuality

"Now a farm comes closest to its own essence when it can be conceived of as a kind of independent individuality, a self-contained entity. In reality, every farm ought to aspire to this state of being a self-contained individuality.

Rudolf Steiner (GA 327, "Agricultural Course", 2nd Lecture.)

All life is formed according to organic principles. Separately emerging organs unite together to give a living entity. This organism is more than the sum of its parts. Organisms are contained by a skin, allowing an inner life to develop which exists in relation to the outer terrestrial and cosmic environment. If this inner life is subject to a self-determined development, an individuality is formed.

If an agricultural enterprise is organised on these principles, and forms from its own resources a system of soil life, plant development and appropriate animal husbandry, then we can justifiably speak of a farm organism. Such enterprises produce healthy food because of the resultant soil fertility, the enhanced life forces in the plants, and animal husbandry compatible to the livestock type. At the same time the activities of these enterprises promote, through their environmental awareness, a landscape that is capable of development and regeneration.

Each locality is different from every other one. Every agricultural practice through its methods of working the soil, its rotations, and its fertiliser policies develops a particular soil flora and fauna. Which animals are kept, and the type of stabling chosen for them, determines soil fertility parameters. The human decisions and ways of working co-operatively give the enterprise a particular character. On top of that man can develop a greater harmony and order in the structure of the farm organism out of spiritual-scientific awareness.

3. Arable and Plant production

As plants are life forms that are particularly dependent on environmental influences, they require as well as a suitable growing location, sufficient light and warmth. The prerequisite for good development of leaves, flowers and fruit/seeds is a vital living soil that allows good root penetration. The design of this growing location is of greater importance for the health of the plant than are individual plant

husbandry measures. Equally important is the choice of appropriate varieties and species. The one sidedness of various cultivated plants can be balanced out if a crop rotation appropriate to the local conditions is implemented. In this regard, the development of sustainable soil fertility requires that consideration be given to including sufficient legumes (if possible not only annuals) as well as a high proportion of leaf crops in the rotation.

"To fertilise means to enliven the soil ". This dictum leads us towards a method of fertility building that has its origins in the connections between the life spheres of plant and animal. In any fertility programme, the appropriate use of the Biodynamic preparations is of prime importance.

An important aim when working the soil is the intensification of soil biological processes. Energy efficient methods should be given priority.

3.1. Seed and propagation material

The inner qualities and the outer characteristics of the seed influence on the one hand the resistance of the crop during its growth, and on the other the yield potential (as related to its growing location) and its nutritional qualities. In order to achieve the qualities set as goals for Biodynamic agriculture, particular care and attention to detail is required. Therefore, Biodynamic seed and propagation material (e.g. strawberry plants, young trees etc.) must be used, if available. Open pollinated varieties, propagated in Biodynamic agriculture, shall be used in preference. Seeds, propagation material for vegetable crops including potatoes must originate from Biodynamic agriculture, if available. If not, material from organic origins may be used. If this in turn is not available, untreated seed and propagation material of conventional origin may be used after approval by the respective organisation. Unavailability of organic material must be documented. Hybrids of cereals, with the exception of corn (*Zea mays*), are excluded for the production of feed and food.

(APP 1: see Appendix 7)

Young plants/seedlings (for plant production, e.g. onions for planting, salad plants, cabbage plants, etc.) of conventional origin are excluded.

Seeds and plant material produced totally or in part using of breeding methods such as protoplasm and cytoplasm fusion techniques are not allowed.

The use of genetically modified seed and propagation material is forbidden.

Seed and seed potatoes must originate from Biodynamic agriculture if available.

The unavailability of organic seed and/or propagation material must be proven to the respective organisation or the inspection body.

Synthetic chemical seed treatment agents are not allowed at all. Only measures conforming to these standards are allowed.

Genetically modified seed and plant materials are forbidden.

3.2. Manures

Enlivening the soil, and the maintenance and development of soil fertility are basic objectives of the Biodynamic method. The greatest influence in this regard, besides the methods used to work the soil, and the structure of the crop rotation, is the careful use of prepared manures from domesticated animals, in particular the cow.

3.2.1. Amount of manure

The maximum amount of nitrogen that may be supplied by way of the manures used, averaged over the crop rotation, may not exceed the amount that would be produced by those animals which the farm could support from its own fodder production (Max. 1.4 manure unit/ha based on the total area of the farm; see Appendix 1).

Market gardens are allowed to import up to a maximum of 170 kgN/ha if nitrogen export is higher than 112 kgN/ha. The deficit has to be substantiated by a nitrogen-balance, to be approved by the respective organisation.

If the organic manures produced by the farm, together with other plant husbandry methods are not sufficient for the soils' requirements, commercial organic manures may be used. However, forced growth is to be avoided.

The amount of nitrogen on the area in question, imported in commercial organic manures, may not exceed that which could be supplied by compost, stable manure and/or green manures, and in any case must be less than 0.5 manure unit/ha (exception: perennial crops).

The allowable manures are listed in appendix 4.

On farm manures must be handled with care and attention. The storage capacity must be adequate, and an appropriate method for spreading is required. Nutrient losses during storage and use by volatilisation and leaching are to be minimised.

3.2.2. Brought in manures and soils

Rock dusts (including those containing phosphate) and soils can be used. Synthetic nitrogen sources, Chile saltpetre, water soluble phosphatic fertilisers, as well both pure potassium salts and potassium salts with a chloride content of greater than 3% are totally prohibited.

Municipal composts and sewage sludge are not allowed.

The fertilisers that may be imported are listed in appendix 4.

Imported animal manures may not originate from animals kept in intensive animal husbandry systems, or systems using no floor litter because of the danger of residues of veterinary remedies and/or feed additives.

Fertilisers that are covered in appendix 4, section 3.1 require the agreement from the respective organisation before importation (see appendix 4).

The origin, amount, and use (which area, which crop) of all brought in fertilisers must be adequately documented.

Soil pH is to be maintained and regulated according to soil and crop requirements. If necessary lime may be used.

3.3. Plant care and protection

A high degree of resistance to fungal, bacterial and insect attack in the crops is the aim of using the many faceted Biodynamic method, (which includes aspects of landscape care and development), over the whole farm.

If these methods prove insufficient, the techniques and materials listed in appendix 5 may be used.

Synthetic chemical materials to control pests, fungal attack (including prophylactic usage), viral or other diseases, weeds, or to regulate growth in crops are prohibited.

The total amount of nitrogen may not exceed 1.4 manure unit/ha based on the total area of the farm.

The use of commercial organic manures is limited.

Imported nitrogen in commercial organic manures must not exceed 0.5 manure unit/ha

Careful storage, preparation and spreading.

Synthetic nitrogen fertilisers, Chile saltpetre, water soluble phosphate, pure potassium salts and those with more than 3% chloride are strictly prohibited.

No animal manures from intensive animal husbandry systems.

The origins and use of brought in fertilisers and soils are to be documented.

pH-value to be maintained at optimal levels.

Natural crop resistance to be strengthened.

Every usage of a non-permitted material leads to decertification of the farm, or at least

Any usage of a material not permitted by these standards leads to decertification of the farm, or at least the treated crops and areas.

the treated crops and areas.

New materials and methods may be tested only with the agreement of the respective organisation (see appendix 5).

3.3.1. Protection in storage

Storage of Demeter products is to be carried out in the spirit of these standards, in such a way that any loss of quality is avoided (e.g. through the choice of storage containers, methods of protection against pests etc.)

If a significant pest problem arises the respective organisation is to be informed. It will decide how to implement control measures based on the principles in these standards. Product contamination during control measurements must be strictly avoided.

Requirement to notify a significant pest problem.

3.4. Market gardens, field vegetables, hops and other perennial crops

Production from market gardens, field vegetable production, hop production and other perennial crops are just as much organs in the farm enterprise as arable production. However farms with a large proportion of such production require a particular overall plan for the enterprise.

On intensive market gardens, which have different crops following each other frequently on the same area of land, particular care in the soil husbandry is necessary. A fertiliser programme based on animals kept on the enterprise itself is strongly recommended. If it is not possible to keep animals, co-operation with another Biodynamic enterprise that does, by exchanging feed or manure, is recommended. The preparation of manures using the Biodynamic compost preparations is to be given particular attention.

A further recommendation is to extend the crop rotation to include representatives of plant families not normally grown, (e.g. Phacelia or buckwheat) as break crops. Legumes and other plants useful for soil development or for beneficial insects should always be in the crop rotation.

As well as the methods described in the sections above, market gardens, intensive field vegetable production, orcharding and other perennial crops must meet the following requirements:

Biodynamic soils, which are highly active, will have a high rate of metabolism when they are worked intensively, and hence measures to build the humus content require particular attention.

Humus content is of particular importance. Market gardens and farms with animal husbandry should co-operate as one unit.

Manure from conventional animal husbandry can only be obtained when it is not available from organic enterprises and needs approval from the respective organisation.

The soil however may not be kept free of vegetation through the whole year. Mulching is allowed (see 3.4.4.).

3.4.1. Seed, propagation material and seedlings

The regulations in Section 3.1 – Seed and propagation material - apply.

3.4.2. Manures, soils and potting mixes

Well rotted, prepared manure from ruminants, which are part of the farm herd, form the most important basis for fertilising. If manures have to be brought in, special care has to be taken that they are residue free, and that the animals are not from enterprises using intensive animal husbandry methods.

Manure imported only from non-intensive animal husbandry.

Soils and potting mixes should be produced from a mixture of on farm materials if possible. At least 25% by volume of such materials should consist of prepared composts made from plant material or animal manure.

At least 25% by volume of soils and potting mixes shall be prepared compost.

Plant materials for composting, and finished compost made from bark, leaves, wood shavings etc. that comes from community areas may be used if a residue test proves that they are acceptably clean. The use of commercial potting mixes requires the agreement of the respective organisation.

A residue analysis is required for compost from communal areas.

Fertilisers, crop rotation and growing techniques used are to be arranged so as to minimise nitrogen leaching to the ground water, or the enrichment of nitrates in the vegetables.

Nitrogen leaching and nitrate deposition in vegetables to be minimised.

Peat is only allowed as a constituent for propagation beds and potting mixes.

The proportion of peat in propagating beds and potting mixes must not exceed 75%.

The proportion of peat is to be kept as low as possible, and may not exceed 75%. The use of synthetic soil improving agents is not allowed. All fertilisers must meet the requirements of these standards (see appendix 4).

Soil-less growing techniques (hydroponics, thin soil layer etc.), crops grown on inert substrates (e.g. scoria) and container crops are not allowed. Thin soil layer techniques (with the exception of cress, and sprouts grown on a base that is sold with the sprouts) are not allowed.

Soil-less and thin soil layer techniques are not allowed.

Chicory roots should be forced in soil. If water techniques are used, the water must have no additives, which are prohibited in these standards. If water-forcing techniques are used, the chicory must be marketed with a declaration to this effect.

Water forced chicory must be declared as such.

Potting mixes and growing substrates may be steam sterilised. After sterilisation, the Biodynamic compost preparations, liquid compost extracts, the horn manure preparation or the cow pat pit preparation are to be promptly used to guide the microbial recolonisation of the soil.

After steam sterilising measures must be taken to ensure microbial recolonisation.

3.4.3. Plant care and protection

The regulations in section 3.3 "Plantcare and plant protection" apply. Production under cloth or film especially plastic which covers the soil, should be kept to a minimum. Perforated materials suitable for reusing are to be preferred.

3.4.4. Weed control

Crop rotation, how the soil is worked and crop husbandry are of decisive importance for weed control. Mechanical measures are to be preferred over thermal techniques. Steaming of the soil in the field is not permitted.

The use of industrial mulching materials, such as mulching paper or weed suppressing mats, is restricted to soils heavily covered with weeds, because of the wider ecological effects of complete weed suppression and the difficulty of spraying the field sprays.

The use of industrial mulch materials is allowed with restrictions.

The use of such materials requires the agreement of the respective organisation.

3.4.5. Production under glass and plastics

The energy usage for heating crops under glass or plastic should be kept as low as possible, and with exception of seedling production and ornamental plants having a higher heat requirement, must be limited to an appropriate extension of the growing season.

Energy used to heat to be kept to the minimum.

Energy saving techniques, such as the use of special heating systems (e.g. ground or vegetation heating) must be introduced to the enterprise wherever possible.

Energy saving techniques must be used in preference.

In glasshouses, shallow soil steam sterilisation is allowed. After sterilisation, the Biodynamic compost preparations, liquid compost extracts, the horn manure preparation or the cow pat pit preparation are to be promptly used to guide the microbial recolonisation of the soil.

After steam sterilising measures must be taken to ensure microbial recolonisation.

3.4.6. Harvest and preparation for sale

The high quality of biodynamically produced products is to be maintained by careful harvest, preparation and storage techniques.

3.4.7. Exceptions for market gardens with vegetables and ornamental plants

Enterprises growing ornamental plants as well as vegetables must convert the areas in ornamental production at the same time if there is no clear, permanent, spatial separation of the production areas and glasshouses. Fertilisers, plant protection, soils and potting mixes must meet these standards requirements.

If no clear separation exists the ornamental production area must be part of the whole conversion.

If there is clear, permanent, spatial separation of the production areas and glasshouses as separate production units, the respective organisation can approve the ornamental section to be converted in steps. The aim is to convert the entire enterprise inside five years. During these five years, the use of conventional soils and potting mixes is possible on the ornamental section. Origin, type, amount, and usage, must be documented.

If clear separation exists the ornamental production area may be converted in steps.

The plant protection materials used must however meet these standards. The separation of the production areas must be defined by careful documentation (plot history cards, plot layout, farm diary, and/or other similar records).

Plant protection materials used must meet these standards.

Organic wastes from the ornamental production areas which are not yet fully converted must be composted separately, and used only on this area.

Separate composting is necessary.

Conventional raw and ready to use materials may be imported on to the ornamental production area. Here again, exact records are to be kept.

Requirement to document the importation of conventional raw and ready to use materials.

The varying production methods between the ornamental plants and the vegetables, as well as conventionally produced brought in ornamentals must be declared to the consumer as such by labelling in a clear unambiguous fashion.

Unambiguous labelling of organic and conventional produce.

3.5. Orchardring

Despite the limited possibilities in orcharding, all the available measures of mixed planting, green sward, interplanting and soil husbandry are to be used. These measures can be supported by

intensive husbandry of the perennial crop. The timely use of measures, in particular to strengthen the plant, can balance out this one sidedness.

That perennial crops remain rooted in the one locality demands better husbandry of the immediate environment. Creating harmony here can help to reduce the requirement for particular treatments.

The green sward should suit the locality and consist of many different plant species. The soil may not be kept free of vegetation or natural cover throughout the whole year. The establishment year may be an exception to this regulation if necessary.

(APP 2: see Appendix 7) Exemptions for orchards in semi-arid climates require approval of the respective organisation

The aim is a wide variety of species in the green sward. The soil may not be kept bare all year.

3.5.1. Plant material

If plant material of the required varieties is available from Demeter production, then this must be used in preference. If plant material is available only from organic production, then this must be used.

Demeter or organic plant material is to be used.

3.5.2. Manures and soil husbandry

In orchards that have no animals of their own, the amount of outside organic fertiliser that may be imported is limited to 1.2 manure unit/ha of orchard area. The total amount of fertiliser used may not exceed the equivalent of 90kg N/ha of orchard area.

Maximum organic fertiliser import is 1.2 manure unit/ha, and 90kg N/ha of orchard area.

3.5.3. Plant care and protection

Recognising the particular conditions in orcharding the regulations in section 3.3 - Plant care and protection – apply

3.5.4. Support stakes

In northern climates no tropical or sub tropical woods are allowed to be used as support stakes for reasons of environmental degradation. The tropical grasses, bamboo and tonkin, may be used.

In northern climates tropical and subtropical woods are not permitted.

3.6. Mushrooms

Standards in this area are currently under development. Interested persons are requested to contact Demeter International, group for production standards directly.

3.7. Sprouts and shoots

The production of sprouts and shoots must use seeds, roots and rhizomes, which have been multiplied biodynamically.

Material of conventional origin is not allowed.

Seeds, roots and rhizomes from conventional production are not allowed.

The water used in the production of sprouts and shoots must be of drinking quality. If used, all substrates and carriers must meet the requirements of these standards. In cases of doubt, Demeter International subcommittee for production standards will give a ruling.

Water of drinking quality only must be used.

3.8. New crops and production techniques

New crops or production techniques not covered in these standards, and which are not usual practice in organically managed enterprises, may only be trialed with the permission of Demeter International or the respective organisation.

(APP 3: see appendix 7)

3.9 Clearing of virgin rainforest

The clearance of virgin rain forest for agricultural usage is forbidden. Other high value conservation areas must also be protected, and may only be cleared after an exemption to this section has been approved by the respective organisation.

High value conservation areas must be protected

(APP 4: see appendix 7)

4. Biodynamic Preparations (see Appendix 10)

All the measures used on a biodynamically managed enterprise must be evaluated according to holistic principles. In a living totality, it is of real importance not only to balance out the material requirements of the system, but also as Rudolf Steiner explicitly indicated in the Agriculture Course, to balance the depletion of life forces. Conscientious attention to detail in the production, storage and usage of the preparations is of huge importance in this regard.

Spiritual scientific knowledge indicates that components of mineral, plant and animal origin can be metamorphosed by the effects of cosmic/earthly influences during the course of the year, into preparations imbued with forces. When used in the soil, on plants and manures, these preparations contribute to enlivening the earth, stimulating yield and quality in plants, and health, vitality and production of animals on the Biodynamic farm.

The preparations should be made on the farm, or in co-operation with other farms, if possible. The plants and animal sheaths for their production should come from the farm, or if possible from another biodynamically managed enterprise. The experience and knowledge gained to date from observation and experimentation is to be used in their production and usage.

If possible, on-farm production of the preparations.

The full effect can only be expected when all the preparations (compost, and spray preparations) are used in manures and for plant care throughout the year using appropriate methods and times (such as stirring for one hour).

Preparations are most effective when used collectively.

The spray preparations are to be used as appropriate to the crop type:

- Cow-horn manure is to be spread at the start of the vegetative phase, or after harvest of the certified crop, but in any case at least once a year.
- Horn silica is to be sprayed as the plant stage of development dictates, however at least once a year.
- The spray preparations must be applied with clean equipment.

All organic manures (stable manure, compost etc.) are to be treated with the compost preparations. It is recommended to spread a composite preparation (such as cowpat prep, barrel compost, prepared 500 etc.) as a substitute on those areas, which receive no prepared manure in the course of the year.

A prerequisite for the certification of the farm as "In Conversion to **demeter**" (Biodyn) after 12 months of farming to these standards is at least one application of the cow-horn manure and the horn silica, as well as the spreading of prepared manures (or the cow pat preparation produced with the compost preparations as a substitute) on all areas of the enterprise. This applies equally to new areas to be converted.

All farm manures must be prepared with the compost preparations. Intensively managed areas (arable, vegetables, vineyards and orchards) including those in mountainous regions and all land producing fodder must be completely covered with the spray preparations every year.

An exception can be made for steep slopes in mountainous regions (providing they are not intensively managed, or mown), and for areas that cannot be driven on e.g. native forest, swampland. This exception can be considered by the respective national organisation when the licensee produces a preparation management plan describing the planned preparation usage (areas incompletely or not covered and with what frequency, stirring and spraying machinery available on the farm, proposed improvements to the coverage in the future, etc.) The exception has a time limit, but may be renewed.

Preparation usage is a valuable aid in the conversion phase

All farm manures are to be prepared. All intensively managed areas including those producing fodder must receive the spray preparations

5. Animal Husbandry

These standards indicate intentions for animal husbandry, giving mostly only the minimum requirements.

Domesticated animals, as ensouled beings, are particularly dependent on our care. Daily management should be carried out in such a way that the animal receives all due care, as well as provision for carrying out its innate behavioural traits. Imbalances at either the physical or soul level need to be recognised in time and carefully rectified. Continuous observant care of the animals is a prerequisite for this.

Animal husbandry, with the accompanying fodder production is an important part of the agricultural enterprise. With respect to the development of the enterprise, the farm organism cannot do without live stock. This applies to the ruminant in particular. The fodder plants and the well-balanced manure that comes into being because of cattle, contribute considerably through the enlivening of the soil, to the long term flourishing of a farm. The harmonious co-operation of mankind with the three kingdoms of nature can lead to a living, ensouled farm organism.

"You must know, for instance, that the cosmic influences that come to expression in a plant, come from the interior of the earth and are led upwards. Thus, if a plant especially rich in these cosmic influences is eaten by an animal, the manure that the animal's digestion system provides as a result of consuming such fodder, will be just the right thing for the soil where that plant grows."

Rudolf Steiner

Experience shows that animals which are born and reared on a farm, which cares for their feed and husbandry needs in a loving way, have good health and fertility with a high lifetime production.

Therefore every effort must be made to organise optimal living conditions for the animals in each given situation, and to bring animals into the farm only from other equally well run enterprises.

5.1. Requirement to have livestock

Demeter certification of agricultural enterprises without the incorporation of ruminants or Equidae on the farm is not possible. Exemptions from this requirement have to be regulated by the respective organisation.

(APP 5: see Appendix 7)

Demeter certification for agricultural enterprises without the incorporation of ruminants or Equidae is not possible as a rule.

In market gardens and in enterprises having solely perennial crops, the requirement to have their own animals is not obligatory if manures, compost, green manures, and preparation usage is particularly intensive.

5.2. Stocking rate

The stocking rate is determined by the possibilities for fodder production, as dictated by climate and the local conditions. It is to take into account the maintenance and development of soil fertility.

The minimum stocking rate has to be defined by the certification organisation in each country. The maximum stocking rate may not exceed 2.0 livestock units/ha, corresponding to a maximum of 1.4 manure units/ha, if feed is brought in.

***Stocking rate :
2.0 livestock units/ha
maximum if feed is
brought in***

5.3. Co-operation between farms

Co-operation between certified Biodynamic farms (e.g. the exchange of fodder or animal manures) in the sense of a biological unit is possible. The standards are to be applied to this new unit as a whole. There must be a legal contract, which must be lodged with the respective organisation.

The equivalent manure for the complete area may not exceed 1.4 mu/ha year.

Co-operation between farms is to be regulated by contract.

5.4. Management

The management of animals is to follow principles of organic husbandry as well as those relating to the animal type and its being. Care for the animals showing respect and love promotes well being, health and their production capabilities.

The stable style and the other management conditions must be organised such that the animals can express normal behavioural characteristics and movement; e.g. they must be able to stand and lie down unhindered, and have a dry resting place. Stables in which the animals have freedom of movement are therefore preferred.

If stable construction advisory services make a sound argument justifying an extension to the conversion period, this may be extended.

The management conditions shall follow principles appropriate to the being of the animal and its type.

The management system should allow the animals free contact with their natural surrounding (sun, rain, earth under foot etc.) if at all possible. This should be guaranteed in particular by access to pasture, or at least to the open air. Care must also be taken to provide sufficient light, a good stable environment and protection from the wind.

Access to pasture, or at the very least access to the open air is necessary.

To tie up animals in housing is forbidden. For security or welfare reasons a limited exemption may, after approval by the respective organisation, be issued by the inspection-body for certain animals.

In stables which were built before the 24th August 2000 tying up may only be allowed until December 31st 2010 at the latest provided that the animals are comfortably littered, that individual management is guaranteed and that regular exercise is provided.

(APP 6: see Appendix 7)

Small farms may tie up their cattle provided that exercise or access to pasture takes place daily in summer and a minimum of twice a week in winter.

Changes to the construction which are necessary from an appropriate animal husbandry viewpoint (e.g. the building in of access to pasture, bays for rearing groups of calves, rebuilding of fully slatted floors etc.) are to be completed inside a maximum five year conversion period.

(APP 7: see Appendix 7)

A conversion period is allowed for the construction of suitable designs to meet the animal husbandry requirements of these standards.

Limited exemptions from the requirements governing housing and outside access may be issued by the respective organisation until December 31st 2010 at the latest if the following Conditions exist:

- Insufficient access to pasture
- Stable is too small
- access to stream lake or pond for water fowl is lacking
- poultry houses which do not fulfil all requirements
- open air run for poultry which is not covered with grass
- Shelter plantings or artificial shelter not available in the exercise area

(APP 8: see Appendix 7)

The above requirements apply only for farms whose stables were built before the 24th August 1999 and which conformed to the Demeter production standards at that date.

5.4.1 Cattle management

The horns of ruminants have significance for the development of life forces. They provide an opposing balance of forces to the intensive digestion and absorption processes. They are a part of the total being of the cow. In comparison to other animal types, cattle manure has a particularly stimulating effect on soil fertility. The horns also have a large significance as a sheath in the production of the Biodynamic preparations.

Dairy cattle and cows suckling calves are to have access to pasture during the summer half-year. Where this is not possible, access to the open air must be available all year round. Young stock (breeding replacements) have the same requirement for freedom of movement reasons. To tie up young replacement or fattening stock in housing all year round is not allowed. Cows should be given freedom of movement at calving. A calving bay should be provided for if stable renovations occur. In those enterprises where, because of their situation in the village, or the distance to/size of their outlying fields, or for other practical reasons, access to pasture land or open air ranging is not possible, an exemption may be approved. (APP 9: see Appendix 7)

The stable type and the internal arrangement and fittings must meet the following requirements:

- The sleeping stalls for cattle are to have appropriate bedding.
- Fully slatted floors (more than 50%) are not permitted and the slatted area may not be calculated as resting-place.
- Cow trainers are not permitted.
- Sufficient area to be provided, and the herd managed to allow the expression of social behaviour and unhindered feeding.

There must be at least as many feeding/sleeping stalls as there are animals in the stable. In stables with ad lib feeding, fewer feeding stations may be offered.

Calves are to be given contact with each other as soon as possible. They are to be reared in groups from the second week on if there are sufficient numbers of animals of the same age. Boxes for calves are permitted only through the first week.

Dehorning of animals and dehorned animals are not permitted on the farm. In well-justified cases, an exemption may be approved by the respective organisation but must be reviewed annually.

(APP 11: see Appendix 7)

5.4.2. Management of sheep, goats and horses.

The conditions for cattle apply to sheep, goats and horses accordingly. In addition for sheep, operations such as castration, attaching elastic bands to the tails and tail docking must not be carried out systematically in Biodynamic farming. Some of these operations may be authorised by the respective organisation if they are intended to improve the health, welfare or hygiene of the sheep. Such operations must be carried out at the most appropriate age by qualified personnel and any suffering of the animals must be reduced to a minimum.

5.4.3. Management of pigs

Sleeping stalls are to be spread with straw (or other organic litter). Fully slatted floors (more than 50%) and management where animals are tied up are not permitted. Access to the open air where rooting is possible must be offered where ever possible.

(APP 10: see Appendix 7)

Sows may be contained for farrowing for the shortest time only until 14 days at the latest). They may not be tied up in housing. Sows must have access to the open-air wherever local conditions allow. Open sows, gilts and young sows are to be kept in groups.

Confining pens with narrow slatted floors or cages are not allowed for weaned piglets. Tooth cutting or other preventative tooth filing of piglets is not allowed and neither is tail or ear docking.

Dairy cattle and cows suckling calves must have access to pasture in summer or access to the open air all year round.

To tie up young and fattening stock all year round is not allowed.

Access to the open air has to be available where ever possible.

Sleeping stalls for cattle are to have appropriate bedding.

Fully slatted floors are not permitted.

Cow trainers are not permitted.

Calves are to be reared in groups from the second week on.

Dehorning of stock and dehorned animals are not permitted on the farm.

Sleeping stalls are to be spread with organic litter. Fully slatted floors are not permitted.

Access to the open air must be provided where ever possible.

5.4.4. Management of poultry

Poultry require management that allows their natural behaviour e.g. scratching, perching, and flocking together, to be expressed as far as possible.

Poultry may not be kept on perforated mesh, or in cages.

At least one third of the poultry house floor area must be solid (no slatted or of grid construction) and covered with straw, wood shavings, or sand. In poultry houses for laying hens there must be pits for the manure and higher rounded perches which are situated preferably over the manure pits.

The exit/entry pop-holes must have an adequate height for the birds and they must have a length of at least 4 m per 100 m² floor area of the poultry house. Exemptions from the respective organisation are possible. A conversion-plan must be presented to the inspection-bodies.

Sufficient water-bowls and feeding troughs must be provided and they must be easily accessible.

Between each batch of poultry reared, the buildings must be emptied, cleaned and disinfected for hygienic reasons.

If the climatic conditions allow, poultry must have access to an outside run predominately covered with vegetation or partly roofed over. To protect the animals against weather and predators the outside run should be provided with protection, preferably natural cover e.g. bushes and trees. Exemptions for laying hens are possible. A conversion-plan must be presented to the inspection-bodies.

(APP 12: see Appendix 7)

The main part of the outside run must be grassed. This may be provided by use in rotation, recovery phases for the vegetation or by sowing. The run has to be planted with trees or hedges or to be provided with other shelter facilities for the animals.

Water birds have to have access to a stream, lake or a pond. If climatic conditions allow, meat birds and birds for flock replacement require outside runs appropriate to their stage of growth. Exemptions from the inspection body is possible. A conversion-plan must be presented to the respective organisation.

(APP 12: see Appendix 7)

Eggs must be able to be laid in nest boxes, and a sufficient number of boxes must be provided.

The hen houses must have natural lighting during the day. Artificial lighting must be turned off for at least eight hours continuously during the night.

Beak cutting is forbidden.

Caged systems are prohibited

In ground managed systems at least one third of the floor area is to be available as scratching area.

Open-air runs are required for young birds and laying hens.

Other poultry are to have access to an outside run, water-fowl also having access to open water.

Nest boxes are to be provided for egg laying.

At night there must be at least eight hours of darkness.

Beak cutting is not permitted.

5.5. Feeding

Feeds must be appropriate to the class of animals, it's age and it's physiological needs, with care also being given to providing sufficient mineral nutrition. The necessary minerals and trace elements should be of natural origin as far as possible (Herbs, leaf forage etc.)

Fodder produced on the farm forms the basis of animal nutrition. At least 50% of the feed (DM), must originate on the farm or in co-operation with another Demeter farm.

(APP 14: see Appendix 7)

Fodder produced on the farm is the starting point for a feeding regime appropriate to the animals carried on that farm.

Each enterprise should strive for full self-sufficiency. Concentrates should comprise mainly grain and legumes. The feeding of by-products of industrial extraction is not permitted.

Antibiotics, sulphonamide drugs, coccidiostats, hormones, synthetic compounds from organic chemistry and pharmaceuticals are not permitted as additives to feed. Isolated amino acids, growth promoters, production enhancers (feed antibiotics and enhancers) and synthetic chemical feed additives (except vitamins) are not allowed.

5.5.1. Brought in feeds and in conversion feeds

If fodder is to be imported onto the enterprise, particular care in choosing feed quality suitable to Demeter production is to be taken.

Brought in feed should originate from Demeter production if possible.

- At least two thirds of the annual fodder requirements DM (dry matter) offered to the animals must originate from Demeter production.
- Up to 50 % DM of the fodder in an average ration may come from areas not yet certified fully, but farmed biodynamically,
- and up to 20 % DM from organic areas. The daily ration may not contain more than 50 % DM of feed certified as in conversion from the own enterprise.
- Imported Demeter in conversion feed and organic feed may together not exceed 50% DM of the daily intake.
- For a conversion period until supplies of Demeter feeds are more widely available, the limit on brought in organic feeds is 50% DM. This requires an exemption from the respective Demeter organisation.

(APP 13: see Appendix 7)

Conventional fodder may not be purchased.

Each purchase of feeds, feed-preparations, feed additives minerals- and vitamin mixtures and silage making processing aids has to be registered according to the Demeter indications. In the same way it has to be checked that there are no genetically manipulated agents or their derivatives in the product. Proof of unavailability from Biodynamic sources is to be included as part of the annual certification process. Documentation showing the origin, designation, amount and how the feed was used must be supplied for every importation of feed.

5.5.2. Feeding of dairy cows, sheep, goats and horses.

The fodder must be appropriate and contain as high a content of roughage (greenfeed e.g. pasture, hay, silage) as possible, but at least 60% DM throughout the entire year. The majority of summer feeds must be green material, preferably grazed from pasture.

In winter the animals should get as much hay as possible (cows three kgs per animal per day with small ruminants getting correspondingly less). If climatic conditions do not allow the harvesting of good quality hay, exemptions may be given by Demeter International or the respective organisation to feed silage of grass (clover) mowed after the start of flowering as a substitute.

The base fodder ration may not consist solely of silage over the course of the whole year.

Feeding of extraction by-products is not allowed.

Limits on the use of feed additives.

Imported fodder if possible from Demeter production.

At least two thirds of the annual feed requirement from Demeter sources.

The importation of approved fodder is regulated in appendices two and three

Proportion of roughage in the feed to be as high as possible.

A feeding regime consisting solely of silage is not allowed.

The maximum amount of brought in feed from certified organic sources is limited to 20% (calculated on an annual dry matter basis).

Feeds of animal origin are excluded. This restriction does not apply to milk and milk products.

For purely pastoral farms, where grain growing because of climatic conditions is not practical, and for very poor or extreme locations, the respective organisation can make exceptions on documented reasons in the permissible amount of brought-in feed.

(APP 14: see Appendix 7)

Milk and milk products are the only feeds of animal origin that are permitted.

Brought in feeds may not exceed 20% in total, conventional feeds are excluded. (see appendix 2).

5.5.3. Feeding of beef cattle

The feed ration must be appropriately constituted for ruminants, with a proportion of at least 60% roughage in all seasons e.g. hay, silage or feed straw. Silage can form the majority of the feed ration, but summer feeding must include fresh green material.

5.5.4. Feeding of replacement calves, calves for fattening, foal, lambs and kids

The following feeds, as far as possible from on-farm production, can be used: milk, if possible mother's milk, roughage, milled grains. Calves and foals should get milk at least three months, sheep and goats 45 days. Fattening on milk alone without the addition of some form of roughage is prohibited.

Feeds of animal origin – except milk and milk products - are forbidden to be fed to ruminants.

Enterprises without their own dairy production must rear brought in calves on milk from a farm which is certified organic or buy in weaned animals from such farms.

Animals reared in this way may only be marketed using the Demeter trademark six months after weaning, at the earliest, providing they have been fed and managed to the standards during this period.

Fattening on milk alone is not allowed.

Milk and milk products are the only feeds of animal origin that are permitted.

5.5.5. Nomadic livestock and summer grazing on uncultivated areas

Meat from nomadic livestock may be marketed as Demeter if two thirds of the fodder is from own production and the farm is Demeter certified. The balance may come from extensively managed areas, including nature reserves, which must have had no use of synthetic fertilisers or plant protection chemicals. A grazing diary must be kept.

The feeding of nomadic livestock must follow the same principles as for livestock reared on the farm.

5.5.6. Guest animals

Animals of conventional origin can be kept on Demeter pastures for grazing as long as there are no Demeter animals present at the same time. An approved exemption is required from the respective organisation

(APP 15: see Appendix 7)

Guest animals of conventional origin may be kept on pastures alone

5.5.7. Community pasture

Animals from Demeter enterprises may be kept on community pastures if the pasture has not been managed conventionally for at least three years and if the conventional animals are from extensive conventional management. Milk or other products coming from these animals are only to be marketed as Demeter if these animals are kept separate from the others. Exemptions are required from the respective organisation.

(APP 16: see Appendix 7)

Animals have to be kept separate for Demeter marketing

5.5.8. Feeding of pigs

The aim is to produce all the feed requirements for the pigs on the farm. They have to be offered a daily ration of roughage or possibly feeds of high moisture content (e. g. herbage, beets)

Pigs are to be offered a daily ration of roughage or feeds of high moisture content.

Average ration see chapter 5.5.1

- No brought in feed from conventional production is allowed.
- The total amount of brought in feed including biodynamically grown feed is limited to 50% (DM) in cases where more than 5 livestock units of pigs are held on the farm.
- The respective organisation may allow the purchase of certified organic fodder for pigs in amounts up to 50% if no Demeter fodder is available. The unavailability has to be proven.
- Self produced fodder from the first year in conversion with the certification status "in conversion to organic, but not yet certified", can be fed to the animals in amounts up to 10% of the averaged ratio. This regulation is restricted to newly acquired areas on certified Demeter farms.

The daily ration may not contain conventional feed

Fodder from the first year in conversion can be fed in amounts up to 10% of the averaged ratio.

5.5.9. Feeding of poultry

Species specific feed requirements must be respected.

Poultry should be fed daily with roughage ideally from the out door run. Hens are to have a part of their ration as whole grain, spread on the ground in the hen house or run. The fattening feed must include at least 65% grains.

Waterfowl are to be offered moist feeds as a basic ration.

The respective organisation may allow the purchase of certified organic fodder for poultry in amounts up to 50%, if no Demeter fodder is available. The unavailability has to be proved.

Self produced fodder from the first year in conversion with the certification status "in conversion to organic, but not yet certified", can be fed to the animals in amounts up to 10% of the averaged ratio. This regulation is restricted to newly acquired areas of certified Demeter farms.

Feeds from conventional production are not allowed.

Fodder from the first year in conversion can be fed in amounts up to 10% of the averaged ratio.

No conventional feed allowed.

5.6. Breeding and identification

5.6.1. Breeding

The animals should be born and reared on a certified Biodynamic farm, if possible as part of a permanent herd. Poultry chickens should hatch after natural incubation.

A principle of the Biodynamic method is the keeping of male sires on the farm, and is therefore highly recommended.

Artificial insemination cannot fully replace the effect of the male influence in the farm herd, and is not recommended.

It is not permitted to produce animals using genetic manipulation, or by the use of biotechnology (embryo transfer, sperm separation for sex determination).

Embryo transfer and genetic manipulation are not allowed.

5.6.2. Identification of stock and record keeping

All farm-bred and brought in stock must be unequivocally and permanently identified with an earmark, or other marking. For poultry and other small live stock, group identification is adequate. Brought in animals must be accompanied by a certificate stating their origin. It must be possible to trace the animals back to the farm on which they were born, and to their parents.

A stock management diary is to be kept (see also section 5.8 Use of veterinary remedies on animals) which allows reconstruction from birth to the point of sale. Documents, which contain the same information (for instance a herd book), can replace the stock management diary.

A stock management diary or equivalent recording system must document all stock movements onto or off the farm, as well as exact identification and details of the origin of individual animals.

5.7. Origin of animals, brought in stock and marketing

A) Brought in stock for breeding or herd expansion should in preference come from certified Biodynamic enterprises. Only if they are not available may animals from certified organic farms be brought in. When animals from organic farming are not available the certifying Demeter organisation can allow animals from conventional farms to be brought in (up to a maximum of 40% of the herd), but only in the following cases:

- rare breeds
- to increase herd size
- when a farm leases land complete with all the animals on it
- sires (male breeding animals)
- when a breed is changed
- when a new livestock specialisation is developed

(APP 17: see Appendix 7)

If the brought in animals come from certified organic farms, they may be marketed as **demeter** after being managed and fed to these standards (see tables).

Animals which were brought in from conventional farms or which were born before the conversion, with the exception of goats and pigs for breeding cannot be marketed as **demeter**.

Conventional animals can only be brought in if an exemption has been approved.

Animals sourced from conventional farms cannot be marketed using the Demeter trademark.

B) Animals brought in for fattening shall come exclusively from Demeter enterprises, and only if unavailable may be sourced from certified organic enterprises.

Smallholders who have a few animals for home consumption beside their main crop may bring in animals of conventional origin only for that reason. This is allowed in cases where no certified young animals from Demeter enterprises or certified organic enterprises are available. The animals should be fed and kept according Demeter Standards as

Animals of organic or Biodynamic origin only may be brought in for fattening.

much as possible. It is not allowed to market these animals under the Demeter trademark.

5.7.1. Milk, dairy cows and calves

Milk may only be marketed under the label "In Conversion to **demeter**" if the dairy cows are fed from areas of the farm, which have this certification level.

In case of an application not conforming to the standards the label "in conversion to **demeter**" may be used only if the feed has been harvested at the earliest 18 months after the incident. Demeter certification of the milk is possible as soon as the feed comes from Demeter certified areas (see section 5.5.1.).

If single dairy cows of conventional origin are brought in their milk may be marketed as **demeter** or "In conversion to **demeter**", depending on the certification level of the feed, after 6 months of feeding and management to these standards.

Brought in animals for breeding from certified organic farms may be marketed as **demeter** after feeding and management to these standards for at least 12 month.

Calves brought in for rearing on nurse cows should be drawn preferably from Demeter farms. If this is not possible, they must come from certified organic farms.

Calves for breeding, that come from conventional management, brought in only with an exemption to be approved by the respective organisation.

(APP 18: see Appendix 7)

*Milk:
The labelling is determined by the certification status of the feed.*

6 months withholding period before the milk from brought in dairy cows of conventional origin can be sold as demeter.

5.7.2. Beef cattle for fattening

Brought in beef cattle for fattening, of organic origin, must be fed and managed for at least 2/3 of their lives according to these standards if they are to be marketed as **demeter**.

Bovines, which were born on the farm before conversion began, or which have been brought in from conventional origins cannot be marketed as Demeter or "In conversion to Demeter".

LABELLING OF PRODUCTS FROM ANIMALS BROUGHT IN FROM ORGANIC OR CONVENTIONAL SOURCES

Product for sale Cattle	Certification status of the animal on arrival	Fed and managed to the standards	Labelling of the sale product
Milk	Organic	—	Demeter
Milk	Conventional	6 months	Demeter
Beef from fattening cattle	Organic	At least 2/3 of their lives.	Demeter
Beef from breeding cattle	Conventional		No marketing with Demeter or in conversion to Demeter
Beef from breeding cattle	Organic	At least 12 months	Demeter

5.7.3. Sheep and goats

The order of rank described in section 5.7 (second paragraph) regulates brought in stock.

Milk from brought in conventional breeding stock may be marketed under the Demeter trademark after 6 month.

Meat from brought in conventional stock can be marketed as "In Conversion to **demeter**" after six months. Meat of goats from brought in conventional stock can only be marketed as "**demeter**" after one year.

6 month withholding period before the milk from brought in animals of conventional origin can be sold as demeter.

LABELLING OF PRODUCTS FROM BROUGHT IN ANIMALS OF ORGANIC OR CONVENTIONAL ORIGIN

Product for sale Sheep and goats	Certification status of the animal when brought in	Feed and management conforming to the standards	Labelling of the sale products
Milk	Organic	-	Demeter
Milk	Conventional	6 Months	Demeter
Meat	Organic	At least 6 Months	Demeter
Meat	Conventional	From 6 to 12 Months	In Conversion to demeter
Meat (only goats)	Conventional	More than 12 Months	Demeter

5.7.4. Pigs

The order of rank described in section 5.7 (see second paragraph) restricts the purchase from female "young stock" and the other basic requirements.

Bringing in of piglets should preferably be from Demeter enterprises. If unavailable, animals from farms certified organic may be obtained.

Piglets for the purpose of fattening only of Demeter or organic origin may be brought in.

Piglets of conventional origin may only be brought in if no animals of organic origin are available, and then only with an exemption approved by the respective organisation.

(APP 19: see Appendix 7)

Bringing in conventional piglets when piglets of Demeter or organic origin are unavailable requires an approved exemption. Piglets for fattening only of Demeter or organic origin may be brought in.

Newly weaned piglets of conventional origin weighing less than 25 kg may be brought in to start a new herd. Pigs which were brought in as conventional piglets may only be sold with the labelling "In Conversion to **demeter**" (or Biodyn) on the carcass if they have been fed and managed on the farm to these standards for at least 6 months. The piglets must weigh less than 25 kg; i.e. they have to be brought in directly after weaning.

Only piglets from management systems using floor litter and with undocked tails may be brought in.

Pigs of conventional origin may be marketed as "In conversion to demeter" after feeding and management to these standards for 6 months.

LABELLING OF PRODUCTS FROM BROUGHT IN ANIMALS OF ORGANIC OR CONVENTIONAL ORIGIN

Product for sale Pigs	Certification status of the animal when brought in	Age when brought in	Feed and management conforming to the standards	Labelling of the sale products
Meat	Organic		At least 2/3 of life	demeter
Meat	Conventional	Piglets to 25kg, directly after weaning	At least 6 months	In Conversion to demeter
Meat	Conventional (Breeding animal)		At least 2 years	Demeter

5.7.5. Poultry

Day old chicks and pullets may be brought in. The order of rank described in section 5.7 (second paragraph) regulates brought in stock. Purchase of conventional pullets is not possible.

Eggs from brought in organic pullets may be marketed under the **demeter** trademark if fed and managed according to the standards.

Marketing of the eggs using the Demeter label after feeding and management according to the standards.

Cockerels for meat or other meat poultry, are to be brought in as “day old chicks” that means they must have left the breeding house at the latest 3 days after birth.

Meat cockerels of conventional origin are to be brought in as three days old chicks.

The order of rank described in section 5.7 (second paragraph) regulates brought in stock. If chicks of organic origin are not available, conventional chicks may be brought in.

(APP 20: see Appendix 7)

Meat poultry of conventional origin which is fed and managed to the standards can be marketed with the label "In Conversion to **demeter**". The minimum time limits for slaughtering are to met.

Other meat poultry must be younger than three days when brought in.

(see Appendix 8)

Slow growing breeds are to be preferred.

Slow growing breeds are to be preferred.

LABELLING OF PRODUCTS FROM BROUGHT IN ANIMALS OF ORGANIC OR CONVENTIONAL ORIGIN

Product for sale Poultry	Certification status of the animal when brought in	Age when brought in	Feed and management conforming to the standards	Labelling of the sale products
Eggs	Organic pullets	18 Weeks maximum	The same certification status as the feed	Demeter/ <i>In conversion to demeter</i>
Meat cockerels	Organic		30 Days	Demeter
Meat cockerels	Conventional day old chicks	3 days maximum	Hens: 81 days Cockerels: 150 days	In Conversion to demeter

Other meat poultry	Conventional	3 days maximum	From arrival to slaughter	In Conversion to demeter
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5.7.6. Bee products

The production and certification conditions for "Honey from Demeter bee management" and other honey products are regulated in separately published standards. They have to be implemented by every respective organisation by end of 2007.

5.8. Medical treatment of animals

The health of animals is primarily to be assured by observant animal husbandry, breeding and feeding, choosing of the right breed, as well as through the use of prophylactic measures such as management appropriate to the class of stock. If however health problems occur, treatment to alleviate the condition must be given immediately.

Organic, anthroposophical, homeopathic and other natural remedies and methods of treatment are to be used in preference. Synthetic chemical veterinary remedies and antibiotics must be given either by the vet, or following his or her directions.

Animals are not allowed to get more than three courses of treatment/treatments of allopathic medicines or antibiotic measurements (except vaccination and measurements against ecto-parasites). Animals with a productive life of less than one year may have only one treatment. If they receive more than one, the animal is to be marketed as conventional. It is possible to go through a second conversion period.

Routine and prophylactic treatment with materials that are not termed natural remedies (e.g. synthetic allopathic medicines, antibiotics, anthelmintics) is not allowed unless legally required. An exception to this is in those cases where parasitism is endemic in the area in which the farm is located. Anthelmintics may only be given in conjunction with a faecal egg count to prove the presence of parasites, and an appropriate clean pasture-grazing regime.

The treatment with hormones to synchronise oestrus or to increase the growth rate of meat animals is not permitted.

Every treatment given to an individual animal, or to the herd as a whole, no matter what the treatment was, is to be recorded in detail in the appropriate farm records. This record must state, for each treated animal, the treatment, the method, the medicine used, the withholding time and the date of treatment. These records are to be kept and made available when requested.

When using veterinary allopathic remedies, twice the legal withholding period, at least 48 hours if there is no waiting period mentioned, is to be observed. (Except in the case of a negative bacteria inhibiting test following the use of antibiotics.)

Natural treatment methods are to be used as first preference.

Synthetic chemical veterinary remedies, including antibiotics must be given by a vet, or following his direction.

Antibiotics may not be used as a routine or prophylactic treatment. Anthelmintic usage only in conjunction with faecal analysis and a clean pasture grazing regime.

The treatment with hormones to synchronise oestrus or to increase growth rates of meat animals is not permitted.

Withholding times to be doubled.

5.9. Transport and slaughter of stock

The slaughtering of animals requires particular care and attention. One must be conscious, that all processing of meat begins with the death of a living being with a soul. Ethical and moral considerations require that the animal is handled all the way from transport to slaughter such that stress, fear, thirst and pain are avoided as far as possible. Transport distances should be kept as

short as possible and therefore animals should be slaughtered in the region in which they were reared.

The driving of animals with electric prods is forbidden. Transport distances shall be kept short, if possible not more than 200 kilometres.

5.10 Cleaning and disinfecting

Allowable measures are detailed in Appendix 9

6. Exclusion of genetically modified organisms

The use of genetically modified organisms (GMO), or products from them, is not allowed. All products used in certified production have to be produced without GMOs or products from them. Particular feeds and seeds of conventional origin require a declaration from the supplier confirming that the product contains no genetic modification (see appendix 2).

The use of genetically modified organisms or their products are prohibited.

7. Conversion – certification – contract

Conversion is a process of change encompassing the many developmental steps that the enterprise goes through on the way to a new state of equilibrium.

7.1. Conversion and the production manager

Essential agricultural knowledge and skills based on interest in the Biodynamic method, its background and principles, are important prerequisites for successful farming. Membership in a Biodynamic working group is recommended to guarantee the exchange of ideas, communal work assistance and support.

7.2. Conversion of the enterprise

To convert an enterprise into a Biodynamic one, an individual guiding template, defining the developmental direction of the enterprise, should be drawn up. Following this guide a conversion plan can be produced in conjunction with advisors, which contains a description of the fields belonging to the enterprise (size, crops), a detailed picture of the farm organism, a rotation plan, a fertiliser plan, a picture of the animal husbandry intentions, as well as measures to minimise the effects of environmental contamination (e.g. from industry, or roads with heavy traffic densities) or spray drift from conventionally farmed neighbouring land.

Description of the farm organism and the conversion plan.

The detailed picture of the enterprise is to contain a description of the conditions of the soils and the most recent usage of materials prohibited in these standards as well as an exact farm map.

The respective organisation can request tests for residues from agricultural chemicals, or investigate other exceptional environmental influences.

The enterprise is to be converted in its entirety, in one step, to the Biodynamic method. Where it can be justified, (APP 21: see appendix 7) certification of the individual areas can follow the crop rotation as long as the whole farm is managed organically. The areas that have not yet been certified are to be managed as a fully separate unit during this period. Parallel production is not allowed. Production of the same crop on areas carrying differing levels of certification leads to downgrading to the lower status of the whole crop. Exceptions for perennial crops require approval. (APP 22: see appendix 7)

Total conversion of the enterprise;

No parallel production;

Conversion in five years at the most;

Exact documentation is required in all these cases. The entire enterprise must reach full Demeter certification no longer than five years after the first conversion certification. Conversion over a longer period requires approval. (APP 23: see appendix 7). One and the same farm manager may not manage a Demeter farm and a conventional farm in the same district.

Jurisdiction of the farm manager

7.3. Demeter certification and use of the trademark

“Demeter certification” is granted to an enterprise annually if it has been farmed to these standards, and that has been confirmed by the relevant approved organic inspection body as well as the “Demeter-inspectors” and the certification committee of the respective organisation (in consultation with the Demeter-International). The enterprise then has the right to label all its produce with the Demeter trademark (“In conversion to Demeter” or “Biodyn” and “Demeter”) according to its certification status.

The farm manager applies annually to be recertified. The annual farm inspection is a pre-condition to continue the certification process. The Demeter inspection shall be carried out annually by an inspector approved by the respective organisation. Part of the certification is the filing of a farm report. A certification committee grants certification. The organic inspection is an additional requirement. A stock management diary is to be kept which records all animal movements onto or off the farm, what fodder is brought in, and what veterinary remedies are used. Representatives of the respective organisation must be part of the initial certification. The forms to be completed will be sent out automatically. Any intended management changes, or other measures, which could have a substantial influence on the farm as a whole, must be discussed with the representatives of the respective organisation. Records of all the agricultural produce sold (type, amount, buyer, or if it is to end consumers - daily sale volumes), must be kept. If written confirmation of the farm management conforming to these standards is not provided after two written requests, the respective organisation may immediately cancel the contract.

7.3.1. Certification in conversion

The prerequisite for conversion certification is management of the whole enterprise to these standards, as defined in the section “Conversion”. The use of the trademark is then governed by the following time line:

- Marketing of produce from the first conversion year with labelling that implies that it is a product of organic agriculture e.g. “from organic production” or “from Biodynamic production” or similar wording is not allowed.
- Produce harvested 12 months after the start of conversion, may, if certification has been granted, be marketed as “In conversion to **demeter**” or “Biodyn”. Crops harvested more than 36 months (perennial crops), or sown more than 24 months after the start of conversion can be marketed as “**demeter**” once certification is granted.

These time periods may be extended in exceptional cases: If an enterprise, or part of an enterprise has been intensively conventionally farmed, a so called zero year may precede the above listed times.

These time periods may be shortened in exceptional cases:

- if an enterprise can be shown to have been managed extensively, products after the first conversion year can be labelled “In conversion to **demeter**” or “Biodyn”. After the second conversion year, full Demeter certification is possible.

- If an enterprise or part thereof is certified organic for a minimum of three years full Demeter certification can be given for the first harvest, provided that all provisions of these standards have been implemented.
- Partial conversion and new areas follow the above regulations with the additional requirement for documentation.

For animal products, certification corresponds to the certification status of the fodder. See the tables on pages 21, 22 and 23.

7.3.2. Contract

If the farm manager applies to the respective organisation for certification, and all the conditions are met, the enterprise receives a contract for the use of the trademark, and an additional agreement to take up membership in the regional working group. The application for certification requires written acceptance by a representative of the respective organisation. Only when the contract and the agreement have been signed are the rights to use the trademark given to the applicant for one year. The manager of the enterprise itself must be a member of the respective organisation, which in turn must be a co-operating member of Demeter International. The conversion contract must document, because of the current situation, in particular the origin of cattle.

Appendix 1 Calculation of the stocking rate

The manure units determine the stocking rate.

One manure unit corresponds to 80 kg N and 70 kg P₂O₅.

Animal type	Manure Unit/Animal	Animals/Manure Unit	Livestock Unit/Animal
Breeding bulls	0,8	1,25	1,2
Cows	0,7	1,5	1,0
Cattle over 2 Years old	0,7	1,5	1,0
Cattle 1-2 Years old	0,5	2,0	0,7
Calves	0,2	5	0,3
Sheep and goats up to 1 year old	0,03	30	0,1
Sheep and goats over 1 year old	0,05	20	0,1
Horses under 3 Years old and young horses			0,7
Horses, 3 years and older			1,1
Pigs for meat production	0,14	7	0,16
Pigs for meat production over 50 kg			0,16
Breeding boars			0,3
Breeding sows (including piglets to 20 kg)	0,33	3	
Breeding sows without piglets			0,3
Porkers 20-50 kg			0,06
Piglets			0,02
Laying hens (without replacement stock)	0,01	100	
Pullets	0,005	200	
Cockerels for meat	0,005	200	
Ducks for meat	0,007	140	
Turkeys for meat	0,01	100	
Geese for meat	0,005	200	

For those animals which produce differing amounts of manure because of their breed, adjustments up or down are to be made.

The manure units are to be calculated on the average number of animals stocked on the farm during the year.

Appendix 2 Allowable brought in feeds (only feeds of certified organic origin may be brought in)

Fodder produced on the farm forms the basis of animal nutrition; complete self-sufficiency is the aim. If, however, fodder must be imported, particular care must be exercised that the choice is appropriate to the production of Demeter quality products. Brought in feeds are to be chosen in the following priority: 1) fodder from certified Demeter enterprises, 2) from enterprises certified organic which is a member of a certified organic organisation, 3) from enterprises inspected to the EU regulation 2092/91 (or comparably controlled enterprises) 4) from extensively managed areas including nature reserves, which must have had no use of synthetic fertilisers or plant protection chemicals.

Up to 50 % DM of the fodder in an average ration may come from areas not yet certified fully, but farmed biodynamically, and up to 20 % DM from organic areas. Imported Demeter in conversion feed and organic feed may together not exceed 50% DM of the daily intake. **The bringing in of feeds of conventional origin is not allowed.** The respective organisation is allowed to approve the import of a maximum of 50% of organic feeds for pigs and poultry, if Demeter feeds are not available. This non-availability has to be substantiated.

Imported feeds must be documented and be declared as part of the annual return proving that the standards have been followed.

- a) ruminant diets:
 - Basic staple feeds like hay, straw, silage, maize and beets
 - grain, bran, Grain offal
 - Pulses
 - Hay made from foliage
 - Herbs
 - Molasses
 - Grassland and arable products not mentioned elsewhere
 - Fodder mixes containing the above mentioned ingredients
 - Litter of fruits and vegetable
 - By-products of processing (products of animals are excluded)

- b) pigs :

In addition to a) above the following may be used:

 - Skim milk powder without additives, and milk products
 - Plant oils of natural origin(providing there is no concern about residue levels)
 - Clean vegetable litter

- c) poultry:

In addition to a) and b) above the following may be used:

 - milled dried herbage
 - Paprika powder

- d) The following brought in conventionally produced basic, staple feeds to meet structural and energy requirements may be used in cases of need (e.g. unforeseeable occurrences such as natural catastrophes, damage due to fire etc.) with approved exemptions from the inspection body and not genetically modified:
 - Staple fodder such as hay, grass silage, as far as possible from enterprises of low production intensity
 - Grain and by-products from grain processing and grain offal's from milling
 - Legumes; (no extraction cake)
 - Oil seeds, oil press – cake, expeller cake
 - Fodder beet

This procedure under d) is subject to approval as an exemption by the respective organisation (App 24: see appendix 7)

Appendix 3 Allowable feed extenders and additives

- Stock salt
- Calcified seaweed, feed lime, lime from seashells
- Seaweed
- Mixtures of minerals and vitamin preparations (= Premix: no individual amino acids, preferably of natural origin)
- Rock flour, Cod-liver oil, carob
- Plant oil, bran, brewers yeast, molasses as a carrier in mineral concentrates or as an aid to reduce dust, or as an aid in pressing (max. 2% of the production ration)
- For beekeeping: sugar (refer to the standards defining "Honey from Demeter Bee management" for the allowable limits).

Premixes must not contain any genetically modified substances, or be produced with the help of gene technology. Written proof to this effect must be supplied to the inspection body.

The following are allowed as aids in the silage making process:

- Feed grade sugar
- Grain meals from grain produced to these standards
- Lactic acid promotion agents
- Whey
- Molasses, salt, wet and dry cuttings

Appendix 4 Allowable fertilisers

In principle, the enterprise is to aim for self-sufficiency in its manures and fertilisers. Importation of the brought in fertilisers listed in 1. to 4. below may only be as demand dictates. The use of brought in materials requires particular care with respect to their effects on the quality of Demeter products. The Biodynamic preparations are to be used if possible. Brought in materials are to be declared in the annual certification procedure. In some cases the results of a residue test are to be supplied (e.g. for compost from green material). New fertilisers may be trialed only with the agreement of the Demeter International, or other authorised organisation.

1. Commercial fertilisers from farms certified organic.
 - Compost
 - Stable manure, semi liquid manures from animals (even after biogas extraction)
 - Liquid manures from plants
 - Organic wastes (harvest residues etc.)
 - Straw

2. Brought in organic fertilisers
 - Manures (Poultry manure only from certified organic farms); as far as possible prepared at the place of origin (no liquid or semi liquid manures of conventional origin).
 - Straw and other plant materials.
 - Processing by-products (fertilisers made from pure horn, hair and feather, fish wastes and other similar products) as an addition to the farmyard manure
 - Seaweed products
 - Fresh wood products: saw dust, bark, and wood wastes (as long as they are not contaminated with fungicides and insecticides) and wooden ash from untreated wood
 - Peat without synthetic additives for growing seedlings, in as far as no alternatives are available;
(Seaweed products and peat are to be used sparingly for reasons of resource depletion)
 - Fermented molasses*. Bruised castor seeds

3. Brought in supplementary mineral fertilisers
 - Rock dusts (composition must be known)
 - Pulverised clays (e.g. bentonite)
 - Calcium chloride (CaCl₂; against bitter pip in apples)
 - Seaweed meal and seaweed extracts
 - Lime fertiliser, slow release types to be used in principle (dolomite, calcium carbonate, seashells, lime from the iron and steel industry*, calcified seaweed). Fast release: quicklime* for disinfection purpose only

- 3.1. Only if the results of soil testing prove the need, and after agreement has been reached with the respective organisation may the following materials be used:
 - Natural phosphate rock, low in heavy metals
 - Ground basic slag
 - Potassium magnesium sulphate
 - Magnesium sulphate
 - Sulphur
 - Trace elements

4. Miscellaneous
 - Water soluble seaweed extracts
 - Extracts and preparations from plants
 - Microbial or plant based compost activators

*) In as far as it meets the requirements of Appendix II A of the EEC reg. 2092/91.

Appendix 5 Allowable materials and methods for plant care and protection

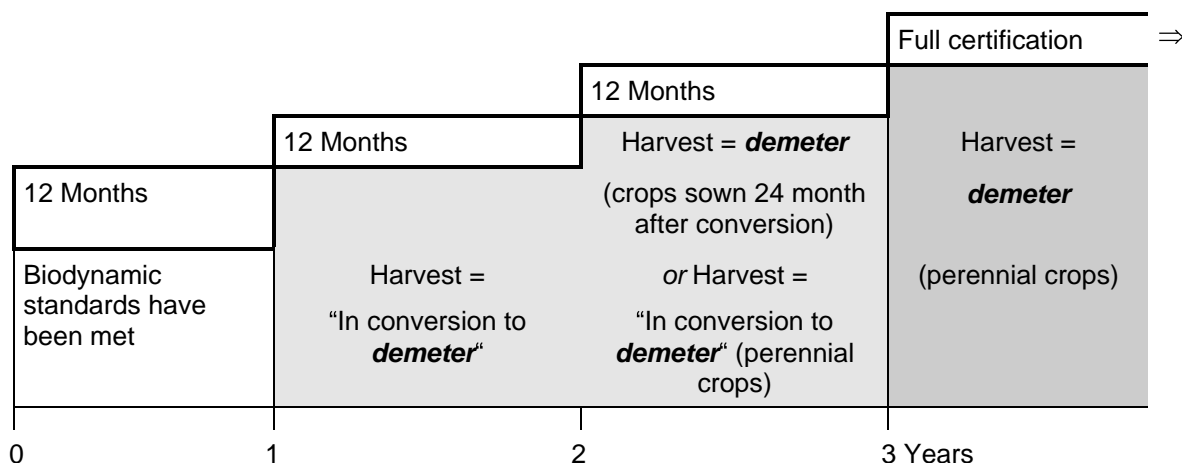
The material listed here, especially under 3. and 4., may only be used in cases of proven need, and only if the Biodynamic measures (e.g. rhythmical use of horn silica for insect control, peppering) can't bring the problem under control. Any use on severe calamities requires the agreement of representatives of the respective organisation. It should be kept in mind that use of some materials (e.g. Microfine sulphur, pyrethrum) could possibly endanger predator insect populations. New materials and methods may be trialed only with the agreement of the Demeter International Standards Group. If commercial preparations are bought in, care must be taken that they are free from constituents prohibited in these standards and are not produced by transgenic methods.

1. Biological agents and technologies
 - Encouragement and use of natural control agents for plant pests (predator populations of mites, parasitic wasps etc).
 - Sterilised male insects
 - Insect traps (Coloured boards, sticky traps, attractants).
 - Pheromones (Sex-attractants; attractants in traps and dispensers)
 - Mechanical repellents (Mechanical traps, slug and snail fences and such methods)
 - Repellents (non synthetic agents to deter and expel pests e.g. oil of thuya)
2. Adhesion aids, materials to promote plant health, etc.
 - Preparations that promote plant disease resistance, and inhibit pest and diseases: Plant preparations (Stinging nettle liquid manure, equisetum tea, wormwood tea etc.), propolis, milk and milk products
 - Waterglass* (sodium silicate, potassium silicate)
3. Agents for use against fungal attack
 - Wettable sulphur and flowers of sulphur
 - Waterglass* (sodium silicate, potassium silicate)
4. Agents for pest control
 - Virus, fungal and bacterial preparations (e.g. Bacillus thuringiensis, Granulose virus)
 - Pyrethrum extracts, and powder, but not for mushroom production (no synthetic pyrethroids). The use as protection in storage is allowed only if no chemical synergists are included in the formulation. The same regulation applies in agricultural production if materials with equally effective natural synergists are available.
 - Quassia tea
 - Oil emulsions (without synthetic chemical insecticides) based on vegetable or mineral oil in the case of perennial crops
 - Potassium soaps (Soft soap)
 - Gelatine
 - Fe(III) Orthophosphate (Molluscicide)*
 - Azadirachtin (Neem)*
 - Rodenticide (only in baitboxes or similar such that predators are not jeopardised)
 - Ethyl alcohol*, rock flour*, coffee*
5. Allowable aids on specialised crops, perennial crops and ornamental plants
 - Diatomaceous earth*
 - Calcium hydroxide
 - In cases of need, copper may be used such that the amount averaged over 5 years shall not exceed 3 kg/ha/year, preferably with a maximum of 500g/ha/spray.
 - Sulphur preparations such as Hepar Sulphuris*, lime sulphur*.

*) In as far as it meets the requirements of Appendix II B of the EEC reg. 2092/91.

Appendix 6 Example of progress through the conversion phase

The usual time for areas of land, or crops to be in conversion can be seen in the following diagram. If the land had been previously farmed intensively using conventional methods, conversion may take longer. In favourable cases the conversion period can be shortened (see section 7.3.1.).



Point of time 0: The clock begins i.e. the last use of materials prohibited in these standards. From this point on the enterprise is managed to the requirements of these standards. In the first year, counted from the start of the clock, all produce harvested has no certification.

Point of time 1: 12 Months after the clock begins; products harvested from this time on can carry the certification "In conversion to **demeter**"

Point of time 2: 24 Months after the clock begins; products sown 24 month after the start of conversion can be marketed as "**demeter**" once certification is granted. Perennial crops harvested from this time on can carry the certification "In conversion to **demeter**".

Point of time 3: 36 Months and longer after the clock begins; Products harvested from perennial crops can carry the "Demeter" certification.

Example 1. Grain:

Rule of thumb: The third harvest has Demeter certification.

Example 2. Milk:

If milk or milk products (e.g. from on-farm processing) are to be marketed with the label "In conversion to **demeter**" or "Biodyn", at least 80% of the feed fed to the animals must be certified "In conversion to **demeter**". A maximum of one third of the feed ration fed may come from the first year of conversion.

Appendix 7 Approval of exemptions (APP)

APP No.	Description	Page
1	Bringing in seeds of untreated, conventional origin	6
2	Soil kept free of vegetation.....	10
3	New crops and production methods (e.g. new fertilisers, plant protection and plant care agents)	11
4	Protection of high value conservation areas and clearing of virgin forest	11
5	No animals carried by the enterprise (Animals consuming roughage).....	13
6	Tying up of livestock.....	14
7	Renovation of buildings taking longer than five years (Stable construction, stable renovation, fully slatted floors)	14
8	Stock has access to pasture	14
9	Lack of open air runs for cattle.....	15
10	Lack of open air runs for fattening pigs.....	15
11	Dehorning and dehorned stock.....	15
12	Lack of access to outside runs for poultry, or water for water birds.....	16
13	Limit on imported organic feeds.....	17
14	Brought in feeds.....	16,18
15	Guest animals.....	18
16	Community Pasture.....	18
17	Brought in stock – in principle	20
18	Bringing in of calves for breeding.....	21
19	Bringing in piglets of conventional origin	22
20	Bringing in meat cockerels of conventional origin.....	23
21	Progressive conversion of farm areas	25
22	The same variety on certified and conventional areas of the enterprise (parallel production): only for perennials.....	25
23	Longer conversion time (more than five years).....	25
24	Bringing in staple fodder.....	28

All exemptions are to be approved by the respective organisation.

There are exemptions for single countries with a time limit.

Appendix 8 Minimum age at slaughter for poultry

species	Minimum age (days)
chickens	81
capons	150
Peking ducks	49
female Muscovy ducks	70
male Muscovy ducks	84
Mallard ducks	92
guineafowl	94
Turkeys and roasting geese	140

Appendix 9 Products authorised for cleaning and disinfection of livestock buildings and installations (e.g. equipment and utensils)

Potassium and sodium soap

Water and steam

Milk of lime

Lime

Quicklime

Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach)

Caustic soda

Caustic potash

Hydrogen peroxide

Natural essences of plants

Citric, paracetic acid, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid

Alcohol

Nitric acid (dairy equipment)

Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment)

Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities

Sodium carbonate

Appendix 10 Biodynamic preparations

Quality assurance for the production of the biodynamic preparations

1. General aspects

The biodynamic compost and spray preparations (=“preparations”) created out of natural and organic substances are used in minute doses to enhance soil life, plant growth and quality and animal health. They act as a kind of “bio regulator”, forcing the self regulation of biological systems, e.g. the farm’s whole biological cycle (1).

They are essential to biodynamic agriculture and their use is a recognised requirement of the Demeter Standards.

The production of preparations takes place on the farm. The method of production involves taking certain plant materials (e.g. camomile flowers, grated oak bark and dandelion flowers), cow manure or quartz meal, placing them in selected animal organ parts and fermenting them in the soil for certain period of time, usually half a year. After the preparation has been dug out remaining residues of animal organs are disposed of according to the current regulatory requirements.

Application rates for the field sprays are 300g/ha (Horn manure) and 5g/ha (Horn silica) and 1-2 cm³ each of the compost preparations per 10 m³ of compost or deep litter manure/slurry.

For full details on the application and use of the biodynamic preparations see (2)(3).

2. Basic principles for making the preparations

The biodynamic preparations will be produced under the use of natural processes (e. g. winter soil rest and summer soil life) at the best in the farm on which they are to be applied. All the materials used for making the preparations should originate from this farm as far as possible.

Living biological processes are essential during production. The organs used are chosen for the unique properties they possess as a result of their former function within the animal organism. Their function is to concentrate the constructive and formative living forces into the substances of the preparations.

The animal organs used need to be of food quality standard. Disinfectants are deleterious to the process.

Produced in this special way, the preparations develop a strong yet subtle power whose effect may be compared to that of homeopathic remedies.

3. The materials required for the production of preparations

The following materials are used in the production of the biodynamic preparations and the estimated quantities of organ material required per acre.

Preparation	Material	Animal Organ	Quantity/year
Field Sprays			
Horn manure	Cow manure	Cow horn	1 Horn / ha (*1)
Horn silica	Quartz meal	Cow horn	1 Horn / 25 ha
Compost Preparations:			
Camomile	Flowers	Intestine (2*)	30 cm / 100 ha
Oak Bark	Bark	Skull (3*)	1 skull / 300 ha
Dandelion	Flowers	Peritoneum (4*)	30 x 30 cm / 100 ha
Not affected by Regulation (EC) 1774/2002:			

Yarrow	Flowers	Stag's bladder (5*) 1 bladder / 250 ha
Stinging nettle	whole plant	none
Valerian	Flower extract	none

Annotation: (1*): if 5-time used; (2*): Bovine intestine, from BSE free countries (3*): Skull (only bone) from cows (< 1 year old), pigs or horses; (4*): Bovine peritoneum; (5*): Stag's Bladder (not originated from North America)

4. The origin and treatment of the animal organ material

The required animal organ material should be taken from fully certified organic animals originating from the farm wherever possible. The origin of other horns used in the production of Horn Manure is possible too.

Currently bovine intestines can only be used from BSE free countries.

All animal organs (except of stag's bladder and horns) are material of category 3 qualified for food according to Regulation (EC) 1774/2002.

The organs are used either fresh or dried.

The skull is before filling with oak bark placed in a closed container filled with saw dust and left for a period of time during which it is cleaned of any fleshy remains by means of a process of microbial maceration. After the skull is removed waste material is disposed of in accordance with current regulatory requirements.

During the production process, the filled organ material is carefully protected from disturbance by wild animals (through the use of unglazed pots, careful fencing etc.)

After the production of preparations is completed all remaining animal residues are disposed of in the required way.

5. Record keeping

Careful records are kept of the entire production process so that checks can be made of the following:

- The origin of the organ material (abattoir, type and origin of the animal, quantities)
- Site where preparations are being made (sketch of site)
- Date of insertion in the soil and of its extraction
- Confirmation of the disposal of any remains.

6. Control

Records will be checked as part of regular Demeter inspection.

7. Risk assessment

The application of the biodynamic preparations presents no additional risk, because

- the organ material used is of food standard quality (skull, bovine intestine, peritoneum) or permitted fertiliser (horn),
- Remaining material is removed and disposed of when production is complete,
- Biological stabilisation and the neutralisation of pathogens takes place during the half-year fermentation period,
- The amounts of prepared substance applied is extremely low (very few grams per acre),
- The compost preparations are applied to the manure and compost and not directly on the plants.

Considering the extremely small quantities used and the natural micro-biological breakdown processes involved, the production and application of these preparations is virtually risk free.

Recommended literature:

Raupp, J. & U. J. König (1996): Biodynamic preparations cause opposite yield effects depending upon yield levels. Biol. Agric. & Hort. 13, 175-188

Wistinghausen, C.v., W. Scheibe, H. Heilmann, E.v. Wistinghausen, U.J. König (1997): Anleitung zur Anwendung der biologisch-dynamischen Präparate. Arbeitsheft Nr. 2. Stuttgart, 2. Aufl.

Wistinghausen, C.v., W. Scheibe, E.v. Wistinghausen, U.J. König (1998): Anleitung zur Herstellung der biologisch-dynamischen Präparate. Arbeitsheft Nr. 1. Stuttgart, 3. Aufl.

*) as far as conform with appendix I A, paragraph 2.3 of the EU regulation Nr. 2092/91

Postscript

The Demeter Production Standards have been developed and ratified by members of the working group for international Demeter standards. Advisors as well as the regional working groups for Biodynamic agriculture and every practising Biodynamic farmer had the possibility to contribute to this development process through attendance at meetings of the respective organisations.

The Standards become the prerequisite for Demeter certification after adoption by the members meeting of Demeter International e.V. and the respective organisation of each country.

The current version of these Standards arose from co-operation between those involved in practical work, advisory activity and science. They reflect the state of knowledge at a particular point in time. Therefore, development of the Standards must be a continuing process.

Respective Organisations: Brazil, Germany, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Canada, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Netherlands, Norway, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, United States of America.

Suggested additions or changes should be sent to the co-ordinator of the working group for international Demeter standards at Demeter International:

Working group International Demeter-
production standards
Demeter International
Ian Henderson
milmore.downs@xtra.co.nz

These Standards are valid for all production enterprises - farms, market gardens, and orchards – that have, or seek, Demeter certification, until they are superseded by the adoption of an amended version.

Driebergen, 11th November 2000/ 21st August 2006

For the Board of Demeter International

Thomas Lüthi, President