



**Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd.
Ardystio Bwyd Cymreig Safonol
Welsh Organic Assurance Scheme**

Producer Standards

Contents

Producer Manual	1 - 9
1.0 principles for the management of organic land	10 - 23
2.0 Dairy Standards (Bovine)	24 - 35
3.0 Beef Standards	36 - 43
4.0 Sheep & Goat (including Dairy) Standards	44 - 56
5.0 Poultry Standards	57 - 64
6.0 Pig Standards	65 - 73
7.0 Horticulture Standards	74 - 77
Annexes	78 - 84



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Welsh Organic Assurance Scheme

Producer Manual

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INTRODUCTION

The Welsh Organic Scheme has been set up to enable Welsh farmers, growers and processors to achieve Organic Certification status by conforming to requirements of the Scheme. Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd (QWFC), a company operating to internationally recognised standard for bodies providing certification services ISO17065, will monitor the Welsh Organic Scheme. QWFC will issue Certificates of Conformity to those producers or processors that comply with the requirements of the Scheme.

Who Is Eligible To Join?

Any producer or processor in Wales is eligible to join but can only be certified if, on assessment, the farm is seen to comply with the requirements of the Scheme.

What Is In This Manual

This Manual contains information that you must read before you decide to join the Scheme. The procedures for becoming certified, how we conduct assessment visits, the Rules Governing Certification, and most importantly, the Scheme Standard are all contained in this booklet. Please be sure to read it in full before you make your application for certification.

OBTAINING CERTIFICATION

Overview

The process involves making your application to the Scheme on the QWFC Application Form provided. You must then have your first assessment visit and rectify non-conformances, if any. Once conformance with the Scheme has been verified, a Certificate of Conformity will be issued which will specify the areas of operation and their status. A Schedule will also be supplied in the case of land-based enterprises which will detail the fields and their status.

How to Apply

It is essential that you read the Scheme Standard, Scheme Rules and other information in this manual very carefully before you decide to join.

Please complete the application form fully and, if required, provide additional information on a separate piece of paper.

The annual fee schedule is included with your application form. Please complete the Direct Debit Mandate and return it with your application. Your fee will be debited from your account on or after the 28th of the month in which your application anniversary falls.

Fees are not refundable

You will be contacted within 14 days of our receiving your application to make arrangements to visit your farm. If you cannot agree a suitable date for assessment within a reasonable period of time, then we will write to you to ask you to contact us when you are ready for a visit.

Preparing For Assessment

Please read the relevant sections of the Standard carefully before making your application. Some non-conformances may require a further assessment to verify corrective action and this may incur a cost to you. To avoid this, you should attend to any matters at variance with the Standard *before* assessment.

Gaining Certification

Once your farm is found to conform to the Scheme Standard you will be sent a Welsh Organic Scheme Certificate of Conformity specifying the areas of operation and their status and, in the case of land-based enterprises, a Schedule detailing the fields and their status. This entitles you to

sell your produce as assured by the Welsh Organic Scheme. You are also permitted to use the appropriate Scheme mark and QWFC logo on products, literature, stationery, and advertising.

ASSESSMENTS

We check whether or not farms are complying with the Scheme standard by a system of assessments

You will have an assessment on application and then a surveillance visit at least once every year to assess your continuing compliance with the Scheme Standard. Further re-assessments may be required to verify corrective action following non-conformances found on assessment.

Under EU Reg 889/2008 (as amended), DEFRA, the Competent Authority responsible for monitoring EU organic regulations in the UK require all UK certification bodies to make unannounced visits to a proportion of all premises certified by them. **Consequently, we may have to visit your premises with little or no prior warning.**

Assessors

Assessments are undertaken by our nominated assessor or assessment body who look for conformance with the Scheme Standard. The assessor will contact you when your assessment is due. If you are unable to agree an appointment for a surveillance or random assessment by the due date, **your certification may be suspended pending the assessment.**

Certification suspension means that you cannot sell your produce as 'Organic'.

Assessment

The assessor will need access to all facilities including records, buildings, equipment or stock. If the assessor is unable to access all that is required to complete a full assessment, then a further visit may be necessary which will be charged for. **No certificate will be issued until an assessment has been fully completed.**

Non-conformances

If any non-conformances were found during assessment, they will be recorded by the assessor on the Non-Conformance Form and agreed by the Client, who retains one copy. This form is to provide information only and is not indicative of whether certification will be awarded.

A copy of the Non-Conformance Report plus a full assessor's report will be forwarded to QWFC, the body appointed to certify the Scheme, for consideration. We will notify you within 14 days of the results.

If QWFC requires verification of any corrective action, we will explain to you what you have to do before you can be re-considered for certification and, on surveillance assessments, the date by which the verification must be completed. In other circumstances, re-assessment may be necessary which may incur a fee, you will be contacted to agree to this before we proceed.

Fees are not refundable.

If you are unable to verify conformance by the due date, you must contact us immediately so that we can discuss the matter with you. **Certificates may be suspended if corrective action is not completed on time.**

Certification suspension means that you cannot sell your produce as 'Organic'

Once you are found to comply with the Scheme Standard, you will be awarded your certification.

FEES

The annual fee schedule is included with your application form.

Should some members fail to submit a direct debit mandate, we reserve the right to charge higher fees to cover the higher administration costs of collecting subscriptions by cheque.

Fees are not refundable

CERTIFICATION

The Certificate

QWFC Certificates of Conformity are not transferable to another person, farm, or holding and are the property of QWFC. Certificates are valid until the expiry date stated on them, subject to the terms of the Rules Governing Certification as amended from time to time.

QWFC's certificates, marks or logos can only be used in relation to activities that are covered by the Scheme. Details of the Conditions Governing the use of Certification Marks may be found on our website welshorganic.co.uk or upon request to QWFC Ltd, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 2WB You must not make any claims that the certificate applies to business activities; products or locations that were not part of your original application.

Withdrawal

Your QWFC Certificate of Conformity may be **withdrawn**, at our absolute discretion, if it is found that you no longer conform to the Scheme Standard or Scheme Rules (this list is neither exclusive nor exhaustive) or if there is sufficient evidence that a member of the Scheme has breached the standards or operating procedures and is bringing the Scheme into disrepute.

Certification withdrawal means that you cannot sell your produce as 'Organic'.

In certain circumstances you will be able to restore your certified status. For example, you may need to attend to non-conformances found at assessment and once the required verification is carried out you will once again be 'assured'.

Permanent withdrawal of certification means that you must re-apply as a new applicant if you wish to once again be assured. Your QWFC Certificate of Conformance and any scheme marks must be returned to QWFC and you must cease forthwith to make any claims that you are certified under the Welsh Organic Scheme by QWFC. In cases of serious breaches of the standard, you will have to wait three months before you can re-apply.

Suspension

Situations that may require suspension of a QWFC Certificate of Conformity include when a subscription payment is not made by the due date. If no payment is received within three months, your certificate may be withdrawn and should you wish to re-apply you will have to do so as a new applicant.

Certification suspension means that you cannot sell your produce as ‘Organic’.

You will be notified of what you must do to regain certification and the due date for the action. If you comply, certification status may be reinstated. Otherwise, your certification may be withdrawn.

Termination

You may terminate your certification by notifying us in writing at QWFC Ltd, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 2WB stating the date you wish certification to be terminated from. Your QWFC Certificate of Conformance and any scheme marks must be returned to QWFC.

Certification termination means that you cannot sell your produce as ‘Organic’ after the date stated

Change of Circumstance

You should inform us of any change in your circumstance that may affect your ability to conform with the requirements of the Scheme Standard, including changes to facilities and management. Certificates are not transferable and a change of ownership requires a new application.

The scope of certification will only cover that activity or activities assessed and detailed on the certificate issued. If you wish to change or increase the scope of activity, you will need to notify us immediately.

Legal Action

It is a condition of certification that you inform us immediately if you are subject to any legal action concerning food safety, animal welfare, environmental issue, trades description, or any other action relating to your operating activity. This will include prosecution by or the issue of a statutory notice from a statutory body. Your certification status **may be suspended while your situation is being considered.**

Certification suspension means that you cannot sell your produce as ‘Organic’

SCHEME RULES

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

All information will be treated in the strictest confidence. We will however respond to queries from third parties that wish to confirm the status of any producer. The only information divulged will be the

member's name, address, number, and current certification status. No other details whatsoever will be divulged without your prior, written approval.

As a condition of your membership, you provide consent for your details to also be passed to the relevant Public Sector Organic Registrar. We may also be required by DEFRA as the Competent Authority for organic regulation in the UK to release information collected during an assessment to them, if that is so, we will inform you.

APPEALS PROCEDURES

If you wish to appeal against any decision made, please write to us at QWFC Ltd, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 2WB within 14 days of receiving notice of the decision giving the reasons why you believe the decision to be wrong.

Details of the Appeals Procedure are available upon to request to QWFC Ltd, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 2WB

COMPLAINTS

Any complaint regarding the operation of the Certification system by QWFC should be forwarded to QWFC Ltd, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 2WB for investigation.

It is a condition of the Scheme that you record any complaints received from your customers regarding condition of produce provided or any other issue covered by your certification. This record and actions taken will form part of the QWFC assessment.

FALSE OR MISLEADING STATEMENTS

Any false or misleading statements made on an application form, during assessment, or other time may lead to withdrawal of certification and even exclusion from future participation in the Welsh Organic Scheme.

Certification withdrawal means that you cannot sell your produce as 'Organic'

Assessment Bodies

QWFC may, from time to time, contract an external assessment body to carry out assessments. Any such body will be accredited to ISO17065. All decisions on certification will remain with QWFC. By agreeing to the rules of the scheme, you are implying your consent to being assessed by one of these other bodies as well as QWFC assessors. If you do not consent, please notify us, in writing, at QWFC Ltd, Gorseland, North Road, Aberystwyth, Ceredigion, SY23 2WB prior to assessment.

RULES GOVERNING CERTIFICATION

Approved Producers shall:

At all times comply with these rules as amended from time to time;

Comply with the requirements of the Welsh Organic Scheme. Repeated failure to comply with any of the specified requirements of the Scheme Standard will be the cause of withdrawal of the Certificate of Conformity;

Retain a copy of the most recent Scheme Regulations and Scheme Standard;

Give representatives of QWFC access during normal working hours to production establishments.

Nominate a management representative and one or more deputies authorised to act in the main nominee's absence (and replacement nominees as may be necessary) who shall be responsible for all matters in connection with the requirements of the Certificate of Conformity;

Correct any deficiencies identified during continuing assessments;

Not deliver or knowingly permit the delivery or sale of downgraded products as products conforming to the Scheme Standard;

Use a Mark of Conformance or issue a Statement of Conformance only in respect of products which are subject to the Certificate of Conformity, produced at the address stated on the Certificate, and strictly in accordance with the conditions for its use;

Discontinue any use of a Mark of Conformance which is outside the scope of the conditions for its use, or which is unacceptable to QWFC, and any form of statement with reference to the authority of the Producer to claim compliance with a Certification Scheme which in the opinion of QWFC might be misleading;

Upon withdrawal of the Certificate of Conformance (however determined) forthwith discontinue use of any Mark of Conformance for which a licence has been issued and all advertising matter which contains any reference thereto. In addition, any other documents in possession of the Producer which bear reference to the Certificate of Conformance shall, if QWFC requires, be so treated;

Not conduct operations in a manner which may affect the confidence of buyers and consumers in the reliability of QWFC's Certification Schemes.

Having regard for QWFC administrative costs, Approved Producers and Applicants shall pay:

the relevant annual fee for assessment and Certification;

the cost of any additional assessment deemed to be necessary;

the cost of any additional sampling or testing deemed to be necessary;

any additional costs incurred by QWFC due to non-conformance with these Rules.

QWFC shall:

Undertake continuing assessments periodically at the production establishments of Approved Producers for the purpose of verifying that the obligations defined by the Certificate of Conformity are being observed;

Notify Approved Producers of any changes to the Standard for the Welsh Organic Scheme and give them such time as, in the opinion of the Board, is reasonable in which to adjust their processes and relevant procedures to meet the revised requirements;

Not disclose any information concerning an Approved Producer obtained during the course of its assessment and certification activities, other than that which is in the public domain, unless otherwise required to do so by the law, or requested/permitted to do so by the Approved Producer.

Notify Approved Producers of any complaints it received relating to products to which the Certificate of Conformity applies.

If an Approved Producer is temporarily unable to comply with the requirements of these Rules, as amended from time to time, the Board may require the Approved Producer to discontinue any claim of compliance with the Scheme and use of any associated Mark of Conformance, with immediate effect until it is satisfied that compliance is again achieved, subject to the provisions of the Appeals Procedure.

If an Approved Producer fails to comply with these Rules, as amended from time to time, QWFC, may subject to the provisions of the Appeals Procedures, as appropriate:

- withdraw the Certificate of Conformity or reduce its scope;
- or refuse to grant a Certificate of Conformity or extend its scope.

Such decisions, and the grounds for them, shall be communicated to the Producer in writing.

BEHAVIOUR

If an approved producer or applicant has been abusive or behaved threateningly or inappropriately towards any person who is part of the organic certification process, or if the approved producer is bringing the Scheme into disrepute, **certification can be withdrawn at our absolute discretion**. In such circumstances, you may have to wait for a designated period of time before you can re-apply.

QWFC may, at its sole discretion, subject to the provisions of the Appeals Procedures, withdraw or refuse to grant a Certificate of Conformance if an Approved Producer's business is likely to be disbanded and be unable to pay its debts.

Certification withdrawal means that you cannot sell your produce as 'Organic'

AMENDMENTS

These rules may from time to time be altered by QWFC. No alterations shall affect the right of Approved Producers to claim compliance with a particular Certification Scheme, use an associated Mark of Conformance or issue a Statement of Conformance unless they have been given notice in writing of such alterations by the General Manager or Executive Director who will give the date by which the altered Rules come into force. This shall not normally be less than six months from the date of notification of the alteration.

REGISTER

A register of Approved Producers and Products shall be kept by QWFC and it shall be open to assessment at the registered office of QWFC. A list of Approved Producers and Products shall be published from time to time.

NOTICE

Any notice under these Rules shall be in writing and be signed by or on behalf of the party giving it and it may be served by leaving it, or sending it by pre-paid post, at or to the recipient's address for the time

being. (Registered office where applicable). Any notice served by post shall, unless the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been served forty-eight hours from the time of posting; and in proving such service it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice was properly addressed and was posted in accordance with this clause

STATEMENT OF POLICY

QWFC undertake to administer the Welsh Organic Scheme and its certification facilities effectively and efficiently at all times. However, we cannot be held responsible for any losses that arise from including without limitation, any industrial action or the failure of any machine, data, processing system, transmission link or any other event outside our reasonable control.

The Welsh Organic Scheme reserves the right to alter the Scheme Standards and operating procedures where, at its absolute discretion, it considers it necessary to do so, for example in response to new or amended legislation. You will be informed of any changes to the Scheme Standards and the timeframe for their implementation, and you must ensure full compliance with any changes to the Scheme Standards and relevant legislation to retain assured status. N

Nothing in the Scheme Standards or Scheme Regulations shall be deemed to provide any exemption from the legislation and you must comply with all legislation relevant to the scope of the Welsh Organic Scheme at all times.

Under no circumstances shall QWFC, their employees or agents be liable for any losses, damage, charges, costs or expenses of whatever nature (including consequential loss) which you may suffer or incur by reason of, or arising directly or indirectly from the administration by QWFC, their employees or agents or the performance of their respective obligations in connection with the Welsh Organic Scheme save to the extent that such loss, damage, charges, costs and/or expenses arise as a result of finally and judicially determined gross negligence or willful default of such persons.

The Scheme Standards, Scheme Regulations and Producer Manual represent the entire understanding between you and QWFC and you acknowledge that you have not relied upon any other statement (written or oral) in applying to be certified to the Scheme Standards.



**Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd.
Ardystio Bwyd Cymreig Safonol**

Welsh Organic Assurance Scheme Standard

Principles for the Management of Organic Land

Welsh Organic Scheme

QWFC Ltd

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Tel: 01970 636688

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1.01	Organic produce derives from a land based, agricultural system that avoids the use of agrochemicals, protects and enhances the natural habitat and observes a high standard of animal welfare.	<i>834 Article 3</i>
1.02	Careful observation of the following principles is essential for successful organic production:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding that modern agriculture derives from natural systems that have evolved over millions of years and that organic production must work <u>with</u> nature and not seek to dominate it. 2. Understanding the importance of maintaining a healthy and living soil. 3. Avoiding any pollution of soil, air or water. 4. Ensuring a high standard of health and welfare for all livestock. 5. Protecting and enhancing the natural features of the land, thus providing for greater diversity of wildlife and reducing the risk to endangered species. 6. Considering the wider picture and the social and environmental impact of the farming system. 	<i>834 Article 4</i>
1.03	The following are the main characteristics of an organic system:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sound rotation. 2. Judicious use of animal and green manures. 3. Use <u>only</u> of permitted mineral fertilisers. 4. Use <u>only</u> of permitted pesticides. 5. No herbicides. 6. Use of appropriate cultivation techniques. 7. Minimum impact on naturally occurring plants and wildlife. 	<i>834 Article 5 & 12</i>
1.04	An organic production unit must comprise clearly identified land areas and designated livestock and crop storage buildings.	OS Field Numbers. Farm building plan. <i>889 Article 63</i>

1.05	<p>An application to convert a holding or part holding to organic production must be accompanied by a conversion plan. A full conversion plan will comprise the following:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A description of the current and proposed enterprises. 2. A farm plan and schedule of fields and buildings to be converted. 3. A description of the management practices to be employed during and after conversion to include:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil management. b. Cropping and crop rotation. c. Grazing systems and forage production. d. Plant nutrient supply. e. Weed and pest control. 4. A habitat protection and enhancement plan. 5. A farm manure management plan. 6. A livestock management plan. 	<p>This must be accepted by QWFC before registration.</p> <p>889 Article 63, 70</p> <p>1.29 – 1.31 1.32</p> <p>1.40 2.42, 3.42, 4.42, 5.31, 6.42</p>
1.06	<p>Partial or staged conversion of a holding is permitted providing:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The proposed area is of sufficient size to permit sustainable organic production. 2. There is appropriate selection of the land areas to be converted. 3. There are physical boundaries between organic and non-organic blocks of land. 4. Buildings and stores are clearly identified as organic or non-organic. 5. The whole area of the unit used for feeding the livestock enterprise(s) must comply with the QWFC organic standards. 	<p>Not scattered fields. Hedges, permanent fences, dykes or walls. Labelled physically and on farm plan.</p> <p><i>834 Article 11.2, 11.3</i></p>
1.07	<p>A part organic holding poses a potential risk to the integrity of the organic product:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The same species of livestock may not be farmed both organically and non-organically within a farm business. 2. The same crop variety may not be grown on both organic and non-organic land within a farm business. 	<p>Farmers with distinct organic and non-organic businesses must be able to demonstrate transparent separation to the satisfaction of QWFC</p> <p><i>834 Article 11.2 and 11.3</i> <i>889 Article 40</i> <i>834 Article 17</i></p>
1.08	<p>Land will normally attain organic status following 24 months of monitored conversion.</p>	<p><i>889 Article 36.1</i></p>
1.09	<p>Annual crops may only be classified as in-conversion if harvested at least 12 months after the conversion start date.</p>	<p><i>889 Article 62</i></p>
1.10	<p>Annual crops may only be classified as organic if planted or sown into organic land.</p>	<p><i>889 Article 36.1</i></p>

1.11	Perennial crops may only be classified as organic if harvested at least 36 months after the conversion start date.	<i>889/2008 Article 36.1</i>
1.12	Forage crops may only be classified as in-conversion when grazed or harvested at least 12 months after the conversion start date.	889 Article 62
1.13	Forage crops may only be classified as organic when grazed or harvested at least 24 months after the conversion start date.	<i>889/2008 Article 36.1</i>
1.14	<p>The 24 month conversion period for the land may only be shortened under the following circumstances:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. By up to 4 months if field records show that there have been no prohibited inputs over that period, neither is there any physical sign of prohibited input. 2. By 12 months if the land was subject to environmental scheme rules that did not allow the use of inputs prohibited by these standards for a period of 12 months immediately preceding the conversion start date. 3. By 12 months if the land is on a partially converted holding and it has been verified during the annual inspections of the regulatory body that no prohibited inputs have been applied during the previous 12 months. 4. By 12 months if the land is to be grazed solely by pigs or poultry or by 18 months if it can be shown that there were no prohibited inputs during the 12 months prior to the conversion start date. 5. By 12 months for agricultural or natural land where there is evidence that no prohibited inputs have been applied for 24 months prior to the proposed start date. 6. When livestock enterprises are to be converted simultaneously with the land, there must be a full 24 month land conversion. 	<p>Prohibited inputs:- Products not GMO free. Products not listed as permitted or controlled mineral fertilisers. (Annex F) All herbicides. Products not listed as permitted or controlled pesticides. (Annex G)</p> <p>Item 1 requires prior approval from QWFC.</p> <p>Items 2, 3, 4 & 5 require prior approval from QWFC and Defra.</p> <p><i>889/2008 Article 36.2, 37.2</i> <i>834/2007 Article 17e</i></p>
1.15	Previously contaminated land may be required to undergo an extended conversion period.	Requires QWFC and Defra approval. <i>889/2008 Article 36.3</i>
1.16	A producer may request a 12 month extended conversion period. An application must be made to QWFC at least two months before the land would normally attain full organic status. No further extensions will be permitted.	E.g. Lack of market. Advisory Sheet AS4

1.17	Genetically modified organisms (GMOs) and their derivatives are prohibited inputs . They must be excluded from use on every organic and partially organic holding. GMO free declarations must be obtained for:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All brought in non-organic feeds and feed supplements. 2. All brought in animal manures, soil conditioners and fertilisers. 3. All seeds and plant propagation materials. 4. All veterinary products. 5. All game bird feeds for birds that have access to registered land. 	Printed product labels are acceptable. <i>834 Article 9</i>
1.18	Land that has previously grown genetically modified crops is prohibited from organic certification.	
1.19	A risk assessment must be made of any genetically modified crop growing within 5km of an organic holding, and the regulatory body must be advised of any such crop or proposed crop.	
1.20	All organic producers must have a habitat protection and enhancement plan. (HPEP) This will comprise a record of the natural features of the holding and a programme for improving and increasing these features to encourage a better and greater diversity of wild plant and animal life. The plan must be approved by QWFC and will be monitored at the annual inspection.	Natural features:- Ponds, water courses, marshes, hedgerows, natural woodland, wild flower meadows and moorland. <i>834 Article 5</i>
1.21	Hedges must be trimmed only between 1 st September and 28 th February, and half should be left untrimmed each season so that hedgerow fruits and berries remain for the birds.	
1.22	Ditches must be cleaned out only between 1 st September and 28 th February and at least half should be left untouched each season.	
1.23	Hedges and walls should be maintained in the traditional manner and should not be altered without good practical reason and prior approval from the regulatory body and the local authority if relevant.	
1.24	Sites of historical and agricultural heritage interest must be recorded in the HPEP and must be preserved.	Archaeological sites, ridge and furrow fields.
1.25	New buildings should be designed and located to have minimum impact on the landscape.	
1.26	All statutory rights of way must be respected and maintained.	
1.27	The farm buildings, yards, fences and gates must be maintained in an acceptable state to ensure the safety of people and livestock.	FAWL 7.01
1.28	Organic farms must be maintained in a clean and tidy condition. Each one must present to the public an acceptable face of the Welsh organic industry.	FAWL 7.01

Soil Management		
1.29	The maintenance of a healthy living soil is the key to every successful organic production system. Attention must be given to:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Care of the soil structure. 2. Soil organic matter content. 3. Soil microbial activity. 4. Soil fertility – plant nutrient availability. 	834 Article 5a
1.30	The following practices must be avoided wherever possible:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deep ploughing – this disrupts the biological activity of the topsoil. 2. Compaction with heavy machinery. 3. Poaching by livestock in wet conditions. 4. Continuous cropping with similar crop types. 5. Bare fallows. 	<i>834 Article 5a</i> 1.32
1.31	The following practices are required wherever possible:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimum tilling - to avoid disruption of the biological activity of the topsoil. 2. Sub soiling where soil compaction has occurred. 3. Development of a sound rotation. 4. Green cover cropping. 5. Regular incorporation of organic manures, compost or plant remains. 6. Regular soil analysis. 	1.32
1.32	A sound and well balanced annual rotation must meet the following objectives:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A positive balance in soil nitrogen levels through judicious use of leguminous crops. 2. The inclusion of crops with varying root systems and nutrient requirements. 3. The separation of crops with similar pest and disease susceptibility by an appropriate period. 4. The increase of soil organic matter. 5. The long term control of annual and perennial weeds. 	Perennial crops and permanent pastures are excluded. Protected horticultural crops may be exempted providing there is adequate use of legumes and green manures. <i>834 Article 12.1b,g</i>
Manures and Plant Wastes		
1.33	The recycling of soil nutrients through the careful management of plant and animal waste produced on the organic holding must be achieved wherever possible.	834 Article 5c
1.34	The storage and application of manures and slurries must meet the requirements of the Codes of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Soil, Air and Water. The Welsh COGAP booklet must be available on the farm.	FAWL 7.5

1.35	The slurry storage facility must be of sound and watertight construction and be of sufficient capacity to enable optimum timing of application.	Normally a minimum 4 months capacity. FAWL 7.5
1.36	Dirty water may be stored separately and spread as a light application throughout the winter months when necessary.	
1.37	The solid manure storage facility should have a solid base and a means to collect effluent. It should preferably be covered. As a temporary measure suitably sited field clamps are acceptable.	FAWL 7.5
1.38	Solid manures should not be spread on the land without a period of composting to destroy weed seeds and disease organisms.	3 to 6 months of regular aeration is recommended.
1.39	The application of manures and slurries must meet the requirements of the Codes of Good Agricultural Practice for the Protection of Soil, Air and Water.	FAWL 7.2
1.40	A Farm Manure Management Plan (FMMP) must be prepared on all farms that house livestock, or import livestock manures, with the aim of adopting appropriate practice for the storage and application to land of manures and slurries. The FMMP should include a farm map that is colour coded to indicate acceptable and risk areas for manure applications. All staff or contractors involved with slurry or manure spreading must be familiar with the Plan.	1.05 FAWL 7.3, 7.5 889 Article 74.2a,b
1.41	The application of manures and slurries must only be made when and where there is no risk of the pollution of ground water or watercourses. No application may be made within 10 metres of a watercourse or 50 metres of a domestic water supply source. Waterlogged and frozen ground must be avoided.	FAWL 7.3 Spreading should only take place on grassland when the grass is actively growing.
1.42	The stocking density on a registered holding should not be such that the animal waste produced has a total Nitrogen content in excess of 170kg per registered hectare.	See Annex H. Imported manures must be taken into account. 889 Article 15 889 Article 3.2

1.43	For pig and poultry enterprises only, where Nitrogen production exceeds 170kg/ha, the surplus may be exported to another registered holding, provided a written agreement is made and the tonnage recorded annually. Manure from organic livestock must not be spread on unregistered land.	889 Article 3.3
1.44	The rate of application of manure to an individual field must not exceed the Nitrogen requirements of the crop and must not exceed 250kg.N/ha/year.	Welsh COGAP
1.45	The production system must be planned to minimise the requirement for brought in plant nutrients. Where it can be shown that adequate nutrition of the crop cannot be achieved by the methods described in 1.31, non-organic animal manures (See 1.46), materials of plant and animal origin (See Annex E) and permitted mineral fertilisers (See Annex F) may be brought in, but only in a quantity sufficient to address the deficiency. Appropriate plant based or micro-organism preparations may also be used to improve soil fertility and bioactivity with QWFC approval. Justification must be documented in the FMMP. (1.40)	Soil analysis required for the field(s) concerned showing indices of –2 or less. Application rates must be matched to the requirements of the proposed crop. 834 Article 12.1d, 16.1b 889 Article 3.1 & Annex I
1.46	Non-organic animal manures must only be sourced from units that meet the following criteria:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Practice extensive husbandry. 2. Only GMO free and unmedicated feeds used during the housed period. 3. Poultry manure from deep litter houses <u>only</u> if stocking density of less than 25kg/sq. m. at slaughter. 	Prior derogation from QWFC must be obtained. Prohibited systems:- Slatted beef and pig units. Manure from battery hens, high density broilers, farrowing crates, barley beef and veal units.
1.47	Non-organic manure must be composted on farm for at least 6 months before application.	
Arable Cropping		
1.48	Arable and horticultural crops must be integrated into a balanced rotation of the tillable fields. Leys or green manures and legumes must form part of the rotation. A two year cropping plan must be kept.	1.32

1.49	All seeds and plant propagation material must have been produced on registered organic land for at least one generation. When this is not possible for reasons beyond the control of the producer a derogation to use non-organic seeds or seed potatoes may be granted by QWFC following formal prior application on Record Sheet RS13. Chemical seed dressings are prohibited.	834 Article 12.1i 889 Article 45, 54.1 Availability of organic seeds may be ascertained from the website www.organicxseeds.com 889 Article 48
1.50	Transplants from non-organic sources must be raised on a registered unit, using only the substrates listed in Annex E, and may only be harvested as organic at least six weeks after transplanting into the organic land.	Prior derogation from QWFC must be obtained.
1.51	Weed control must be achieved by any of the following methods:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choice of cropping and rotation. 2. Cultivation practice. 3. Plant density and competitiveness. 4. Mechanical control: - Steerage hoeing, brush weeding, comb harrowing. 5. Mulching. 6. Thermal control: - Propane burners, steam sterilisation. 7. Manual control: - Hand hoeing, rogueing. 	834 Article 12.1g

1.52	<p>Pest and disease control must be achieved by any of the following methods:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Choice of crop variety and rotation. 2. Creation of habitat favourable to pest predators: - Field margins, beetle banks, hedges, nesting sites. 3. Release of approved predators. 4. Higher seed rates to compensate for loss. 5. Mechanical control. 6. Steam sterilisation. 7. Use of permitted pesticides. (See Annex G) Subject to 1.53. 	834 Article 12.1g,h
1.53	<p>Permitted pesticides (Annex G) may only be used when an immediate threat to the crop is identified.</p> <p>Application and storage of pesticides must comply with the Control of Pesticide Regulations. (COPR)</p> <p>The sprayer should preferably be dedicated to the registered unit; otherwise an additional flushing of water is required following use of a non-permitted product. This procedure must be recorded each time.</p> <p>The Code of Practice for the Safe Use of Pesticides must be kept.</p>	889 Article 5, 834 Article 16
1.54	<p>Where an organic arable crop is grown in a field adjacent to conventionally farmed land and there is a risk of spray drift, there must be an effective windbreak such as a strong hedgerow or a stone wall. Otherwise a ten metre buffer zone must be maintained.</p> <p>Any incidents of spray drift must be reported to QWFC.</p>	889 Article 63.1c
1.55	<p>Harvesting equipment and crop stores must be thoroughly cleaned prior to harvest to avoid contamination. Only permitted disinfectants or pesticides may be used. The procedure must be recorded annually.</p>	834 Article 16
1.56	<p>Crop stores must be bird and vermin proof.</p>	

Grassland		
1.57	Permanent pastures should have adequate clover levels to be self-sufficient in Nitrogen, unless the pastures are subject to an environmental management plan requiring minimum fertility.	
1.58	Forage produced from organic pastures should not be sold from the holding unless an equivalence of potash in the form of animal manure from an organic farming system can be returned to the holding.	
1.59	Temporary leys should include a variety of species, including mixed grasses, clovers and herbs.	
1.60	All herbage seeds and seed mixtures must come from organic registered suppliers and have, as a minimum, the organic seed content required by DEFRA for the year of sowing. A derogation for the non-organic element of the mixture must be obtained from QWFC.	834 Article 12.1i 889 Article 45, 54.1
1.61	Organic, in conversion and non-organic forage stored on the same holding must be clearly identified, and the quantities of each recorded.	834 Article 17.1d
1.62	Silage clamps and stores must be sited and managed so that there is no pollution risk. Provision must be made to collect all effluent. It may be disposed of through a light application to the land. This must be addressed in the FMMP (1.40)	FAWL 7.5
1.63	Silage additives may be used to assist fermentation provided they are bacterial inoculants or enzyme additives. Formic, acetic, lactic or propionic acids may only be used with prior permission from QWFC when the weather conditions do not allow adequate fermentation.	889 Annex VI 1.3d, 3
Principles for Livestock		
1.64	Livestock production forms an integral part of most organic systems. The nutrients required for crops are most effectively recycled within the organic system through the contribution of livestock enterprises.	

1.65	All animals on an organic livestock unit must be managed in accordance with the QWFC organic standards. A management plan for the livestock enterprises must be submitted to QWFC at the application for certification stage.	889 Article 74.2c
1.66	Organic livestock must not be grazed on unregistered land.	Registered land must be provided for sheep away on tack.
1.67	A producer of both organic and non-organic livestock must demonstrate clear separation to the satisfaction of QWFC.	1.06, 1.07 889 Article 40.1d, 834 Article 11.2, 11.3
1.68	Non-organic livestock may be brought onto the unit for a maximum of 120 days per calendar year in order to graze surplus forage. The livestock must be from an extensive system and must not be stocked so as to exceed the 170kgN/ha guide in Annex H, column A. The livestock must be easily identifiable from the organic stock and not be present on the same fields.	Prior derogation from QWFC is required. 889 Article 17.2
1.69	The grazing of organic livestock on common land must receive prior approval from QWFC. The land must not have had applications of prohibited products for at least 3 years. There must be adequate segregation from any non-organic animals that graze the land simultaneously.	889 Article 17.3
Records		
1.70	Individual field records must be kept and made available at each annual inspection. These must record all physical inputs, every operation and the crop yields from each field.	QWFC Record Sheet RS7 889 Article 72
1.71	Detailed stock and financial records must be kept by the producer of all commodities brought onto the unit and all produce that has left the unit. These must be kept for a minimum of three years and made available at each annual inspection.	889 Article 66
1.72	A stock take must be done of all live and dead stock on the unit at least once per year.	889 Article 66
1.73	A complaints file must be kept and a record of how complaints have been resolved.	FAWL 8.2. Record Sheet RS12

1.74	<p>The producer must be able to demonstrate an awareness of the impact of the farm business on climate change.</p> <p>It is recommended that an annual carbon footprint assessment is made and that this be used to monitor and identify where efficiencies in equivalent CO₂ output have been achieved. An annual reduction in CO₂ output should be expected.</p>	
Labelling		
1.75	<p>All documentation relating to the sale of organic or in conversion unprocessed produce must:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Clearly describe the product. b. State whether organic or in conversion. c. State the name and address of the producer. d. Include the words 'Organic Certification' and the QWFC code GB-ORG-13 	<p>834 Articles 23, 24, 25</p> <p>889 Article 58</p>
1.76	<p>All wholesale purchasers of organic or in conversion produce must ensure they hold a copy of the current organic certificate for the primary producer. If livestock, a Welsh Organic Livestock Transfer Document (WOLTD) is also required.</p>	<p>3.03, 4.03</p> <p>Record Sheet RS3</p>
1.77	<p>The transport of organic produce to other premises must be done in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved without leaving visible evidence. The product must be labelled with the name and address of the producer, a description of the product and the GB-ORG-13 code for QWFC.</p>	<p>889 Article 31</p>
Access to Operation		
1.78	<p>The operator must allow access to QWFC all parts and premises of the operation and not withhold any relevant information on request.</p>	<p>889 Article 67.1</p>
1.79	<p>Where certification of an operation involves two or more inspection bodies, the operator must agree to exchange of information of the operation between different bodies as required.</p>	

1.80	The operator will be subject to an annual inspection by QWFC. A self-assessment questionnaire will be provided for completion prior to the physical inspection of the production unit and the associated records. The complete business accounts must be made available for the inspection.	889 Article 65
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**Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd.
Ardystio Bwyd Cymreig Safonol**

Welsh Organic Assurance Scheme Standard

Standards for Dairy Production (Bovine)

Welsh Organic Scheme

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<u>Origin of Stock and Conversion</u>		
2.01	<u>Movement Records.</u> All cattle movements onto and off the holding must be recorded as required by law.	889 Article 76a,b,c
2.02	A herd register must be maintained identifying all cattle on the holding, their source and organic status.	889 Article 75,76a,b,c
2.03	The sale or purchase of all dairy replacements from registered herds must be accompanied by a valid organic certificate and a completed Organic Livestock Transfer Document.	889 Article 76a
2.04	<u>Origin of Herd.</u> The choice of breed must take into account the climate, type of pasture and the proposed production system. Preference should be given to native breeds.	834 Article 5e, j 889 Article 8.1
2.05	Cows and heifers intended for the dairy herd must be sourced from registered organic herds and managed organically thereafter.	834 Article 14.1 a (i)
2.06	Where there is an existing dairy herd on land that is to commence a 24 month conversion period, it may be simultaneously converted with the land, providing the management of the herd is fully compliant with the standards from the start of conversion. <i>The area of land under conversion must be capable of providing adequate forage in a normal year for the size of the herd.</i>	889 Article 38.2
2.07	Not Allocated.	
2.08	Where a herd has been severely depleted due to disease or other involuntary cause, and sufficient organically reared replacements are not available, its reconstitution may be approved from a non-organic source providing they are heifers that have not previously had a calf. <i>Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/04) by QWFC</i>	889 Article 47a

2.09	<p>The annual replacement of culled cows should preferably be homebred. Where this is not possible and suitable organically reared cows or heifers are not available, up to 10% of the number of breeding cows in the herd on 1st January may be obtained from a non-organic source providing they have not previously had a calf.</p> <p><i>Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/04) by QWFC</i></p> <p>Non organic replacements must be managed organically on the holding for 6 months prior to calving for the milk to have organic status. (See2.16)</p>	889 Article 9.1, 9.2; 9.3a
2.10	<p>In herds of less than ten cows, one non-organic heifer replacement per year is permitted, subject to the conditions at 2.09</p>	889 Article 9.1,9.3b
2.11	<p>Where a major extension to the herd or a breed change is planned, or when a new livestock specialization is developed a maximum of 40% may be sourced as non-organic.</p> <p>If a rare breed is involved, the replacements may be breeding cows.</p> <p><i>Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/04) by QWFC & DEFRA</i></p>	889 Article 9.1,9.4
2.12	<p>Breeding bulls may be sourced from non-organic herds, providing they are subsequently managed and fed organically.</p>	889 Article 9.3
2.13	<p>Where non-organic breeding stock are sourced, a health assessment must be made and a period of quarantine applied if deemed necessary.</p> <p><i>QWFC may require quarantine in certain circumstances.</i></p>	889 Article 23.3
2.14	<p>All cows in a herd under conversion and all non-organic replacements must be assessed for links with known BSE cases before milk from the herd can be sold as organic.</p> <p>All cows born after 1/8/1996 with a compulsory cattle passport are deemed to be not at risk of BSE.</p> <p><i>No cow that is a direct descendant of a positive BSE case or of a cow that was culled under the cohort scheme may be milked.</i></p>	

CONVERSION PERIODS		
2.15	<p>Milk may only be sold as organic after:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A sufficient area of grazing land has attained organic status. <i>Sufficient grazing area is 0.6ha. per cow</i> 2. There is sufficient forage area that is either organic or in second year conversion to meet an approved ration plan. 3. The converting cows have undergone a minimum 9 month period of organic management and 6 months of organic feeding. (See 2.23 - 2.30). 4. Compliance has been confirmed at assessment. 	834 Article 14.1 a (i)
2.16	<p>Milk from a herd that is under simultaneous conversion rules may be sold as organic once the land completes its 24 month conversion period. (See 2.06)</p> <p><i>Assessment is required.</i></p>	889 Article 38.2
2.17	The dairy herd and followers must be managed and fed according to the organic standards once the land has attained full organic status.	
2.18	Non-organic replacement heifers must be more than 6 months from calving when brought in. (See 2.08 & 2.09)	
2.19	Not Allocated.	

FEEDING STANDARDS

	<p><u>Records.</u></p> <p>An accurate feeding record for each identifiable group of cattle must be kept.</p> <p><i>A feeding group may be the entire milking herd or divided according to stage of lactation.</i></p> <p><i>Youngstock must be included in the records.</i></p>	889 Article 76d
2.20	<p><i>When grazing only it is sufficient to record the periods of access.</i></p> <p>The record of the ration must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeding period, • Number of cattle • Ingredients and their organic status • Quantity fed daily or over the period • Estimate of the average liveweight in the group. 	
2.21	<p>A record of all purchased feeds must be kept, together with their product labels and organic status.</p> <p><i>A list of all purchases & delivery notes</i></p>	889 Article 76d,66.1b
2.22	<p>Declarations must be obtained from feed suppliers that products are from non-genetically modified sources.</p> <p><i>The absence of a GM present statement on the feed label is usually sufficient</i></p>	834 Article 9
2.23	<p><u>Feeding Principle.</u></p> <p>Feeding for quality production rather than quantity must be the aim. Nutritional requirements must be met.</p>	834 Article 14.1 (d)
2.24	<p>All cattle must be fed a 100% organic diet</p>	834 Article 14.1 (d)
2.25	<p>At least 50% of dry matter in the cattle ration should be home produced or from a linked unit.</p> <p><i>This is calculated over a calendar year. (1st January - 31st December)</i></p>	889 Article 19.1

2.26	<p>Where in-conversion feeds are fed, they may be included at up to 60% of the annual dry matter if home produced or 30% if sourced elsewhere.</p> <p>The ration must have a minimum 40% organic content.</p> <p><i>(See 1.09 & 1.12)</i></p>	889 Article 21.1,21.2
2.27	<p>All cattle diets must make maximum use of pasturage. At least 60% of the dry matter in the daily ration must consist of grazed or conserved forage.</p> <p><i>e.g. a 600kg dairy cow giving 30 litres milk/day should not be given more than 8kg fresh weight of concentrate per day.</i></p>	889 Article 20.2
2.28	<p>At least 50% of the forage intake during the normal grazing season must be grazed.</p>	889 Article 20.2
2.29	<p>Calves must be fed on natural organic milk for at least 3 months, preferably suckled.</p> <p><i>All calves not meeting these standards must be recorded and sold as non-organic.</i></p>	889 Article 20.1
2.30	Not allocated	
2.31	<p>In exceptional circumstances e.g. fire, weather or disease a producer may apply for permission to exceed the non-organic allowance.</p> <p><i>Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/01) by QWFC & DEFRA</i></p>	889 Article 47c
2.32	<p>Feed Sources</p> <p>Prohibited feed additives include antibiotics, coccidiostats, medicinal substances and any growth promoter or stimulant.</p> <p><i>Permitted feed additives are listed in Annex B</i></p>	834 Article 7b, 16.1d 889 Article 23.2 889 Annex VI
2.33	<p>Any feed ingredient that has been produced with the use of genetic modification is prohibited.</p>	834 Article 4(3)
2.34	Not allocated	
2.35	<p>Where a compound or blended feed is used, it must be sourced from an organic certified mill and labelled as an approved product by an organic certification body.</p>	889 Article 26

2.36	The only permitted feed materials of animal origin are milk and milk products.	889 Annex V 2.1
2.37	Permitted feed additives of mineral origin are listed in Annex B .	889 Annex VI 1.1b
2.38	Vitamins derived from natural feedstuffs may be used as feed additives. Synthetic vitamins may only be fed by derogation from QWFC where it can be justified as necessary for the health of the cattle. This must be on the advice of a vet and addressed in the Health Plan. (See 2.42) Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/07) by QWFC	889 Annex VI 1.1 a
2.39	Permitted binders, preservatives and processing aids are listed in Annex C . Lactic, formic, acetic and propionic acids may be used to preserve crimped grain and silage Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/07) by QWFC	889 Annex VI 1.2, 1.3
2.40	Not Allocated.	
2.41	Not Allocated.	
DISEASE PREVENTION AND VETERINARY TREATMENTS		
2.42	Herd Health Plan A health plan must be developed for the dairy enterprise, preferably with the assistance of a vet, and reviewed at least annually.	889 Article 74.2c
2.43	A health plan should address all potential herd health issues, its emphasis always on prevention rather than cure and its ultimate aim to fully dispense with the need to administer veterinary drugs.	889 Article 74.2c
2.44	An annual assessment will be made of the health plan, and if approved, will form the basis of the herd health management for the following year. <i>Any subsequent treatments that have not been previously assessed will require prior approval by QWFC</i>	
2.45	The statutory record of all veterinary purchases and all treatments must be kept. Diagnosis must also be recorded and both the statutory and organic withdrawal periods.	889 Article 76e

2.46	<p>Disease prevention must be the overriding health policy in an organic dairy enterprise. This must be achieved by a combination of :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate breed selection. Encouragement of strong disease resistance. Use of high quality feed and regular exercise. Avoidance of overstocking. Biosecurity and quarantine measures. 	834 Article 14.1e (i)
2.47	<p>An animal that becomes sick or injured must receive immediate attention, even if its treatment results in it losing its organic production status.</p>	834 Article 14.1e (ii) 889 Article 24.1. 24.3
2.48	<p>In selecting a veterinary product, an organic farmer should first consider with the vet the efficacy of herbal or homeopathic products and trace elements for treatment of a condition. <i>This priority should be reflected in the health plan.</i></p> <p>As a last resort, and to prevent suffering or distress to the animal, a veterinary medicine or antibiotic may be used.</p>	889 Article 24.2
2.49	<p>The use of veterinary medicines or antibiotics for routine disease prevention is prohibited. Only where preventative husbandry measures have failed can this be justified and then only if part of an approved health plan.</p>	889 Article 23.1
2.50	<p>Vaccination to counter an <u>identified</u> disease risk is permitted. Vaccines should be specific to the disease identified.</p> <p>Multiple vaccines should not be used unless multiple cover is necessary</p>	834 Article 14.1e (iii)
2.51	<p>The use of growth promoters is prohibited.</p>	889 Article 23.2
2.52	<p>The use of hormone treatments in order to synchronise mating is prohibited.</p> <p>Can be used in individual cases when a cow fails to conceive naturally. Must address in health plan.</p>	889 Article 23.2
2.53	<p>The compulsory treatment of livestock and buildings to control a specific disease under national or community legislation is authorized.</p> <p>If organophosphates are used the milk from the treated animals must not be sold as organic</p>	834 Article 14.1 (iii)

2.54	<p>The use of organophosphates is not permitted.</p> <p><i>Unless subject to (2.53)</i></p>	
2.55	<p>Following treatment of a cow with veterinary medicines, a withdrawal period of at least twice the statutory period must be observed before the milk may be sold as organic.</p> <p>Where no withdrawal period is stated or where the stated period is zero days a minimum of 48 hours is required.</p> <p>e.g. Before using Lincospectin or Masprep outside their licensed use, a veterinary prescription must be obtained and the issue addressed in the health plan.</p> <p>A seven day milk withdrawal period must then be observed</p>	889 Article 24.5
2.56	<p>The milk from a cow that has been given a fourth course of treatment of veterinary medicine or antibiotic within a single lactation must not be sold as organic.</p> <p>Vaccines, treatments for parasites and compulsory treatments are excluded.</p> <p>A cow may be re-converted for the subsequent lactation.</p> <p>A course of treatment means ‘all necessary measures to restore an animal to health following a particular disease episode’</p>	889 Article 24.4
2.57	<p>The chemical control of external parasites is permitted where justified on the grounds of animal welfare. This must be addressed in the Herd Health Plan.</p> <p><i>Chemical treatments must be licensed for the purpose</i></p>	

2.58	<p>The control of internal parasites should be maintained by husbandry practices as far as possible. Oral wormers and flukicides may be used where justified following diagnosis. This must be addressed in the Health Plan.</p> <p>Pour-on treatments and ivermectin products should be avoided if possible.</p> <p>Safe and clean pasture practice achieved by rotational and alternate species grazing is preferred.</p> <p>Faecal worm egg counts should be made before any anthelmintic treatment.</p>	
2.59	<p>The administering of veterinary medicines should be done by a trained and competent person. There should be correct procedure for the use and storage of medicines and the safe storage and disposal of needles.</p>	
2.60	Not Allocated.	
2.61	Not Allocated.	
HERD MANAGEMENT, WELFARE AND TRANSPORT		
2.62	<p>Cattle must be reared according to good husbandry and welfare practices.</p>	
2.63	<p>Reproduction should be based on natural service, however artificial insemination is permitted.</p> <p>Embryo transfer is prohibited</p>	<i>889 Article 23.2</i>
2.64	<p>The routine practice of disbudding calves on the grounds of safety and animal welfare must only be carried out at the appropriate age and by a qualified person.</p> <p>This practice must be addressed in the Health Plan.</p>	<i>889 Article 18.1</i>
2.65	<p>Staff who carry out veterinary tasks must be competent.</p>	
2.66	<p>When rearing heifers in groups, due consideration must be given to their age and behavioural needs.</p>	<i>889 Article 10.3</i>
2.67	<p>Keeping cattle tethered is forbidden.</p>	<i>834Article14b(vi)</i>
2.68	<p>The transport of cattle must be done under conditions that minimise stress and the likelihood of injury.</p>	

2.69	<p>Loading and unloading cattle must be done using minimum force. Electric goads and tranquillisers are forbidden.</p> <p>Adequate handling facilities must be available.</p>	889 Article 18.4
2.70	<p>Transit time should be kept to a minimum. A schedule for the journey should be established before loading and agreed with the haulier and consignee. The nearest appropriate approved abattoir should be used.</p>	834 Article 14.1b (vii)
2.71	<p>Only fit and healthy animals may be transported and must be presented in a clean and rested condition. Different social groups must be kept separate during transit.</p>	
2.72	<p>Vehicles for live transport of animals must be well maintained, have adequate ventilation and must be driven with care.</p> <p>Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected after use.</p>	
2.73	<p>If cattle require feeding during transit or during a holding period at lairage, the producer must ensure that any feed given is in accordance with these standards.</p>	
2.74	Not Allocated.	
PASTURE MANAGEMENT AND CATTLE HOUSING		
2.75	<p>All cattle must have access to registered grazing land whenever weather and ground conditions permit.</p> <p><i>Includes breeding bulls</i></p>	889 Article 14.1, 14.2 834 Article 14.1 (iii)
2.76	<p>Sufficient protection must be provided against extremes of weather.</p> <p>Cattle breed to be taken into account</p>	834 Article 14.1 (iii)
2.77	<p>The outdoor stocking density must be low enough to avoid soil poaching and overgrazing of vegetation.</p>	834 Article 14.1b (iv)
2.78	<p>Cattle should be housed during the winter months unless the local climate and the breed enable outdoor wintering. The housed period should be the minimum that each winter permits. (Subject to 2.76 & 2.77)</p>	889 Article 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 889 Article 14.3, 889 Annex III

2.79	<p>Winter housing and outdoor exercise area for cattle must provide adequate space to allow freedom of movement and an indoor environment that is not harmful to their health. Slatted floors must not cover more than half the area available.</p> <p><i>See Annex I for minimum housing and exercise areas.</i></p>	<p><i>889 Article 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4</i></p> <p><i>889 Article 14.3, 889 Annex III</i></p>
2.80	<p>The lying area must be covered with sufficient dry bedding to ensure the comfort, cleanliness and hygiene of the cows.</p> <p>Any suitable natural material may be used. It may be improved with any approved mineral fertilisers. (Annex F)</p>	<p><i>889 Article 11.2</i></p>
2.81	<p>Cubicles must be designed to allow easy and safe access by the cow; they must be well maintained and kept clean and dry.</p>	<p><i>889 Article 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4</i></p> <p><i>889 Article 14.3, 889 Annex III</i></p>
2.82	<p>The housing of calves in individual boxes or crates is forbidden after 7 days old. All calves must be grouped as soon as possible after birth.</p>	<p><i>889 Article 11.3</i></p>
2.83	<p>All livestock buildings and handling facilities must be well maintained to minimise the risk of injury.</p>	
2.84	<p>All cattle must be inspected at least daily.</p>	
2.85	<p>Outwintered cattle must be offered supplementary feed in severe conditions.</p>	
2.86	<p>All housing and related equipment must be cleaned and disinfected after use.</p> <p>Authorised disinfectant products are listed in Annex D</p>	<p>.</p> <p><i>889 Article 23.4</i></p> <p><i>889 Annex VII</i></p>



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Ardystio Bwyd Cymreig Safonol**

Welsh Organic Assurance Scheme Standard

Standards for Beef Production

Welsh Organic Scheme

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ORIGIN OF STOCK AND CONVERSION		
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3.03	The sale or purchase of all breeding and store cattle from registered herds must be accompanied by a valid organic certificate and a completed Organic Livestock Transfer Document..	889 Article 76a
3.04	Origin of Herd. The choice of breed must take into account the climate, type of pasture and the proposed production system. Preference should be given to native breeds.	834 Article 5e,j 889 Article 8.1
3.05	Cows and heifers intended for breeding must be born and raised on a registered organic holding <i>See 3.09</i>	834 Article 14.1 a(i)
3.06	Simultaneous Conversion Where there is an existing breeding herd on land that is to commence a 24 month conversion period, it may be simultaneously converted with the land, providing the management of the herd is fully compliant with the standards from the start of conversion. All calves born at least three months after the start of the conversion period will be eligible to be sold for organic meat after the land completes the 24 month conversion. <i>The area of land under conversion must be capable of providing adequate forage in a normal year for the size of the herd</i>	889 Article 38.2
3.07	Herd Replacements When a herd is constituted for the first time on an organic holding, the breeding females should preferably be sourced from an organic herd, however, non -organic females may be brought in providing they are managed to the organic standards from weaning and must be less than 6 months old. <i>Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/04) by QWFC</i>	889 Article 9.2a
3.08	Where a herd has been severely depleted due to disease or other involuntary cause, and sufficient organically reared replacements are not available, its reconstitution may be approved from non-organic females providing they have not previously had a calf. <i>Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/04) by QWFC</i>	889 Article 47a
3.09	The annual replacement of culled cows should preferably be homebred or sourced from another registered holding. Where this is not possible and suitable organically reared cows are not available, up to 10% of the number of breeding cows in the herd on 1 st January may be obtained from a non-organic source providing they have not previously had a calf. <i>Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/04) by QWFC</i> Non-organic replacements must be managed on the registered holding for 12 weeks prior to calving for the calves to have organic status. <i>See 3.16</i>	889 Article 9.1,9.3a
3.10	In herds of less than ten cows , one non- organic replacement per year is	889 Article 9.1,9.3b

	permitted, subject to the conditions at 3.09	
3.11	Where a major extension to the herd or a breed change is planned, or when a new livestock specialisation is developed, and suitable numbers cannot be sourced from a registered holding, a maximum of 40% may be sourced as non-organic. If a rare breed is involved, the replacements may be breeding cows. <i>Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/04) by QWFC</i>	889 Article 9.1,9.4
3.12	Breeding bulls may be sourced from non- organic herds, providing they are subsequently managed and fed organically.	889 Article 9.3
3.13	Where non-organic breeding stock are sourced, a health assessment must be made and a period of quarantine applied if deemed necessary. <i>QWFC may require quarantine in certain circumstances</i>	889 Article 23.3
3.14	All cows in a herd under conversion must be assessed for links with known BSE cases before they can produce organic calves. All cows born after 1/8/1996 with a compulsory cattle passport are deemed to be not at risk of BSE <i>No cow that is a direct descendant of a positive BSE case or of a cow that was culled under the cohort scheme may remain in the herd.</i>	
CONVERSION PERIODS		
3.15	Calves may only be sold as organic beef if born on a registered organic holding to cows that have been managed to organic standards for at least 12 weeks prior to calving and managed organically thereafter, unless simultaneous conversion rules apply. <i>See 3.16</i>	834 Article 14.1 a (i)
3.16	Calves born to cows under simultaneous conversion rules may only be sold for organic beef after the land becomes organic and only if born at least 12 weeks after conversion began. <i>See 3.06</i>	889 Article 38.2
3.17	Cattle that are not subject to simultaneous conversion rules must be managed organically from the date the land attains organic status. Calves born at least 12 weeks later may be sold as organic beef.	
3.18	Non-organic replacement heifers must give birth at least 12 weeks after movement to the organic holding for their calves to have organic status. They will never themselves attain organic status. <i>See 3.08,3.09 &3.15</i>	
3.19	Cattle reared under simultaneous conversion rules may be traded between registered holdings, <i>subject to 3.03</i> . They may only be slaughtered for organic meat once both their holding of birth and destination holding have attained organic status.	
FEEDING STANDARDS		
3.20	Records. An accurate feeding record for each identifiable group of cattle must be kept. The record of the ration must include the feeding period, the number of cattle, the ingredients and their organic status, the quantity fed daily or over the feeding period and an estimate of the average live weight in each group. Feeding groups:- eg. Suckler cows, weaned calves 250-350kg., yearlings350-	889 Article 76d

	450kg., or fatteners 450-600kg. When grazing only it is sufficient to record the periods of access.													
3.21	A record of all purchased feeds must be kept, together with their product labels and organic status. <i>A list of all purchases & delivery notes</i>	889 Article 76d,66.1b												
3.22	All feeds brought in must be free from genetically modified ingredients. This rule applies from the start of organic conversion. The absence of a GMO present statement on the label is usually sufficient. <i>See 1.17</i>	834 Article 9												
3.23	Feeding Principle. Feeding for quality production rather than quantity must be the aim. Nutritional requirements must be met.	834 Article 14.1 (ii)												
3.24	All cattle must be fed a 100% organic diet	834 Article 14.1 (ii)												
3.25	At least 50% of dry matter in the cattle ration must be home produced or from a linked unit. <i>This is calculated over a calendar year. (January 1st – December 31st)</i>	889 Article 19.1												
3.26	Where in-conversion feeds are fed, they may be included at up to 100% of the annual dry matter intake if home produced or 30% if sourced elsewhere. The ration must have a minimum 40% fully organic content. If the holding converts additional permanent pasture land, this may be grazed or harvested during its first year of conversion and fed to the resident herd at up to 20% of the annual dry matter intake . In-conversion feeds:- <i>See 1.09 & 1.12</i>	889 Article 21.1,21.2												
3.27	All cattle diets must make maximum use of pasturage. At least 60% of the dry matter in the daily ration must consist of grazed or conserved forage. <i>eg. 500kg steer must not be fed more than 4kg.DM/day of concentrate.</i>	889 Article 20.2												
3.28	At least 50% of the forage intake during the normal grazing season must be grazed. Keeping cattle in conditions and on a diet that encourages anaemia is prohibited .	889 Article 20.2, 20.4												
3.29	Calves must be fed on natural organic milk for at least 3 months , preferably suckled. Proprietary brands of organic milk powder may be used as a substitute providing the ingredients are derived from organic milk, there are no synthetic vitamins added and no prohibited additives. <i>All calves not meeting these standards must be recorded and sold as non-organic.</i>	889 Article 20.1												
3.30	The following table should be used as a guide when assessing daily and annual dry matter feed intakes (DDMI & ADMI) to ensure compliance with standards 3.25, 3.26 & 3.27													
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>DDMI</th> <th>ADMI</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Suckler Cows</td> <td>14kg</td> <td>5000kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>200 – 300 kg</td> <td>6.0kg</td> <td>2200kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>300 – 400 kg</td> <td>7.0kg</td> <td>2500kg</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		DDMI	ADMI	Suckler Cows	14kg	5000kg	200 – 300 kg	6.0kg	2200kg	300 – 400 kg	7.0kg	2500kg	
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	400 – 500 kg	9.0kg	3300kg		
	500 – 600 kg	11kg	4000kg		
3.31	In exceptional circumstances eg. Fire, weather, contamination or disease.a producer may apply for permission to use non- organic feeding stuffs for a limited period. This may result in the livestock concerned losing their organic status. <i>Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/01) by QWFC & DEFRA</i>				<i>889 Article 47c</i>
FEED SOURCES					
3.32	Prohibited feed additives include antibiotics, coccidiostats, medicinal substances and any growth promoter or stimulant. Permitted feed additives are listed in Annex B				<i>834 Article 7b, 16.1d 889 Article 23.2 889 Annex VI</i>
3.33	Not allocated				
3.34	Not allocated.				
3.35	Where a compound or blended feed is used, it must be sourced from an organic certified mill and labelled as an approved product by an organic certification body.				<i>889 Article 26</i>
3.36	The only permitted feed materials of animal origin are milk and milk products.				<i>889 Annex V 2.1</i>
3.37	Permitted feed additives of mineral origin are listed in Annex B .				<i>889 Annex VI 1.1b</i>
3.38	Vitamins derived from natural feedstuffs may be used as feed additives. Synthetic vitamins A,D & E may only be fed by derogation from QWFC where it can be justified as necessary for the health of the cattle. This must be on the advice of a vet and addressed in the Herd Management Plan <i>see 3.42</i>				<i>889 Annex VI 1.1 a</i>
3.39	Permitted binders, preservatives and processing aids are listed in Annex C Lactic, formic, acetic and propionic acids may be used to preserve crimped grain and silage subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/07) by QWFC.				<i>889 Annex VI 1.2, 1.3</i>
3.40	Not Allocated				
3.41	Not Allocated				
DISEASE PREVENTION AND VETERINARY TREATMENTS					
3.42	Herd Management Plan A Management Plan must be developed for the cattle enterprise, preferably with the assistance of professional advice, and reviewed at least annually.				<i>889 Article 74.2c</i>
3.43	A management plan should address all potential herd health issues, its emphasis always on prevention rather than cure and its ultimate aim to fully dispense with the need to administer veterinary drugs.				<i>889 Article 74.2c</i>
3.44	An annual assessment by a QWFC inspector will be made of the management plan, and if approved, will form the basis of the herd health management for the following year. <i>Any subsequent treatments that have not been previously assessed will require prior approval by QWFC</i>				

3.45	The statutory record of all veterinary purchases and all treatments must be kept. A reason for treatment must also be recorded and both the statutory and organic withdrawal periods.	889 Article 76e
3.46	Disease prevention must be the overriding policy in an organic beef enterprise. This must be achieved by a combination of :- a. Appropriate breed selection. b. Encouragement of strong disease resistance. c. Use of high quality feed and regular exercise. d. Avoidance of overstocking. e. Biosecurity and quarantine measures. f. Adequate and appropriate housing	834 Article 14.1e (i)
3.47	An animal that becomes sick or injured must receive immediate attention , even if its treatment results in it losing its organic status.	834 Article 14.1e (ii) 889 Article 24.1. 24.3
3.48	In selecting a veterinary product, an organic farmer should first consider with the vet the efficacy of herbal or homeopathic products, vitamins and trace elements for treatment of a condition. As a last resort, and to prevent suffering or distress to the animal, a veterinary medicine or antibiotic may be used. This priority should be reflected in the Management Plan .	889 Article 24.2
3.49	The use of veterinary medicines or antibiotics for routine disease prevention is prohibited. Only where preventative husbandry measures have failed can this be justified and then only if part of an approved health plan.	889 Article 23.1
3.50	Vaccination to counter an <u>identified</u> disease risk is permitted. Vaccines should be specific to the disease identified. Multiple vaccines should not be used unless multiple cover is necessary This must be addressed in the herd management plan.	.834 Article 14.1e (iii)
3.51	The use of growth promoters is prohibited .	889 Article 23.2
3.52	The use of hormone treatments in order to synchronise mating is prohibited. Can be used in individual cases when a cow fails to conceive naturally. Must address in Management Plan	. 889 Article 23.2
3.53	The compulsory treatment of livestock and buildings to control a specific disease under national or community legislation is authorised. If organophosphates are used the treated animals must not be sold for organic meat.	834 Article 14.1 (iii)
3.54	The use of organophosphates is not permitted. <i>Unless subject to 3.53</i>	
3.55	Following treatment of an animal with veterinary medicines, a withdrawal period of at least twice the statutory period before slaughter for organic beef must be observed. Where no withdrawal period is stated or where the stated period is zero days a minimum of 48 hours is required. Medicines administered outside their licensed use will require 28 days withdrawal for meat	. 889 Article 24.5
3.56	A beef animal that is given a fourth course of treatment of veterinary medicine or antibiotic within a calendar year must lose its organic status. A calf suckling a cow that is given a fourth such treatment in one year must	889 Article 24.4

	<p>either be weaned immediately or lose its organic status. A course of treatment means 'all necessary measures to restore an animal to health following a particular disease episode' Vaccines, treatments for parasites and compulsory treatments are excluded.</p>	
3.57	<p>The chemical control of external parasites is permitted where justified on the grounds of animal welfare. Chemical treatments must be licensed for the purpose <i>This must be addressed in the Management Plan.</i></p>	
3.58	<p>The control of internal parasites should be maintained by husbandry practices as far as possible. Oral wormers and flukicides may be used where justified following diagnosis. This must be addressed in the Herd Management Plan. Pour-on treatments and ivermectin products should be avoided if possible. Safe and clean pasture practice achieved by rotational and alternate species grazing is preferred. Faecal worm egg counts should be made before any anthelmintic treatment.</p>	
3.59	<p>The administering of veterinary medicines should be done by a trained and competent person. There should be correct procedure for the use and storage of medicines and the safe storage and disposal of needles.</p>	
3.60	Not Allocated	
3.61	Not Allocated	
HERD MANAGEMENT, WELFARE AND TRANSPORT		
3.62	Cattle must be reared according to good husbandry and welfare practices.	
3.63	<p>Reproduction should be based on natural service, however artificial insemination is permitted. Embryo transfer is prohibited</p>	889 Article 23.2
3.64	<p>The routine practice of disbudding calves on the grounds of safety and animal welfare must only be carried out at the appropriate age and by a qualified person. <i>This practice must be addressed in the Health Plan</i></p>	889 Article 18.1
3.65	Physical castration of calves at the appropriate age and by a qualified person is permitted.	889 Article 18.2
3.66	Staff who carry out veterinary tasks must be competent.	
3.67	Keeping cattle tethered is forbidden.	889 Article 95.1, 39, 14.1b (vi)
3.68	When rearing cattle in groups , due consideration must be given to their age and behavioural needs.	889 Article 10.3
3.69	<p>The transport of cattle must be done under conditions that minimize stress and the likelihood of injury. A valid Defra transporter authorisation must be held where applicable.</p>	
3.70	<p>Loading and unloading cattle must be done using minimum force. Electric goads and tranquillisers are forbidden. Adequate handling facilities must be available.</p>	889 Article 18.4
3.71	<p>Transit time should be kept to a minimum. A schedule for the journey should be established before loading and agreed with the haulier and consignee. The nearest appropriate approved abattoir should be used.</p>	834 Article 14.1b (vii)

3.72	Only fit and healthy animals may be transported and must be presented in a clean and rested condition. Different social groups must be kept separate during transit.	
3.73	Vehicles for live transport of animals must be well maintained, have adequate ventilation and must be driven with care. Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected after use.	
3.74	If cattle will require feeding during transit or during a holding period at lairage, the producer must ensure that any feed given is in accordance with these standards.	
3.75	Not Allocated	
PASTURE MANAGEMENT AND CATTLE HOUSING		
3.76	All cattle must have access to registered grazing land whenever weather and ground conditions permit. This includes breeding bulls.	889 Article 14.1, 14.2 834 Article 14.1 (iii)
3.77	Sufficient protection must be provided against extremes of weather . Cattle breed to be taken into account	834 Article 14.1 (iii)
3.78	The outdoor stocking density must be low enough to avoid soil poaching and overgrazing of vegetation.	834 Article 14.1b (iv)
3.79	Cattle should be housed during the winter months unless the local climate and the breed enable outdoor wintering. The housed period should be the minimum that each winter permits <i>Subject to 3.76 & 3.77</i>	889 Article 10.2
3.80	Winter housing and outdoor exercise area for cattle must provide adequate space to allow freedom of movement and the indoor environment must not be harmful to their health. Slatted floors must not cover more than half the area available. Cubicles must be well designed, in good repair and kept clean and dry.	889 Article 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 889 Article 14.3, 889 Annex III
3.81	The lying area must be covered with sufficient dry bedding to ensure the comfort, cleanliness and hygiene of the cattle. Any suitable natural material may be used. It may be improved with any approved mineral fertilisers <i>see Annex F</i>	889 Article 11.2
3.82	The housing of calves in individual boxes is forbidden after 7 days old. Dairy bred beef calves should be grouped as soon as possible.	889 Article 11.3
3.83	All livestock buildings and handling facilities must be well maintained to minimise the risk of injury.	
3.84	Store cattle may be fattened indoors for a maximum of 3 months during the normal grazing season of the locality. i.e. a delayed turnout till end of June, or early housing in August	. 889 Article 46.1
3.85	All cattle must be inspected at least daily.	
3.86	Outwintered cattle must be offered supplementary feed in severe conditions.	
3.87	All housing and related equipment must be cleaned and disinfected after use. <i>Authorised disinfectant products are listed in Annex D.</i>	889 Article 23.4 889 Annex VII



**Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd.
Ardystio Bwyd Cymreig Safonol**

Welsh Organic Scheme

Standards for Sheep & Goat Production (Including Dairy)

Welsh Organic Scheme

QWFC Ltd

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Email: organic@wlbpc.co.uk

<u>Origin of Stock and Conversion</u>		
4.01	<u>Movement Records</u> All Sheep movements onto and off the holding must be recorded as required by law.	889 Article 76a,b,c
4.02	A Flock Register must be maintained identifying all sheep on the holding, their source and organic status.	889 Article 75,76a,b,c
4.03	The sale or purchase of all breeding sheep and store lambs from registered flocks must be accompanied by a valid Organic Certificate and a completed Organic Livestock Transfer Document .	889 Article 76a
4.04	<u>Origin of Flock</u> The choice of breed must take into account the climate, type of pasture and the proposed production system. Preference should be given to native breeds.	834 Article 5e, j 889 Article 8.1
4.05	Ewes and ewe lambs intended for breeding must be born and raised on a registered organic holding.	834 Article 14.1 a (i)
4.06	<u>Simultaneous Conversion</u> Where there is an existing breeding flock on land that is to commence a 24 month conversion period, it may be simultaneously converted with the land, providing the management of the flock is fully compliant with the standards from the start of conversion. All lambs born during the conversion period will be eligible to be sold for organic meat after the land completes the 24 month conversion. <i>The area of land under conversion must be capable of providing adequate forage in a normal year for the size of the flock.</i>	889 Article 38.2
4.07	<u>Flock Replacements</u> When a flock is constituted for the first time on an organic holding, the breeding females should preferably be sourced from an organic flock, however, non-organic females may be brought in providing they are managed to organic standards from weaning and are less than 60 days old . <i>Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/04) by QWFC</i>	889 Article 9.2b

4.08	Where a flock has been severely depleted due to disease or other involuntary cause, and sufficient organically reared replacements are not available, its reconstitution may be approved from non-organic females providing they have not previously had a lamb <i>Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/04) by QWFC</i>	889 Article 47a
4.09	The annual replacement of culled ewes should preferably be homebred or sourced from another registered holding Where this is not possible up to 20% of the number of breeding ewes in the flock on 1 st January may be obtained from a non-organic source providing they have not previously had a lamb. <i>Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/04) by QWFC</i> Non organic replacements must be managed on the registered holding for at least 7 weeks before lambing for their lambs to have organic status.	889 Article 9.1, 9.2b; 9.3a
4.10	In flocks of less than five ewes , one non-organic replacement per year is permitted, subject to the conditions See 4.09	889 Article 9.1,9.3b
4.11	Where a major extension to the flock or a breed change is planned, or when a new livestock specialisation is developed and suitable numbers cannot be sourced from a registered holding, a maximum of 40% may be sourced as non-organic. If a rare breed is involved, the replacements may be breeding ewes. <i>Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/04) by QWFC & DEFRA</i>	889 Article 9.1,9.4
4.12	Breeding rams may be sourced from non-organic flocks provided they are subsequently managed and fed organically.	889 Article 9.3
4.13	Where non-organic breeding stock are sourced, a health assessment must be made and a period of quarantine applied if deemed necessary. <i>QWFC may require quarantine in certain circumstances</i>	889 Article 23.3

Conversion Periods

4.14	Sheep may only be sold for organic meat if born on a registered organic holding to ewes that have been managed to organic standards from mating and managed organically thereafter, unless simultaneous conversion rules apply. See 4.15	834 Article 14.1 a (i)
4.15	Lambs born to ewes under simultaneous conversion rules may only be sold for organic meat after the land becomes organic. See 4.06	889 Article 38.2
4.16	Ewes that are not subject to simultaneous conversion rules must be managed organically once the land attains organic status. The lamb crop following the next mating may be sold for organic meat.	
4.17	Non-organic replacement ewe lambs and yearlings must be mated after movement to the organic holding for their lambs to have organic status. They will never attain organic meat status. See 4.08, 4.09 & 4.14.	
4.18	Lambs reared under simultaneous conversion rules may be traded between registered holdings, subject to 4.03 . They may only be slaughtered for organic meat once both their holding of birth and destination holding have attained organic status.	
4.19	For Dairy Sheep and Goats: Once land has attained organic status, milk from dairy sheep and goats may be sold as organic providing: 1. Sheep and/or goats have been kept to full organic standards for at least six months and 2. Organic milk has been added to your Certificate of Conformity.	889 Article 38(b)

Feeding Standards

4.20	<p>Records. An accurate feeding record for each identifiable group of sheep must be kept. The record must include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feeding period • Number of sheep • Feed ingredients and organic status • Quantity fed (daily or over the feeding period) • An estimate of the average liveweight in each group. <p><i>Feeding groups:- e.g. ewes bearing twins or singles, store lambs.</i> <i>When grazing only it is sufficient to record the periods of access.</i></p>	889 Article 76d
4.21	A record of all purchased feeds must be kept, together with their product labels and organic status.	889 Article 76d,66.1b
4.22	All feeds brought in must be free from genetically modified ingredients . This rule applies from the start of organic conversion. <i>The absence of a GM present statement on the feed label is usually sufficient</i>	834 Article 9
4.23	Feeding Principle Feeding for quality production rather than quantity must be the aim. Nutritional requirements must be met.	834 Article 14.1 (d)
4.24	All sheep must be fed a 100% organic diet	834 Article 14.1 (d)
4.25	At least 50% of dry matter in the sheep ration must be home produced or from a linked unit. <i>Calculated over a calendar year. (1st January – 31st December)</i>	889 Article 19.1
4.26	Where in-conversion feeds are fed, they may be included at up to 100% of the annual dry matter intake if home produced or 30% if sourced elsewhere . The ration must have a minimum 40% fully organic content. If the holding converts additional permanent pasture land, this may be grazed or harvested during its first year of conversion and fed to the resident flock at up to 20% of the annual dry matter intake. See 1.09 & 1.12.	889 Article 21.1,21.2

4.27	All sheep diets must make maximum use of pasturage. At least 60% of the dry matter in the daily ration must consist of grazed or conserved forage.	889 Article 20.2																								
4.28	Lambs must be fed on natural organic milk for at least 45 days , preferably suckled. Proprietary brands of organic milk powder may be used as a substitute providing the ingredients are derived from organic milk, there are no synthetic vitamins added and no prohibited additives. <i>All lambs not meeting these standards must be marked and sold as non-organic</i>	889 Article 20.1																								
4.29	The adjacent table should be used as a guide when assessing daily and annual dry matter feed intakes (DDMI & ADMI) to ensure compliance with 4.25, 4.26 & 4.27	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Sheep</th> <th>DDMI kg</th> <th>ADMI kg</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>40kg ewe</td> <td>1.1 kg</td> <td>400 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>50kg ewe</td> <td>1.4 kg</td> <td>510 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60kg ewe</td> <td>1.6 kg</td> <td>580 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70kg ewe</td> <td>1.8 kg</td> <td>660 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80kg ewe</td> <td>2.0 kg</td> <td>730 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30kg lamb</td> <td>0.7 kg</td> <td>n/a</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40kg lamb</td> <td>0.9 kg</td> <td>n/a</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Sheep	DDMI kg	ADMI kg	40kg ewe	1.1 kg	400 kg	50kg ewe	1.4 kg	510 kg	60kg ewe	1.6 kg	580 kg	70kg ewe	1.8 kg	660 kg	80kg ewe	2.0 kg	730 kg	30kg lamb	0.7 kg	n/a	40kg lamb	0.9 kg	n/a
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4.31	Feed Sources Prohibited feed additives include antibiotics, coccidiostats, medicinal substances and any growth promoter or stimulant. <i>Permitted feed additives are listed in Annex B</i>	834 Article 7b, 16.1d 889 Article 23.2 889 Annex VI																								
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4.38	Permitted binders, preservatives and processing aids are listed in Annex C . Lactic, formic, acetic and propionic acids may be used to preserve crimped grain and silage <i>Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/07) by QWFC</i>	889 Annex VI 1.2, 1.3
4.39	Not Allocated.	
4.40	Not Allocated.	
4.41	Not Allocated.	
<u>Disease Prevention and Veterinary Treatments</u>		
4.42	Flock Management Plan A management plan must be developed for the sheep enterprise, preferably with the assistance of professional advice eg. vet, nutritionist and reviewed at least annually .	889 Article 74.2c
4.43	A management plan should address all potential flock health issues, its emphasis always on prevention rather than cure and its ultimate aim to fully dispense with the need to administer veterinary drugs.	889 Article 74.2c
4.44	An annual assessment by a QWFC Assessor will be made of the health plan, and if approved, will form the basis of the flock health management for the following year. <i>Any subsequent treatments that have not been previously assessed will require prior approval by QWFC.</i>	
4.45	A record of all veterinary purchases and all treatments must be kept. A reason for treatment must also be recorded and both the statutory and organic withdrawal periods.	889 Article 76e

4.46	Disease prevention must be the overriding policy in an organic sheep enterprise. This must be achieved by a combination of :- a. Appropriate breed selection. b. Encouragement of strong disease resistance. c. Use of high quality feed and regular exercise. d. Avoidance of overstocking. e. Biosecurity and quarantine measures. f. Adequate and appropriate housing	834 Article 14.1e (i)
4.47	An animal that becomes sick or injured must receive immediate attention , even if its treatment results in it losing its organic status.	834 Article 14.1e (ii) 889 Article 24.1. 24.3
4.48	In selecting a veterinary product, an organic farmer should first consider with the vet the efficacy of herbal or homeopathic products, vitamins and trace elements for treatment of a condition. <i>This priority should be reflected in the flock management plan</i> As a last resort, and to prevent suffering or distress to the animal, a veterinary medicine or antibiotic may be used.	889 Article 24.2
4.49	The use of veterinary medicines or antibiotics for routine disease prevention is prohibited . Only where preventative husbandry measures have failed can this be justified and then only if part of an approved management plan	889 Article 23.1
4.50	Vaccination to counter an <u>identified</u> disease risk is permitted. Vaccines should be specific to the disease identified & multiple vaccines should not be used unless multiple cover is necessary. This must be addressed in the flock management plan.	834 Article 14.1e (iii)
4.51	The use of growth promoters is prohibited .	889 Article 23.2
4.52	The use of hormone treatments in order to synchronise mating is prohibited . Sponging of ewes is not permitted.	889 Article 23.2
4.53	The compulsory treatment of livestock and buildings to control a specific disease under national or community legislation is authorized.	834 Article 14.1 (iii)

4.54	The use of organophosphates on sheep is prohibited unless an outbreak of sheep scab is diagnosed by the veterinary surgeon <i>Subject to submission of & approval of Derogation (DF/07) by QWFC.</i> Unless treatment is required under 4.53	
4.55	Following treatment of a sheep with veterinary medicines, a withdrawal period of at least twice the statutory period before slaughter must be observed. Where no withdrawal period is stated or where the stated period is zero days a minimum of 48 hours is required. Medicines administered outside their licensed use will require 28 days withdrawal for meat.	889 Article 24.5
4.56	A ewe that requires a fourth course of treatment of veterinary medicine or antibiotic within one calendar year must not be sold as organic nor her lambs if still suckling . Her lambs born in subsequent calendar years are not affected by this rule. A lamb that requires a second such treatment in its life must not be sold as organic. <i>A course of treatment means 'all necessary measures to restore an animal to health following a particular disease episode'</i> <i>Vaccines, treatments for parasites and compulsory treatments are excluded</i>	889 Article 24.4
4.57	The chemical control of external parasites is permitted where justified on the grounds of animal welfare. This must be addressed in the Flock Management Plan. <i>Chemical treatments must be licensed for the purpose</i>	.

4.58	<p>The control of internal parasites should be maintained by husbandry practices as far as possible. Oral wormers and flukicides may be used where justified following diagnosis. This must be addressed in the Flock Management Plan.</p> <p>No sheep should be treated with anthelmintic more than once per year unless justified through faecal egg count.</p> <p>Pour-on treatments and ivermectin products should be avoided if possible.</p> <p><i>Safe and clean pasture practice achieved by rotational and alternate species grazing is preferred.</i></p> <p><i>Faecal worm egg counts should be made before <u>any</u> anthelmintic treatment.</i></p>	
4.59	<p>The administering of veterinary medicines should be done by a trained and competent person. There should be correct procedure for the use and storage of medicines and the safe storage and disposal of needles.</p>	
4.60	Not Allocated.	
4.61	Not Allocated.	
<u>Flock Management, Welfare and Transport</u>		
4.62	<p>Sheep must be reared according to good husbandry and welfare practices.</p>	
4.63	<p>Reproduction should be based on natural service, however artificial insemination is permitted.</p> <p><i>Embryo transfer and sponging is prohibited</i></p>	889 Article 23.2
4.64	<p>Tail docking. The routine use of elastic bands to shorten lambs' tails must only be carried out during the first week of life and only in areas where there is a high risk of flystrike in a normal year. When any other method is used anaesthetic must be administered. This practice must be addressed and justified in the Flock Management Plan.</p> <p><i>The Welsh Codes of Practice for Animal Welfare and the Mutilations Regulations (Wales) 2007 must be observed</i></p>	889 Article 18.1

4.65	Physical castration of lambs at the appropriate age is permitted. It is preferable to selectively castrate only lambs that are likely to reach sexual maturity before slaughter. <i>The Welsh Codes of Practice for Animal Welfare and the Mutilations Regulations (Wales) 2007 must be observed</i>	889 Article 18.2
4.66	Staff who carry out veterinary tasks must be competent.	
4.67	When rearing lambs in groups , due consideration must be given to their age and behavioural needs.	889 Article 10.3
4.68	The transport of sheep must be done under conditions that minimise stress and the likelihood of injury. <i>A valid DEFRA transporter authorisation must be held where applicable.</i>	
4.69	Sheep must be loaded and unloaded with minimum force. Adequate handling facilities must be available.	889 Article 18.4
4.70	Transit time should be kept to a minimum. A schedule for the journey should be established before loading and agreed with the haulier and consignee. The nearest appropriate approved abattoir should be used.	834 Article 14.1b (vii)
4.71	Only fit and healthy animals may be transported and must be presented in a clean and rested condition. Different social groups must be kept separate during transit.	
4.72	Vehicles for live transport of animals must be well maintained, have adequate ventilation and must be driven with care. Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected after use.	
4.73	If sheep will require feeding during transit or during a holding period at lairage, the producer must ensure that any feed given is in accordance with these standards.	
4.74	Not Allocated.	
4.75	Not Allocated.	

Pasture Management and Sheep Housing		
4.76	All sheep must have access to registered grazing land whenever weather and ground conditions permit. Registered land must be provided for sheep away on tack	889 Article 14.1, 14.2 834 Article 14.1 (iii)
4.77	Sufficient protection must be provided against extremes of weather .	834 Article 14.1 (iii)
4.78	The outdoor stocking density must be low enough to avoid soil poaching and overgrazing of vegetation.	834 Article 14.1b (iv)
4.79	Ewes may be housed during the winter months, providing there is adequate space to allow freedom of movement and the indoor environment is not harmful to their health. Slatted floors must not cover more than half the area available. Mountain breeds must not be housed for longer than six weeks per year. <i>See Annex L for minimum housing and outdoor exercise area requirements.</i>	889 Article 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4 889 Article 14.3, 889 Annex III
4.80	The lying area must be covered with sufficient dry bedding to ensure the comfort, cleanliness and hygiene of the sheep. Any suitable natural material may be used.	889 Article 11.2
4.81	All livestock buildings and handling facilities must be well maintained to minimise the risk of injury.	
4.82	Store lambs may be fattened indoors for up to 20% of their lifetime during the normal grazing season of the locality. Eg lambs slaughtered at 10 months may be fattened indoors for up to 2 months .	
4.83	Sheep must be inspected regularly as appropriate.	
4.84	Outwintered sheep must be offered supplementary feed in severe conditions.	
4.85	All housing and related equipment must be cleaned and disinfected after use. Authorised disinfectant products are listed in Annex D .	889 Article 23.4 889 Annex VII
4.86	Not Allocated	
4.87	Not Allocated	
4.88	Not Allocated	
4.89	Not Allocated	

Wool Production

4.90	Before wool may be marketed as organic, an application must be made to QWFC, all the criteria laid out in these standards must be met and verified at a farm inspection.	
4.91	A documented procedure must be prepared to demonstrate how wool from any non-qualifying sheep will be identified and kept separate during the shearing operation.	
4.92	Only the wool from sheep that have been managed to organic standards on a registered holding for at least twelve consecutive months prior to shearing may be described as organic.	
4.93	Following a medical or parasite treatment to a sheep or flock, a withdrawal period of at least double the statutory period for the product or 3 months , whichever is the greater, must be observed before shearing organic wool.	
4.94	Before the start of shearing, all sheep that are ineligible for organic wool production must be separated from the flock and shorn last.	



**Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd.
Ardystio Bwyd Cymreig Safonol**

Welsh Organic Assurance Scheme Standard
Standards for Poultry Production

Welsh Organic Scheme

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Origin of Stock and Conversion

5.01	Movement records. All poultry movements onto and off the holding must be recorded as required by law.	889 Article 76a,b,c
5.02	A comprehensive register of all poultry on the holding must be maintained and kept available at all times.	889 Article 75, 76a, b, c
5.03	The sale or purchase of all organic registered birds intended as layers or for table birds must be accompanied by a WOLTD.	Welsh Organic Livestock Transfer Document Record Sheet RS3
5.04	Origin of flock. The choice of breed or strain must take into account the climate and the proposed production system. Preference should be given to slow growing strains for meat production; otherwise a minimum slaughter age must be applied. (See 5.52)	834 Article 5e, j 889 Article 8.1, 12.5
5.05	All laying and table birds must be sourced from registered breeding units and managed subsequently according to these standards.	834 Article 14.1 a(i)
5.06	Where sufficient organically reared birds are not available for stocking or restocking the unit, non-organic layer pullets or non-organic table birds less than 3 days old may be sourced. Non-organic table birds must undergo at least 10 weeks of organic management before slaughter as organic product.	All non-organic replacement birds must receive prior derogation from QWFC. 889 Article 42.1a, 38.1c
5.07	If organic layer pullets cannot be sourced, non-organic pullets , less than 18 weeks old, may be brought into the unit providing they have been raised from hatching in accordance with the QWFC feeding standards and the veterinary health and treatment standards. Documentary evidence of the feed and health regime of the pullets must be obtained from unregistered suppliers.	This derogation must receive prior approval from QWFC. 889 Article 42.1b
5.08	Non-organic replacement pullets must undergo 6 weeks of full organic management after being brought onto the unit before the eggs can be sold as organic.	889 Article 38.1d
5.09	For a layer unit that exists on a holding prior to the start of conversion, the birds must undergo 6 weeks of full organic management after the land becomes organic or after it has fulfilled the 12 month non-herbivore derogation requirements (see 1.14), before the eggs can be sold as organic.	889 Article 38.1d
5.10	Where non-organic breeding stock are sourced, a health assessment must be made and a period of quarantine applied if deemed necessary.	QWFC may require quarantine in certain circumstances. 889 Article 23.3

Feeding Standards

5.11	Records. An accurate feeding record for each identifiable poultry flock must be kept. The record of the ration must include the feeding period, the number of birds, the ingredients and their organic status and the quantity fed daily or over the period.	A 'QWFC approved' record format must be used. Record sheet RS5 or RS6) <i>889 Article 76d</i>
5.12	A record of all purchased feeds must be kept, together with their product labels and organic status.	A list of all purchases. All delivery notes. <i>889 Article 76d, 66.1b</i>
5.13	All feeds brought in must be free from genetically modified ingredients. This rule applies from the start of organic conversion.	The absence of a GM present statement on the feed label is usually sufficient. <i>834 Article 9</i>
5.14	Feeding Principle. Feeding for quality production rather than quantity must be the aim. Nutritional requirements must be met. Force feeding is forbidden.	<i>834 Article 14.1 (ii)</i>
5.15	All poultry must be fed a 100% organic diet.	<i>834 Article 14.1 (ii)</i>
5.16	Not allocated	
5.17	Where in-conversion feeds are fed, they may be included at up to 100% of the annual dry matter if home produced or 30% if sourced elsewhere. The ration must have a minimum 40% fully organic content. Up to 20% of the pasture land area available to the flock at any one time may be in its first year of conversion.	In-conversion feeds - see 1.09 & 1.12. <i>889 Article 21.1,21.2</i>
5.18	Not allocated	
5.19	Poultry must have daily access to pasture, on which there must be adequate green cover to permit fresh roughage intake. If poultry are kept indoors due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of community legislation they must be supplied with sufficient forage.	<i>889 Article 20.3</i> <i>889 Article 14.7</i>
5.21	In exceptional circumstances a producer may apply for permission to exceed the non-organic allowance. This may result in the livestock concerned losing their organic status.	E.g. Fire, weather or disease. Application to QWFC. Approval only by Defra <i>889 Article 47c</i>
5.22	Feed Sources Prohibited feed additives include antibiotics, coccidiostats, medicinal substances and any growth promoter or stimulant. Permitted feed additives are listed in Annex B	<i>834 Article 7b, 16.1d</i> <i>889 Article 23.2, 22.4</i> <i>889 Annex VI</i>
5.23	Not allocated	
5.24	Non-organic feed materials of agricultural origin can only be used if listed in Annex A, and only if sufficient organic materials cannot be sourced Record sheet RS1 must be used to apply for prior derogation.	<i>889 Article 43</i> <i>889 Annex V</i>

5.25	Where a compound or blended feed is used, it must be sourced from an organic certified mill and labelled as an approved product by an organic certification body.	<i>889 Article 26</i>
5.26	The only permitted feed materials of animal origin are fishmeal and other marine products from sustainable fisheries, milk and milk products and eggs and egg products, primarily from the same holding. These should be fed only to fulfil the amino acid requirement.	<i>889 Article 22.1, 22.2, 22.3 889 Annex V 2.1, 2.2</i>
5.27	Synthetic amino acids are not permitted as feed supplements.	
5.28	Permitted feed additives of mineral origin are listed in Annex B.	<i>889 Annex VI 1.1b</i>
5.29	Dietary vitamins should preferably derive from naturally occurring feed materials, but supplementary synthetic vitamins may be included in poultry rations.	This inclusion in the diet must receive prior permission from QWFC <i>889 Annex VI 1.1a</i>
5.30	Permitted binders, preservatives and processing aids are listed in Annex C.	Lactic, formic, acetic and propionic acids may be used to preserve crimped grain and silage only with prior permission from QWFC. <i>889 Annex VI 1.2, 1.3</i>

Disease Prevention and Veterinary Treatments

5.31	Flock Management Plan A management plan must be developed for the poultry enterprise, preferably with the assistance of professional advice, and reviewed at least annually.	E.g. vet, nutritionist
5.32	A management plan should address all potential flock health issues, its emphasis always on prevention rather than cure and its ultimate aim to fully dispense with the need to administer veterinary drugs.	<i>889 Article 74.2c</i>
5.33	An annual assessment by a QWFC inspector will be made of the management plan, and if approved, will form the basis of the flock health management for the following year.	Any subsequent treatments that have not been previously assessed will require prior approval by QWFC.
5.34	A record of all veterinary purchases and all treatments must be kept. Record sheets RS14 & 15 may be used.	A reason for treatment must also be recorded and both the statutory and organic withdrawal periods. <i>889 Article 76e</i>

5.35	<p>Disease prevention must be the overriding policy in an organic poultry enterprise. This must be achieved by a combination of :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate breed selection. Encouragement of strong disease resistance. Use of high quality feed and regular access to the range. Avoidance of overstocking and good rotational grazing practice. Biosecurity and quarantine measures. Adequate and appropriate housing 	834 Article 14.1e (i)
5.36	<p>An animal that becomes sick or injured must receive immediate attention, even if its treatment results in it losing its organic status.</p>	834 Article 14.1e (ii) 889 Article 24.1. 24.3
5.37	<p>In selecting a veterinary product, an organic farmer should first consider with the vet the efficacy of herbal or homeopathic products, vitamins and trace elements for treatment of a condition.</p> <p>As a last resort, and to prevent suffering or distress to the animal, a veterinary medicine or antibiotic may be used.</p>	<p>This priority should be reflected in the management plan.</p> <p>889 Article 24.2</p>
5.38	<p>The use of veterinary medicines or antibiotics for routine disease prevention is prohibited. Only where preventative husbandry measures have failed can this be justified and then only if part of an approved management plan.</p>	889 Article 23.1
5.39	<p>Vaccination to counter an <u>identified</u> disease risk is permitted. Vaccines should be specific to the disease identified. This must be addressed in the herd management plan.</p>	<p>It is not permitted to accept pre-vaccinated birds from the hatchery where there is low risk of that disease on the unit.</p> <p>834 Article 14.1e (iii)</p>
5.40	<p>The use of growth promoters is prohibited.</p>	889 Article 23.2
5.41	<p>The compulsory treatment of livestock and buildings to control a specific disease under national or community legislation is authorised.</p>	834 Article 14.1 (iii)
5.42	<p>The use of organophosphates is not permitted.</p>	Unless subject to (5.41)
5.43	<p>Following treatment of a bird with veterinary medicines, a withdrawal period of at least twice the statutory period must be observed either before slaughter or before eggs can be sold.</p> <p>Where no withdrawal period is stated or where the stated period is zero days a minimum of 48 hours is required.</p>	<p>All laying birds that have been treated must be kept in isolation for the duration of the withdrawal period.</p> <p>Medicines administered outside their licensed use will require 7 day withdrawal for eggs or 28 days for meat.</p> <p>889 Article 24.5</p>

5.44	A bird or group of birds that require a second course of veterinary medicine treatment in their lifetime must be disposed of as non-organic.	Vaccines, treatments for parasites and compulsory treatments are excluded. A course of treatment means 'all necessary measures to restore an animal to health following a particular disease episode' <i>889 Article 24.4</i>
5.45	Veterinary treatments for the control of external parasites is permitted where justified on the grounds of animal welfare. This must be addressed in the Flock Management Plan.	Chemical treatments must be licensed for the purpose. E.g. Decimite, Mitex or diatomaceous earth.
5.46	The control of internal parasites should be maintained by husbandry practices as far as possible. In-feed wormers may be used where justified following diagnosis. This must be addressed in the Flock Management Plan and the double withdrawal period observed for both meat and eggs.	Safe and clean pasture practice achieved by rotational and alternate species grazing is preferred. Faecal worm egg counts should be made before <u>any</u> anthelmintic treatment.
5.47	The administering of veterinary medicines should be done by a trained and competent person. There should be correct procedure for the use and storage of medicines and the safe storage and disposal of needles.	
<u>Flock Management, Welfare and Transport</u>		
5.48	Poultry must be managed according to good husbandry and welfare practices.	
5.49	Reproduction should be based on natural service.	<i>889 Article 23.2</i>
5.50	The routine practice of beak trimming should not be carried out. This may only be carried out where it can be shown that a welfare problem would otherwise occur. When sourcing replacement pullets from an unregistered source it must be stipulated that the birds must not have their beaks trimmed.	This practice must be addressed in the Flock Management Plan. <i>889 Article 18.1</i>
5.51	Staff who carry out veterinary tasks must be competent.	
5.52	The minimum age of slaughter must be:- 81 days for chickens 49 days for Peking ducks 70 days for female Muscovy ducks 84 days for male Muscovy ducks 92 days for Mallard ducks 94 days for guineafowl 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese. 100 days for female turkeys	Where these minimum ages are not applied, slow growing strains must be used, in which case the minimum age for chickens is 73 days <i>889 Article 12.5</i>

5.53	The transport of poultry must be done under conditions that minimise stress and the likelihood of injury.	A valid Defra transporter authorisation must be held where applicable.																
5.54	Transit time should be kept to a minimum. A schedule for the journey should be established before loading and agreed with the haulier and consignee. The nearest appropriate approved slaughter facility should be used.	<i>834 Article 14.1b (vii)</i>																
5.55	Vehicles for live transport of animals must be well maintained, have adequate ventilation and must be driven with care. Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected after use.																	
5.56	Only fit and healthy birds may be transported.																	
Pasture Management and Poultry Housing																		
5.57	All poultry must have access to registered land (ranging area) whenever weather and ground conditions permit and must not be kept in cages.	A bird must have outdoor access for at least one third of its life. <i>834 Article 14.1 (iii)</i> <i>889 Article 14.5</i>																
5.58	Water fowl must have access to a stream, pond or lake within their ranging area.	<i>889 Article 12.2</i>																
5.59	The area available for ranging must meet the stocking density requirements (1.42, 1.43) and must be within 350 metres of the housing. Management of the ranging area must ensure that it maintains 90% vegetation cover. This may be achieved through dividing the area for rotational grazing. (See 5.19) The ranging area must provide adequate protection from predators and must have shaded areas to encourage dispersal from the housing to ensure full use of available grazing. See Annex L	Max. pasture stocking density. <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Birds</th> <th>Area/Bird</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Laying Hens</td> <td>10 sq. m.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broilers</td> <td>4 sq. m.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guinea Fowl</td> <td>4 sq. m.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ducks</td> <td>4.5 sq. m.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Turkeys</td> <td>10 sq. m.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Geese</td> <td>15 sq. m.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Broilers in mobile house.</td> <td>2.5 sq. m.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <i>889 Article 15, Annex III 2</i>	Birds	Area/Bird	Laying Hens	10 sq. m.	Broilers	4 sq. m.	Guinea Fowl	4 sq. m.	Ducks	4.5 sq. m.	Turkeys	10 sq. m.	Geese	15 sq. m.	Broilers in mobile house.	2.5 sq. m.
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5.60	The ranging area must be left empty for at least two months between laying flocks and for at least two months per year for table birds to allow for the recovery of vegetation and for health reasons.	This does not apply to small flocks of farmyard layers that are not penned. <i>889 Article 23.4</i>																
5.61	A poultry house may be mobile or static, it must have its own associated ranging area, a dedicated, ventilated airspace, and its own separate feed and water facility.	<i>COS Annex I B8.4.3</i>																
5.62	At least one third of the floor area must be of solid, non-slatted construction and covered with a litter material.	<i>889 Article 12.3a</i>																
5.63	A layer house must have a sufficient floor area available for the collection of bird droppings.	<i>889 Article 12.3b</i>																
5.64	Each laying hen must have at least 18 cm. of perch space and each guinea fowl at least 20 cm.	<i>889 Article 12.3c, Annex III</i>																
5.65	An individual nest box must be provided for every 8 laying birds or a communal nest area of 120cm ² . per bird.																	

5.66	The combined length of the exit/entry pop holes must not be less than 4 metres per 100 sq. m. of utilisable floor area.	889 Article 12.3d
5.67	A poultry house must not exceed the maximum number of birds per house.	Max.no. birds/house. Broilers 4800 Layers 3000 Guinea Fowl 5200 Female Ducks 4000 Male Ducks 3200 Capons, Geese 2500 Turkeys 2500 889 Article 12.3e
5.68	The stocking density in the house must not exceed the maximum permitted number of birds or total bird weight per square metre.	Max. stocking density in house. Layers 6 birds/sq/m. Table Birds 21 kg.lwt/sq. m. 889 Annex III 2
5.69	A small mobile fattening house of less than 150 sq. m. floor area may house up to 30kg.lwt/sq. m. providing it is left open by day and night.	889 Annex III 2
5.70	A single table bird production enterprise must not exceed 1600 sq. m. of housed area	No more than 16000 broilers in at least 4 houses or 25600 broilers in at least 11 mobile houses, each of less than 150 sq. m. area. 889 Article 12.3f
5.71	Artificial lighting may be used to extend the day length for layers to a maximum 16 hours per day. There must be at least 8 hours of continuous nocturnal rest period.	889 Article 12.4
5.72	All housing and related equipment must be cleaned and disinfected between each batch of poultry reared.	Authorised disinfectant products are listed in Annex D. 889 Article 23.4 889 Annex VII



**Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd.
Ardystio Bwyd Cymreig Safonol**

Welsh Organic Assurance Scheme Standard

Standards for Pig Production

Welsh Organic Scheme

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Origin of Stock and Conversion

6.01	<u>Movement records.</u> All pig movements onto and off the holding must be recorded as required by law.	<i>889 Article 76a,b,c</i>
6.02	A herd register must be maintained identifying all pigs on the holding, their source and organic status.	<i>889 Article 75,76a,b,c</i>
6.03	The sale or purchase of all breeding and growing pigs from registered herds must be accompanied by a valid organic certificate and a completed WOLTD.	Welsh Organic Livestock Transfer Document (Record Sheet RS3) <i>889 Article 76a</i>
6.04	<u>Origin of herd.</u> The choice of breed must take into account the climate, the nature of the ranging area and the proposed production system. Preference should be given to native breeds.	834 Article 5e,j 889 Article 8.1
6.05	Sows and gilts intended for breeding must be born and raised on a registered organic holding.	Ref. 6.09 <i>834 Article 14.1 a(i)</i>

6.06	Where there is an existing breeding herd on land that is to commence a 24 month conversion period, it may be simultaneously converted with the land, providing the management of the herd is fully compliant with the standards from the start of conversion. All piglets born during the conversion period will be eligible to be sold for organic meat after the land completes the 24 month conversion.	The area of land under conversion must allow at least 1ha for every 10 sows in the herd. <i>889 Article 38.2</i>
6.07	Herd Replacements When a herd is constituted for the first time on an organic holding, the breeding females should preferably be sourced from an organic herd, however, non-organic females may be brought in providing they are managed to the organic standards from weaning and must be less than 60 days old.	This derogation must receive prior approval by QWFC <i>889 Article 9.2b</i>
6.08	Where a herd has been severely depleted due to disease or other involuntary cause, and sufficient organically reared replacements are not available, its reconstitution may be approved from non-organic females providing they have not previously given birth.	This derogation must receive prior approval by QWFC. <i>889 Article 47a</i>
6.09	All sow replacements should preferably be homebred or sourced from another registered holding. Where this is not possible a number of gilts, not exceeding 10% of the number of breeding sows in the herd on 1 st January, may be obtained from a non-organic source.	This derogation must receive prior approval by QWFC. This is an annual allowance. NB Non organic replacements must be managed on the registered holding for at least 5 weeks before farrowing for their piglets to have organic status. <i>889 Article 9.1,9.3a</i>
6.10	In herds of less than five sows, one non-organic replacement per year is permitted, subject to the conditions at 6.09	<i>889 Article 9.1,9.3b</i>
6.11	Where a major extension to the herd or a breed change is planned, or when a new livestock specialisation is developed and suitable numbers cannot be sourced from a registered holding, a maximum of 40% may be sourced as non-organic. If a rare breed is involved, the replacements may be breeding sows.	This must receive prior approval from DEFRA and QWFC. <i>889 Article 9.1,9.4</i>
6.12	Boars may be sourced from non-organic herds provided they are subsequently managed and fed organically.	<i>889 Article 9.3</i>
6.13	Where non-organic breeding stock are sourced, a health assessment must be made and a period of quarantine applied if deemed necessary.	QWFC may require quarantine in certain circumstances. <i>889 Article 23.3</i>

Conversion Periods

6.14	Pigs may only be sold for organic meat if born on a registered holding to sows that have been managed to organic standards from mating and managed organically thereafter, unless simultaneous conversion rules apply. (6.15)	Subject to 6.15 or 6.16 <i>834 Article 14.1 a (i)</i>
6.15	Pigs born to sows under simultaneous conversion rules for 24 months may only be sold for organic meat after the land becomes organic.	<i>See 4.06</i> <i>889 Article 38.2</i>
6.16	Sows that are not subject to simultaneous conversion rules must be managed organically once the land attains organic status*. The piglets born following the subsequent mating may be sold for organic meat.	* The non-herbivore shortened conversion period derogation (see 1.14) may allow a shorter conversion period for pig production. <i>889 Article 37.2</i>
6.17	Non-organic replacement gilts must be mated on the organic holding for their piglets to have organic status. They will never themselves attain organic meat status.	<i>See 6.08, 6.09 & 6.14</i>
6.18	Pigs reared under simultaneous conversion rules may be traded between registered holdings, subject to 6.03. They may only be sold as organic once both their holding of birth and destination holding have attained organic status.	<i>Record Sheet RS3</i>
6.19	Not Allocated.	

Feeding Standards

6.20	<u>Records.</u> An accurate feeding record for each identifiable group of pigs must be kept. The record of the ration must include the feeding period, the number of pigs, the ingredients and their organic status, the quantity fed daily or over the feeding period and an estimate of the average liveweight in each group.	Feeding groups:- e.g. Sows, weaners, growers. The periods of access to the grazing area must be recorded. A 'QWFC approved' record format must be used. Record sheet RS5 or RS6) <i>889 Article 76d</i>
6.21	A record of all purchased feeds must be kept, together with their product labels and organic status.	A list of all purchases. All delivery notes. <i>889 Article 76d, 66.1b</i>
6.22	All feeds brought in must be free from genetically modified ingredients. This rule applies from the start of organic conversion.	The absence of a GM present statement on the feed label is usually sufficient. <i>834 Article 9</i>
6.23	<u>Feeding Principle.</u> Feeding for quality production rather than quantity must be the aim. Nutritional requirements must be met.	<i>834 Article 14.1 (ii)</i>
6.24	All pigs must be fed a 100% organic diet	<i>834 Article 14.1 (ii)</i>

6.25	Where in-conversion feeds are fed, they may be included at up to 100% of the annual dry matter if home produced or 30% if sourced elsewhere. The ration must have a minimum 40% fully organic content. Up to 20% of the pasture land area available to the herd at any one time may be in its first year of conversion.	In-conversion feeds see 1.09 & 1.12. <i>889 Article 21.1,21.2</i>
6.26	Forage must be included in the daily ration for pigs. This should preferably be grazed, but must be provided during any housed period.	The term 'forage' includes fresh, dried and ensiled materials. <i>889 Article 20.3</i>
6.27	Piglets must be fed on natural organic milk for at least 40 days, preferably suckled. Proprietary brands of organic milk powder may be used as a substitute providing the ingredients are derived from organic milk and no prohibited additives.	All piglets not meeting these standards must be marked and sold as non-organic. <i>889 Article 20.1</i>
6.29	In exceptional circumstances a producer may apply for permission to exceed the non-organic allowance. This may result in the livestock concerned losing their organic status.	E.g. Fire, weather, contamination or disease. Application to QWFC. Approval only by Defra <i>889 Article 47c</i>
6.30	Feed Sources Prohibited feed additives include antibiotics, coccidiostats, medicinal substances and any growth promoter or stimulant. Permitted feed additives are listed in Annex B	<i>834 Article 7b, 16.1d</i> <i>889 Article 23.2, 22.4</i> <i>889 Annex VI</i>
6.31	Not allocated	
6.32	Non-organic feed materials of agricultural origin can only be used if listed in Annex A, and only if sufficient organic materials cannot be sourced Record sheet RS1 must be used to apply for prior derogation.	<i>889 Article 43</i> <i>889 Annex V</i>
6.33	Where a compound or blended feed is used, it must be sourced from an organic certified mill and labelled as an approved product by an organic certification body.	<i>889 Article 26</i>
6.34	The only permitted feed materials of animal origin are fishmeal and other marine products from sustainable fisheries, milk and milk products. These should be fed only to fulfil the amino acid requirement.	<i>889 Article 22.1, 22.2, 22.3</i> <i>889 Annex V 2.1, 2.2</i>
6.35	Permitted feed additives of mineral origin are listed in Annex B.	<i>889 Annex VI 1.1b</i>
6.36	Dietary vitamins should preferably derive from naturally occurring feed materials, but supplementary synthetic vitamins may be included in pig rations.	This inclusion in the diet must receive prior permission from QWFC <i>889 Annex VI 1.1a</i>

6.37	Permitted binders, preservatives and processing aids are listed in Annex C.	Lactic, formic, acetic and propionic acids may be used to preserve crimped grain and silage only with prior permission from QWFC. <i>889 Annex VI 1.2, 1.3</i>
6.38	Not Allocated.	
6.39	Not Allocated.	
6.40	Not Allocated.	
6.41	Not Allocated.	
<u>Disease Prevention and Veterinary Treatments</u>		
6.42	Herd Management Plan A Management plan must be developed for the pig enterprise, preferably with the assistance of professional advice, and reviewed at least annually.	E.g. vet, nutritionist
6.43	A management plan should address all potential herd health issues, its emphasis always on prevention rather than cure and its ultimate aim to fully dispense with the need to administer veterinary drugs.	<i>889 Article 74.2c</i>
6.44	An annual assessment by a QWFC inspector will be made of the management plan, and if approved, will form the basis of the herd health management for the following year.	Any subsequent treatments that have not been previously assessed will require prior approval by QWFC.
6.45	A record of all veterinary purchases and all treatments must be kept. Record sheets RS14 & 15 may be used.	A reason for treatment must also be recorded and both the statutory and organic withdrawal periods. <i>889 Article 76e</i>
6.46	Disease prevention must be the overriding policy in an organic pig enterprise. This must be achieved by a combination of :- a. Appropriate breed selection. b. Encouragement of strong disease resistance. c. Use of high quality feed and regular exercise. d. Avoidance of overstocking. e. Biosecurity and quarantine measures. f. Adequate and appropriate housing	<i>834 Article 14.1e (i)</i>
6.47	An animal that becomes sick or injured must receive immediate attention, even if its treatment results in it losing its organic status.	<i>834 Article 14.1e (ii)</i> <i>889 Article 24.1. 24.3</i>
6.48	In selecting a veterinary product, an organic farmer should first consider with the vet the efficacy of herbal or homeopathic products, vitamins and trace elements for treatment of a condition. As a last resort, and to prevent suffering or distress to the animal, a veterinary medicine or antibiotic may be used.	This priority should be reflected in the management plan. <i>889 Article 24.2</i>

6.49	The use of veterinary medicines or antibiotics for routine disease prevention is prohibited. Only where preventative husbandry measures have failed can this be justified and then only if part of an approved management plan.	<i>889 Article 23.1</i>
6.50	Vaccination to counter an <u>identified</u> disease risk is permitted. Vaccines should be specific to the disease identified. This must be addressed in the herd management plan.	Multiple vaccines should not be used unless multiple cover is necessary. <i>834 Article 14.1e (iii)</i>
6.51	The use of growth promoters is prohibited.	<i>889 Article 23.2</i>
6.52	The use of hormone treatments in order to synchronise mating is prohibited.	<i>889 Article 23.2</i>
6.53	The compulsory treatment of livestock and buildings to control a specific disease under national or community legislation is authorized.	If organophosphates are used on pigs, the treated animals must be permanently marked and not sold for organic meat. <i>834 Article 14.1 (iii)</i>
6.54	The use of organophosphates on pigs is not permitted.	Unless subject to (6.53)
6.55	Following treatment of a pig with veterinary medicines, a withdrawal period of at least twice the statutory period before slaughter must be observed. Where no withdrawal period is stated or where the stated period is zero days a minimum of 48 hours is required.	Medicines administered outside their licensed use will require 28 days withdrawal for meat. <i>889 Article 24.5</i>
6.56	A sow that requires a fourth course of treatment of veterinary medicine or antibiotic within one calendar year must not be sold as organic nor can any of her piglets if still suckling. Her piglets born in subsequent calendar years are not affected by this rule. A grower pig that requires a second such treatment in its life must not be sold as organic.	Vaccines, treatments for parasites and compulsory treatments are excluded. A course of treatment means 'all necessary measures to restore an animal to health following a particular disease episode' <i>889 Article 24.4</i>
6.57	The chemical control of external parasites is permitted where justified on the grounds of animal welfare. This must be addressed in the Herd Management Plan.	Chemical treatments must be licensed for the purpose.
6.58	The control of internal parasites should be maintained by husbandry practices as far as possible. Oral wormers and flukicides may be used where justified following diagnosis. This must be addressed in the Management Plan. Pour-on treatments and ivermectin products should be avoided if possible.	Safe and clean pasture practice achieved by rotational and alternate species grazing is preferred. Faecal worm egg counts should be made before <u>any</u> anthelmintic treatment.

6.59	The administering of veterinary medicines should be done by a trained and competent person. There should be correct procedure for the use and storage of medicines and the safe storage and disposal of needles.	
6.60	Not Allocated.	
6.61	Not Allocated.	
<u>Herd Management, Welfare and Transport</u>		
6.62	Pigs must be reared according to good husbandry and welfare practices.	
6.63	Reproduction should be based on natural service, however artificial insemination is permitted.	Embryo transfer is prohibited. <i>889 Article 23.2</i>
6.64	The routine practice of tail docking and teeth cutting or grinding is not permitted.	<i>889 Article 18.1</i>
6.65	Nose rings in sows, gilts and boars are not permitted.	
6.66	Physical castration of piglets is permitted. It must be carried out by a qualified person, at the appropriate age and suffering of the piglets must be kept to a minimum.	The codes of practice for animal welfare must be observed. <i>889 Article 18.2, 95.4</i>
6.67	Staff who carry out veterinary tasks must be competent.	
6.68	When rearing pigs in groups, due consideration must be given to their age and behavioural needs.	<i>889 Article 10.3</i>
6.69	The transport of pigs must be done under conditions that minimise stress and the likelihood of injury.	A valid Defra transporter authorisation must be held where applicable.
6.70	Pigs must be loaded and unloaded with minimum force. Adequate handling facilities must be available. Electric goads and tranquillisers are forbidden.	Driving boards should be used to move pigs in the required direction. <i>889 Article 18.4</i>
6.71	Transit time should be kept to a minimum. A schedule for the journey should be established before loading and agreed with the haulier and consignee. The nearest appropriate approved abattoir should be used.	<i>834 Article 14.1b (vii)</i>
6.72	Only fit and healthy animals may be transported and must be presented in a clean and rested condition. Different social groups must be kept separate during transit.	FAWL 8.02
6.73	Vehicles for live transport of animals must be well maintained, have adequate ventilation and must be driven with care. Vehicles must be cleaned and disinfected after use.	
6.74	If pigs will require feeding during transit or during a holding period at lairage, the producer must ensure that any feed given is in accordance with these standards.	
<u>Pasture Management and Pig Housing</u>		
6.75	All holdings with pigs must comply with Council Directive 91/630/EEC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs.	

6.76	All pigs must have access to registered grazing land or an open air exercise area whenever weather and ground conditions permit.	These areas must permit rooting and dunging. <i>834 Article 14.1 (iii)</i> <i>889 Article 11.6</i>
6.77	For large scale production systems of more than 10 sows, the soil should be well drained to avoid excessive poaching. An arable rotation should have pigs no more than:- Sandy soils 2 years in 4 Heavier loams 1 year in 3 Stocking density...10 sows/ha The total stocking density of the livestock must not exceed the 170kgN/ha guideline when applied over the whole agricultural holding. (1.42, 1.43)	<i>889 Article 15, Annex IV,</i> <i>834 Article 14.1b (iv)</i> <i>889 Article 15.</i>
6.78	Sufficient protection must be provided against extremes of weather.	<i>Article 14.1 (iii)</i>
6.79	Sows must be kept in groups except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the period of suckling piglets.	<i>889 Article 11.4</i>
6.80	Piglets must not be kept on flat decks or in cages.	<i>889 Article 11.5</i>
6.81	Pigs may be housed during the winter months, providing there is adequate space to allow freedom of movement and the indoor environment is not harmful to their health. Slatted floors must not cover more than half the area available. The housing should allow access to an outdoor exercise area.	See Annex L for minimum housing and outdoor exercise areas. <i>889 Article 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4</i> <i>889 Article 14.3,</i> <i>889 Annex III</i>
6.82	The lying area must be covered with sufficient dry bedding to ensure the comfort, cleanliness and hygiene of the pigs.	Any suitable natural material may be used. It may be improved with any approved mineral fertilisers. (Annex F) <i>889 Article 11.2</i>
6.83	All livestock buildings and handling facilities must be well maintained to minimise the risk of injury.	
6.84	Pigs may be finished indoors during the normal grazing season of the locality for a period not exceeding 20% of their lifetime. This period must not exceed 2 months.	Pigs slaughtered at 6 months may spend the final 5 weeks indoors
6.85	Pigs must be inspected regularly as appropriate.	
6.86	All housing and related equipment must be cleaned and disinfected after use.	Authorised disinfectant products are listed in Annex D. <i>889 Article 23.4</i> <i>889 Annex VII</i>



**Quality Welsh Food Certification Ltd.
Ardystio Bwyd Cymreig Safonol**

Welsh Organic Assurance Scheme Standard

Standards for Horticulture

Welsh Organic Scheme

QWFC Ltd

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7.01	Organic horticultural produce must be grown in soil on registered organic land , whether field scale, market garden or protected cropping.	
7.02	The organic production unit must comprise clearly identified land areas, protected cropping areas and crop storage buildings	See 1.04
7.03	An application to convert a holding or part holding to organic horticulture production must be accompanied by a conversion plan . This will comprise the following:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A description of the current and proposed enterprises. 2. A map of the area to be converted together with field numbers, polytunnels, glasshouses and storage areas. 3. A description of the management practices to be employed during and after conversion to include:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Soil management. b. Cropping and crop rotation. c. Plant nutrient supply. d. Weed and pest control. 	See 1.05
7.04	Partial or staged conversion of a holding is permitted providing:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The land areas with different status are clearly defined. 2. There are physical boundaries between organic and non-organic production areas. 3. Polytunnels and glasshouses must be wholly dedicated as organic or non-organic in the conversion plan. 4. Crop storage buildings must be dedicated as organic or non-organic in the conversion plan. 5. Where a crop species is grown both organically and non-organically on a holding, the variety selected must be visibly different for each production method. 	See 1.06, 1.07
7.05	Land and protected cropping areas will normally attain organic status following 24 months of monitored conversion:-	See 1.08 – 1.11

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Annual crops must be sown or planted into organic land for their production to be classified as organic. 2. Annual crops may be classified as ‘in-conversion’ if harvested at least 12 months after the start of the organic conversion. 3. Perennial crops must be harvested at least 36 months after the start of organic conversion for their production to be classified as organic. 	
7.06	Under certain circumstances it may be possible to apply to QWFC for a shortened conversion period.	See 1.14
7.07	No crop plants may be grown that have been genetically modified .	See 1.17
7.08	<p>An appropriate and balanced crop rotation must be implemented to ensure the viability of the enterprise. The benefits of a good rotation will:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vary the demands of cropping on the soil. 2. Ensure that the nutritional demands of the crop are met. 3. Rebuild fertility in the soil following an exploitative phase of cropping by means of clover leys, green manuring and appropriate manure applications. 4. Limit the spread of diseases. 5. Help to control weeds. 6. Provide a break to pest life-cycles. 	See 1.32, 1.48
7.09	The limited number of plant families that are traditionally grown under protected cropping conditions may restrict the options for implementing satisfactory crop rotations, it is therefore not obligatory to plan a balanced rotation in glasshouse or polytunnel situations, providing best permitted practice is followed with regard to controlling pests and diseases.	
7.10	<p>The fertility of the soil should be maintained through:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The inclusion of leguminous crops in the rotation. 2. Green manures. 3. The recycling of composted plant waste from the holding. 	
7.11	If supplementary crop nutrition is deemed necessary following a detailed soil analysis, then the products listed in Annex E and Annex F may be brought in and applied to the land. These products are categorized as ‘permitted’ and ‘restricted’. All restricted products will require prior approval from QWFC before use; justification for their need must be demonstrated.	See 1.45, Annex E and F
7.12	<p>Brought in livestock manures should preferably be sourced from an organic holding and applied only after a period of aerobic composting that is sufficient to destroy weed seeds and pathogens and to stabilise the product. This would normally be at least 3 months of active turning.</p> <p>Livestock manure from a non-organic holding is a controlled product and requires prior approval before use. It must be composted for at least 6 months before application to the land.</p>	See 1.46, 1.47

7.13	All seeds and plant propagation material must have been produced on registered organic land for at least one generation. This includes bulbs, corms, sets, tubers, rhizomes and cuttings. If the required variety of a particular crop species is unavailable as organic and there are no varieties with similar characteristics available as organic, then a prior derogation (Record Sheet RS13) should be sought from QWFC to bring in the untreated seed or propagation material from a non-organic source.	The website www.organicxseeds.com should be used to check for availability of organic varieties. See 1.49
7.14	Plants and transplants may only be raised in composts that are approved for use in organic production or it can be demonstrated that the compost contains only permitted materials as listed in Annex E. The plants must be grown on in the soil for at least six weeks before any resulting produce can have organic status.	See 1.50
7.15	Herbicide use is prohibited. Weed control must be achieved mainly through cultural, manual and mechanical techniques as listed in 1.51. Complete suppression of weeds is rarely achieved and unlikely to be an economic proposition.	See 1.51
7.16	Pest and disease control must be achieved mainly through cultural and biological techniques as listed in 1.52. In the event of a pest or disease threat that cannot be countered by these techniques, a permitted or restricted pesticide (listed in Annex G) may be applied to the crop (following prior derogation if a restricted product).	See 1.52 Annex G
7.17	The designated crop storage and packaging area must be kept clean and free from birds and vermin.	See 1.55, 1.56
7.18	The following control records must be kept:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All seeds and plants brought in or home saved. 2. All composts and fertilising materials brought in. 3. The area of each crop grown during the year. 4. The proposed cropping for the following year. 5. Total production records for each crop grown. 	See 1.70, 1.71
7.19	Organic and in conversion produce may be marketed either wholesale or retail through a farm shop, box scheme or website. Wholesale customers will require a detailed invoice with a description of the products; a copy must be kept by the producer. A retail record must be kept of the quantity of produce sold direct to the consumer.	
7.20	The labelling of organic or in conversion produce must comply with the regulations, refer to the organic method of production and carry the QWFC code GB Org13	See 1.74



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Annexes

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Annex A: Non Organic Feed Materials of Plant Origin (Green List)

Pigs and Poultry only

Where a full 100% organic diet cannot be sourced, it may be permitted to feed a limited proportion of the diet of non-herbivores from any of the following non- organic ingredients. (See 6.28, 5.20)

A prior derogation must be sought before sourcing any of these raw materials using Record Sheet RS1. However, **approved compound and blended feedstuffs** containing non-organic ingredients may be used without completing the derogation record sheet RS1, but a feed label must be retained for each consignment.

1. Non-organic feed materials of plant origin

1.1. *Cereals, grains, their products and by-products:*

- Oats as grains, flakes, middlings, hulls and bran
- Barley as grains, protein and middlings
- Rice germ expeller
- Millet as grains
- Rye as grains and middlings
- Sorghum as grains
- Wheat as grains, middlings, bran, gluten feed, gluten and germ
- Spelt as grains
- Triticale as grains

- Maize as grains, bran, middlings, germ expeller and gluten
- Malt culms
- Brewers' grains

1.2. *Oil seeds, oil fruits, their products and by-products:*

- Rape seed, expeller and hulls
- Soya bean as bean, toasted, expeller and hulls
- Sunflower seed as seed and expeller
- Cotton as seed and seed expeller
- Linseed as seed and expeller
- Sesame seed as expeller
- Palm kernels as expeller
- Pumpkin seed as expeller
- Olives, olive pulp
- Vegetable oils (from physical extraction).

1.3. *Legume seeds, their product and by-products:*

- Chickpeas as seeds, middlings and bran
- Ervil as seeds, middlings and bran
- Chickling vetch as seeds submitted to heat treatment, middlings and bran
- Peas as seeds, middlings, and bran
- Broad beans as seeds, middlings and bran
- Horse beans as seeds middlings and bran
- Vetches as seeds, middlings and bran
- Lupin as seeds, middlings and bran

1.4. *Tuber, roots, their products and by-products:*

- Sugar beet pulp
- Potato
- Sweet potato as tuber
- Potato pulp (by-product of the extraction of potato starch)
- Potato starch
- Potato protein
- Manioc.

1.5. *Other seeds and fruits, their products and by-products:*

- Carob
- Carob pods and meals thereof

- Pumpkins,
- Citrus pulp
- Apples, quinces, pears, peaches, figs, grapes and pulps thereof
- Chestnuts
- Walnut expeller
- Hazelnut expeller
- Cocoa husks and expeller
- Acorns.

1.6. Forages and roughages:

- Lucerne
- Lucerne meal
- Clover
- Clover meal
- Grass (obtained from forage plants)
- Grass meal
- Hay
- Silage
- Straw of cereals
- Root vegetables for foraging

1.7. Other plants, their products and by-products:

- Molasses
- Seaweed meal (obtained by drying and crushing seaweed and washed to reduce iodine content)
- Powders and extracts of plants
- Plant protein extracts (solely provided to young animals)
- Spices
- Herbs

Annex B: Permitted Feed Additives of Mineral Origin

2.1 Sodium:

- unrefined sea salt
- coarse rock salt
- sodium sulphate
- sodium carbonate

- sodium bicarbonate
- sodium chloride
- 2.2 Potassium:**
 - potassium chloride
- 2.3 Calcium:**
 - lithothamnion and maerl
 - shells of aquatic animals (including cuttlefish bones)
 - calcium carbonate
 - calcium lactate
 - calcium gluconate
- 2.4 Phosphorus:**
 - defluorinated dicalcium phosphate
 - defluorinated monocalcium phosphate
 - monosodium phosphate
 - calcium-magnesium phosphate
 - calcium-sodium phosphate
- 2.5 Magnesium:**
 - magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia)
 - magnesium sulphate
 - magnesium chloride
 - magnesium carbonate
 - magnesium phosphate
- 2.6 Sulphur:**
 - sodium sulphate.

Annex C: Permitted feed additives, binders, preservatives and processing aids

1. Feed additives

Additives listed must have been approved under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on additives for use in animal nutrition

1.1 **Nutritional additives**

- (a) **Vitamins:**
- Vitamins derived from raw materials occurring naturally in feeding stuffs;
 - Synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins for monogastric animals;
 - Synthetic vitamins A,D, and E identical to natural vitamins for ruminants with prior authorisation of QWFC based on the assessment of the possibility for organic ruminants to obtain the necessary quantities of the said vitamins through their feed rations.
- (b) **Trace elements.**
- E1 **Iron:**
- ferrous (II) carbonate
 - ferrous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate
 - ferric (III) oxide;
- E2 **Iodine:**
- calcium iodate, anhydrous
 - calcium iodate, hexahydrate
 - sodium iodide;
- E3 **Cobalt:**
- cobaltous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate
 - basic cobaltous (II) carbonate, monohydrate;
- E4 **Copper:**
- copper (II) oxide
 - basic copper (II) carbonate, monohydrate
 - copper (II) sulphate, pentahydrate;
- E5 **Manganese:**
- manganous (II) carbonate
 - manganous oxide and manganic oxide
 - manganous (II) sulfate, mono- and/or tetrahydrate;
- E6 **Zinc:**
- zinc carbonate
 - zinc oxide
 - zinc sulphate mono- and/or heptahydrate;
- E7 **Molybdenum:**
- ammonium molybdate, sodium molybdate;
- E8 **Selenium:**
- sodium selenate
 - sodium selenite.

1.2. *Zoo-technical additives:*
Enzymes and micro-organisms

1.3. *Technological additives*

(a) Preservatives

E 200 Sorbic acid

E 236 Formic acid*

E 260 Acetic acid*

E 270 Lactic acid*

E 280 Propionic acid*

E 330 Citric acid.

*only when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation.

(b) Antioxidant substances

E 306 - Tocopherol-rich extracts of natural origin used as an antioxidant

(c) Binders and anti-caking agents

E 470 Calcium stearate of natural origin

E 551b Colloidal silica

E 551c Kieselgur

E 558 Bentonite

E 559 Kaolinitic clays

E 560 Natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite

E 561 Vermiculite

E 562 Sepiolite

E 599 Perlite.

(d) Silage additives

Enzymes, yeasts and bacteria can be used as silage additives

The use of lactic, formic, propionic and acetic acid in the production of silage are 'restricted products' and shall only be permitted when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation

2. **Certain substances used in animal nutrition**

Substance listed must have been approved under Council Directive 82/471/EEC concerning certain products used in animal nutrition¹

Yeasts:

Saccharomyces cerevisiae

Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis

3. **Substances for silage production**

- sea salt
- coarse rock salt
- whey
- sugar
- sugar beet pulp
- cereal flour
- molasses

Annex D: Permitted cleaning and disinfecting materials

Only the following products are permitted for the cleaning and disinfecting of livestock buildings. A branded product may contain more than one permitted active ingredient:-

	<p>Potassium and sodium soap.</p> <p>Water and steam.</p> <p>Lime and milk of lime.</p> <p>Quicklime.</p> <p>Sodium hypochlorite.</p> <p>Caustic soda.</p> <p>Caustic potash.</p> <p>Hydrogen peroxide.</p> <p>Natural essences of plants.</p> <p>Citric, peracetic, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid.</p> <p>Alcohol</p> <p>Nitric acid (dairy equipment)</p> <p>Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment)</p> <p>Formaldehyde.</p> <p>Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities.</p> <p>Sodium carbonate.</p>	
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Annex E: Permitted fertilising materials of plant and animal origin

<p>The following soil improvement materials of non-organic plant and animal origin are ‘Restricted Products’ and must be approved by QWFC before use . (Compound products or products containing only the materials listed)</p>		
1	<p>Farmyard manure. Dried farmyard and poultry manure. Composted animal excrements.</p>	<p>Must derive from systems practicing extensive husbandry and able to declare no GM or medicated feeds. (1.46)</p>
2	<p>Liquid animal excrements (slurry, urine etc.)</p>	<p>Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution. Must derive from systems practicing extensive husbandry and able to declare no GM or medicated feeds. (1.46)</p>
3	<p>Composted household waste</p>	<p>Product obtained from source separated household waste, which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production Only vegetable and animal household waste Only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system. Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium:0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): 0</p>
4	<p>Composted mixture of vegetable matter.</p>	<p>Product obtained from mixtures of vegetable matter, which have been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production</p>
5	<p>Peat</p>	<p>Use limited to horticulture (market gardening, floriculture, arboriculture, nursery)</p>
6	<p>Guano</p>	
7	<p>Blood meal, hoof, horn and bone meal. Fish meal, meat meal, feather hair and chiquette meal.</p>	<p>Application must follow UK regulations on disposal of animal by-products. Maximum concentration in mg/kg of dry matter of chromium (VI): 0</p>

	Wool, fur and hair. Dairy products.	
8	Seaweed and seaweed products.	As far as directly obtained by: (i) physical processes including dehydration, freezing and grinding (ii) extraction with water or aqueous acid and/or alkaline solution (iii) fermentation
The following products may be used without prior approval of QWFC :-		
9	Mushroom culture wastes.	Providing the initial composition of the substrate was of this list.
10	Dejecta of worms and insects	
11	Untreated sawdust and wood chips. Composted bark. Wood ash.	Wood not chemically treated after felling.
12	Products and by-products of plant origin for fertilizers	Examples: oilseed cake meal, cocoa husks, malt culms

Annex F: Permitted fertilisers of mineral origin

The following mineral fertilisers are 'Restricted Products' and may only be used following prior approval of QWFC:-		
1	Potash sources:- Natural potash. (sylvinite, kainit, meadow salt) Potassium sulphate.(possibly containing magnesium salt)	
2	Basic slag.	
3	Industrial lime from sugar production.	By-product of sugar production from sugar beet

4	Industrial lime from vacuum salt production	By-product of the vacuum salt production from brine found in mountains
5	Commercial organic fertilisers and liquid feeds.	Must be approved for use in organic production.
6	Calcium Chloride solution.	Foliar treatment of apple trees only after identification of Ca deficit.
7	Elemental Sulphur	
The following mineral fertilisers may be used without prior approval of QWFC :		
8	Phosphate sources:- Soft ground rock phosphate. Aluminium calcium phosphate. (Redslaag) Only on soils of pH >7.5	Cadmium content must be less than 90mg/kg of P2O5.
9	Stillage and stillage extract.	Ammonium stillage excluded.
10	Gypsum. (Calcium Sulphate) Ground chalk and limestone. Magnesium rock. (Including Kieserite) Clays (eg perlite, vermiculite) Calcareous magnesium rock. (Dolomitic Limestone)	Only of natural origin.
11	Magnesium and Calcium carbonate	Only of natural origin e.g. magnesian chalk, ground magnesium limestone
12	Stonemeal, Clays and Diatomaceous Earth	
13	Sodium Chloride.	Mined salt only
14	Trace elements. (Boron, copper, iron, manganese, molybdenum, cobalt selenium and zinc)	

Annex G: Permitted products for plant protection

1. Substances of crop or animal origin

	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
1	Azadirachtin extracted from <i>Azadirachta indica</i> (Neem tree)	Insecticide
2	Beeswax	Pruning agent
3	Gelatine	Insecticide
4	Hydrolysed proteins.	Attractant, only in authorized applications in combination with other appropriate products of this list
5	Lecithin	Fungicide
6	Plant oils (e.g. mint oil, pine oil, caraway oil).	Insecticide, acaricide, fungicide and sprout inhibitor.
7	Pyrethrins extracted from <i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i>	Insecticide
6	Quassia extracted from <i>Quassia amara</i> .	Insecticide, repellent
8	Rotenone extracted from <i>Derris spp.</i> and <i>Lonchocarpus spp.</i> and <i>Terphrosia spp.</i>	Restricted Product (requires prior derogation) Insecticide

2. Micro-organisms used for biological pest and disease control

	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
1	Micro-organisms (bacteria, viruses and fungi)	

3. Substances produced by micro-organisms

	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
1	Spinosad	Restricted Product (requires prior derogation) Insecticide Only where measures are taken to minimize the risk to key parasitoids

4. Substances to be used in traps and/or dispensers

	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
1	Diammonium phosphate	Attractant, only in traps
2	Pheromones	Attractant; sexual behaviour disrupter; only in traps and dispensers
3	Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambdacyhalothrin)	Insecticide; only in traps with specific attractants; only against <i>Bactrocera oleae</i> and <i>Ceratitis capitata</i> Wied.

5. Preparations to be surface-spread between cultivated plants

	Name	Description, compositional requirement, conditions for use
1	Ferric phosphate (iron (III) orthophosphate)	Molluscicide

Annex H. Livestock Nitrogen production data and record sheet (NB: Nitrogen = N)

	A	B	C			B x Total C
			Organic	Conver. Breeding Stock	Non-Organic	Kg.N produced.
Livestock on the registered unit.	No producing 170kg. N	Kg.N produced per animal per year or per crop.	No of animals.			
Dairy cow (600kg)	2.0	85.0				
Dairy cow (500kg)	2.2	77.3				
Dairy heifer (500kg), Cattle over 24 months, Suckler cows, Bulls.	2.9	58.6				
Calf (0-6 months)	12.0	14.2				
Store cattle (6-12 months)	7.0	24.3				

Store cattle (12-24 months)	3.8	44.7				
Ewes and goats (65kg)	19.0	9.0				
Lambs and kids (0-6 months)	140.0	1.2				
Gimmers/hoggets and rams.	16.6	10.2				
Sow and litter (0-7kg)	9.0	18.9				
Weaner pigs (7-18kg)	60.0	2.8				
Grower pigs (18-35kg)	28.0	6.1				
Cutter pigs (35-85kg)	18.0	9.4				
Baconer pigs (35-105kg) Gilts and boars	16.0	10.6				
Horses over 6 months old.	2.0	85.0				
Laying hens	260.0	0.65				
				D Birds	E Crops	BxDxE
Layer pullets (to 20 weeks)	1400.0 per crop	0.12 per bird per crop				
Table birds (to 2.2kg)	2030.0 per crop	0.08 per bird per crop				
Turkeys- male. (to 13.5kg)	252.0 per crop	0.67 per bird per crop				
Turkeys-female (to 6.5kg)	624.0 per crop	0.27 per bird per crop				
Total Kg Nitrogen Produced..... F						
Total Registered Hectares on Holding.....G						

Total Kg Nitrogen applied per Ha per year. H (Divide F by G)			
Imported Manure.	Kg N/Tonne	Tonnes	
Poultry manure	17.00		
Farmyard manure	6.00		
Horse manure	7.00		
Total Imported Nitrogen J			
Total Nitrogen applied to holding... K (Sum of F & J)			
Total Nitrogen applied per hectare per year. (Kg) L (Divide K by G)			
Total Permitted Kg N per hectare per year.			170.00