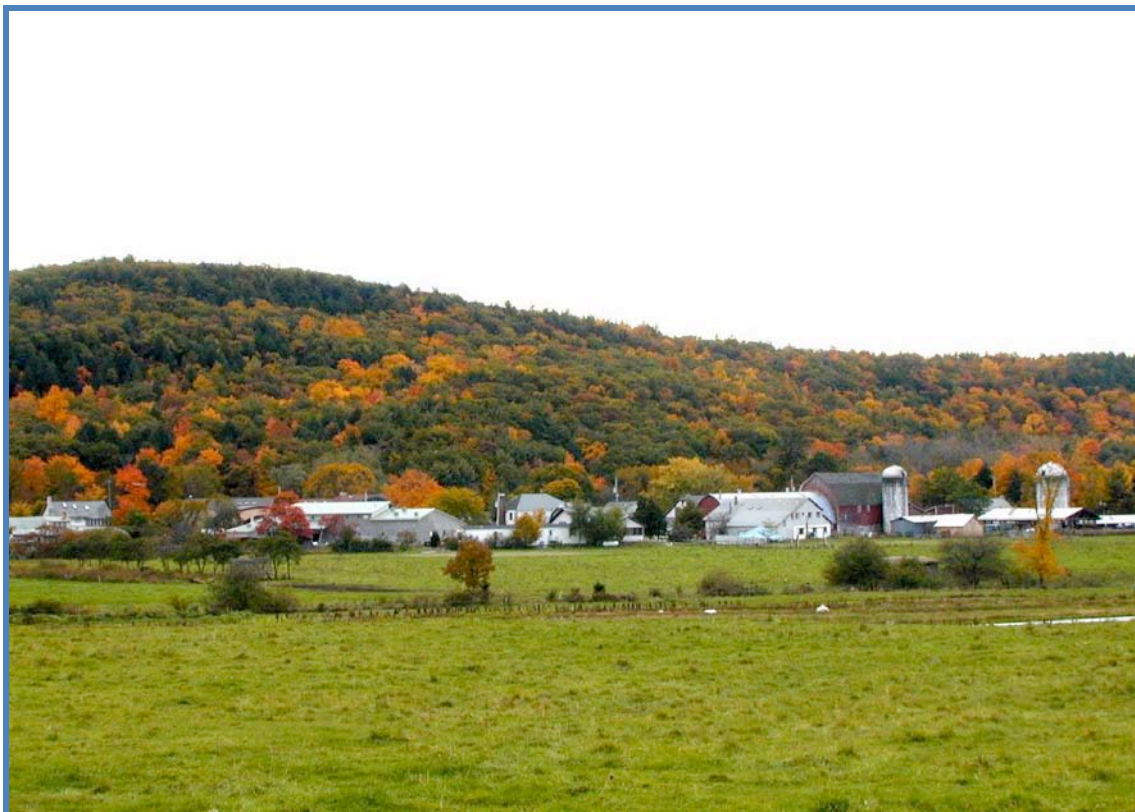

DEMETER ASSOCIATION, INC.
BIODYNAMIC® FARM STANDARD



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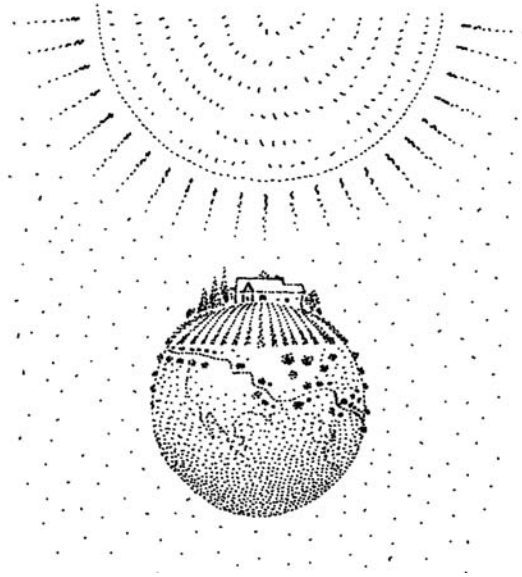
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INTRODUCTION



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

Rudolf Steiner

Biodynamic Principles

A foundation of the Biodynamic method of farming is a Goethean observation of nature and its application to a farming system. This encourages a view of nature as an interconnected whole, a totality, an organism endowed with archetypal rhythm.

Biodynamic farming involves managing a farm utilizing the principles of a living organism. A concise model of a living organism ideal would be a wilderness forest, where there is a high degree of self-sufficiency in all realms of biological survival. Fertility and feed arise out of the recycling of the organic material the system generates. Avoidance of pest species is based on biological vigor and its intrinsic biological and genetic diversity. Water is efficiently cycled through the system.

While agriculture takes nature to a state that is one step removed from wilderness, the wisdom of the farmer that guides its course can reflect these ancient principles of sustainability. The view of the farm organism extends beyond the fence line and includes the tangible and intangible forces that work through it. Examples include the climate, inherent wildlife of the earth (above and below the ground), the light and warmth from the sun and the more distant astronomical influences. Biodynamic agriculture attempts to harmonize all of these factors within a holistic, living farm system. The food that results is very pure and true to its essence and provides deeply penetrating nutrition that is essential to an increasingly unhealthy human population.

History

This special body of knowledge is derived from Dr. Rudolf Steiner's "Agricultural Course", held in 1924, when a group of European farmers approached Steiner (noted scientist, philosopher, and founder of the Waldorf School) after noticing a rapid decline in seed fertility, crop vitality and animal health. In response, Steiner held a series of lectures that presented the farm as a living organism: self-contained and self-sustaining, responsible for creating and maintaining its individual health and vitality. This was in sharp contrast to the view of the farm as factory, boosting production by importing chemical pesticides and synthetic fertilizers, that was largely responsible for the observations of depleted vitality noted by the farmers who sought Steiner's guidance. Steiner was one of the first public figures to question the long-term benefits of this manufacturing view of agriculture and to warn of its environmentally destructive practices.

In 1928, following Steiner's lectures, Demeter was formed in Europe to codify his farming principles in the *Demeter Biodynamic Farm Standard*, and commenced ensuring that it was uniformly applied and monitored through a strict certification process. The *Farm Standard* is historically significant because it dates back to the beginning of the modern sustainable agriculture movement and captures key agronomic principles not comprehensively addressed within any other agriculture certification system.

Biodynamic Practices

In day-to-day practice the goal is to create a farm system that is minimally dependant on imported materials, and instead meets its needs from the living dynamics of the farm itself. It is the biodiversity of the farm, organized so that the waste of one part of the farm becomes the energy for another, that results in an increase in the farm's capacity for self-renewal and ultimately makes the farm sustainable.

This requires that, as much as possible, a farm be regenerative rather than degenerative. Consider carefully materials that are imported onto the modern day organic farm. Where do they come from? Often they can be tracked back to a natural resource provided by the earth. Examples include petroleum to move materials around, ancient mineral deposits, by-products of unsustainable agriculture-related industry, and the life of the seas and waterways. An important social value of Biodynamic farming is that it does not depend on the mining of the earth's natural resource base but instead emphasizes contributing to it.

Sections of the *Farm Standard* include necessary elements of the farm organism, soil fertility management, crop protection, greenhouse management, animal welfare, and the use of the preparations. Biological diversity within the farm landscape is emphasized, and requires that a minimum of ten percent of the total farm acreage be set-aside as a biodiversity preserve. That may include but is not limited to forests, wetlands, riparian corridors, and intentionally planted insectaries. Diversity in crop rotation and perennial planting is required: no annual crop can be planted in the same field for more than two years in succession. Bare tillage year round is prohibited so land needs to maintain adequate green cover.

The *Farm Standard* instructs that the foundation of the fertility system, and strategies for disease, insect, and weed control, must originate from the farm itself. Fertility is generated via the integration of livestock, compost and green manure, nutrient catch crops, and careful crop rotation. Disease and insect control are addressed through botanical species diversity, predator habitat, balanced crop nutrition, and attention to light penetration and airflow. Weed control emphasizes prevention,

including timing of planting, mulching, and identifying and avoiding the spread of invasive weed species.

The use of the preparations is a requirement of the *Farm Standard*. There are nine in all, made from herbs, mineral substances and animal manures, that are utilized in field sprays and compost inoculants applied in minute doses, much like homeopathic remedies are for humans. Timely applications revitalize the soil and stimulate root growth, enhance the development of microorganisms and humus formation, and aid in photosynthetic activity.

Animals are a crucial element of a Biodynamic farm, and in addition to their obvious contribution to a farm's fertility, their care and welfare are given extensive consideration. Housing must allow animals to move freely and protect them from heat, dust, excess humidity, and harmful gasses such as ammonia. Poultry cages are prohibited, every animal must be given a dry, soft and insulated spot where it can lie down and rest, and access to free range forage and the outdoors is required. De-horning, de-beaking, and wing clipping of poultry are prohibited, as is tail cutting of piglets and docking of lambs. Homeopathic remedies in place of vaccines are strongly recommended, and the use of antibiotics is prohibited. If an animal is being raised for the sale of meat, eggs or milk, a minimum of one-half of its feed must come from the farm, and the remainder must be Demeter certified (minimum of 80% of the total ration) or NOP certified organic (no more than 20% of the ration).

Relationship to National Organic Program (NOP) Requirements

Biodynamic farming is free of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers in the same manner as certified organic farming. In order to qualify for Demeter Biodynamic status a farm must first meet the requirements of NOP organic as a base. Demeter also requires a careful examination and eventual reduction of the volume of imported materials necessary to sustain the life of the farm.

Environmental Message

Agricultural land occupies 50 percent of the earth's habitable surface, about 41 percent of U.S. land. In the U.S. food production contributes 18 percent of total greenhouse gas emissions. Concerns of climate change cannot be successfully addressed without addressing agriculture's contribution to it but, conversely, agriculture can be a potent solution.

Because the underlying theme of the *Farm Standard* is to generate inputs out of the life of the farm system itself rather than importing them from outside, the heart of a Biodynamic farm's fertility system is the sequestering and recycling of carbon. Crop rotation and integration of animal agriculture also assist in reducing petrochemical inputs compared to conventional agricultural practices. These factors, in addition to Biodynamic farming's focus on improving soil health, water quality and biodiversity, combine to make it one of the highest paradigms of sustainable agriculture. Demeter's vision is to heal the planet through agriculture.

Demeter Today

Demeter International remains the only internationally recognized Biodynamic certifier and consists of a network of individual certification organizations in 45 countries around the world. Demeter Association, Inc. is the United States' representative of Demeter International. Demeter is a not-for-profit incorporated in 1985 and its mission is to enable people to farm successfully, in accordance with Biodynamic practices and principles. Demeter is the owner of the trademarked (certification marks)

terms “Biodynamic®”, “Demeter®” and Aurora Certified Organic®, and the related logos using these marks, and is therefore solely responsible for ensuring that farms and products referred to as “Biodynamic” meet the *Demeter Biodynamic Farm and Processing Standards*. No agriculturally based product or farm may be legally referred to as Biodynamic without having achieved Demeter certification. For more information about Demeter certification, please refer to Section VI: “Administration”.

I. AGRONOMIC GUIDELINES



Dark Horse Ranch • Mendocino, CA

A. Necessary Elements of the Farm Organism

1. Biological diversity

A Demeter certified farm must have a minimum of 10% of its total effective land base- clearly documented in a calculated acreage figure- set aside as a biodiversity reserve. This preserves wildlife diversity, endangered species habitat, and provides an overall reserve of diverse life forms to inoculate and inhabit the farm organism.

Environmentally beneficial grazing [in compliance with Section IE.5] and low impact wild harvest can take place but each situation will be handled on a case-by-case basis. In situations where there is no potential biodiversity reserve occurring naturally, areas will need to be created.

For all botanical species established (natural or planted) at a minimum it needs to be allowed to develop through the flowering stage to be counted towards the 10%. Some examples include insectory plantings, hedgerows, flowering cover crops, perennial plantings along fence lines and roadways, and wildlife corridors.

The clearance of virgin forest for agricultural usage is forbidden. Other conservation areas of high ecological value must also be protected.

Tillable acreage cannot be planted only to a monoculture. Botanical species diversity needs to be maintained via the crop rotation strategies utilized.

In annual crop rotations a given harvested commodity cannot be planted in the same field for more than 2 years in succession. Close attention needs to be paid to the nutrient export associated with each

harvested commodity. The crop should not return to a given field until there has been adequate time to return exported nutrients to the soil in a manner consistent with these standards.

Bare tillage year round is prohibited. Land base needs to maintain adequate green cover. Soil must be protected from soil erosion and soil structure degradation during periods of the year when it is vulnerable. Adequate crop residue and, at a minimum, volunteer vegetative cover must protect any and all fields of cultivation during these periods (for example winter months, rainy seasons, etc.).

2. Generating fertility

The foundation of the fertility system needs to be based on strategies that emphasize generating fertility from within the life of the farm. When applicable, the following techniques need to be demonstrably utilized to their maximum potential in order for a farm to import allowed fertility materials. There are also limitations on the amount of fertility that can be imported and applied. [See Section 1.B]

- Livestock integration
- Green manure
- Legumes/nutrient catch crops
- Biodynamic preparations
- Crop rotation

3. Disease ,insect and weed control

The foundation of disease and insect control needs to be based on strategies that emphasize prevention located within the life of the farm itself. When applicable, the following techniques need to be demonstrably utilized to their maximum potential in order for a farm to import pest control materials. [See Section 1.D1]

- Botanical species diversity
- Predator habitat
- Balanced crop nutrition
- Attention to light penetration and airflow
- Biodynamic preparations
- Crop rotation
- Timing of planting/Understanding of pest species life cycle

The foundation of weed control needs to be based on strategies that emphasize prevention located within the life of the farm itself. When applicable, the following techniques need to be demonstrably utilized to their maximum potential in order for a farm to import weed control materials (including petroleum to run tractors). [See Section 1.D2]

- Timing of planting/ Understanding of weed species life-cycle
- Shade/crop canopy
- Mulching
- Crop rotation
- Identifying and avoiding the spread of invasive weed species
- Grazing
- Irrigation strategies

4. Use of the Biodynamic preparations

The full compliment if the Biodynamic preparations 500- 507 must be used. Please see section C.

5. Water and waterway conservation

Irrigation needs are required to be met based on strategies that emphasize water conservation. The following water conservation measures need to be demonstrably utilized to their maximum potential.

- Development of soil organic matter
- Mulching, in instances where mulching can be practically applied
- Efficient irrigation delivery systems where such systems can be practically applied
- Alternative pumping methods, such as solar pumps, nose pumps or wind pumps are considered
- The performance of irrigation system equipment is routinely monitored to verify motors, pumps and delivery systems are performing well and according to specifications
- Irrigation scheduling takes into consideration crop requirements, daily rainfall amounts, soil types and evapotranspiration rates for the area.
- Soil moisture is monitored to improve irrigation efficiency in order to avoid excessive water application.

Waterways (applicable to USA farms with fish bearing waterways)

- When irrigating from native fish bearing waterways the following needs to be considered:
- Installing fish screens on diversions in accordance with appropriate state department of fish and wildlife or other similar guidance specific to the farms geographic location
- Avoiding channel manipulations that could negatively impact native fish populations
- Work on diversions, including installing and servicing pumps and intakes is conducted when sensitive native species are not present .
- If in stream work is done when there is water in the stream in stream sediment control and containment measures to prevent excessive sediment and construction debris from entering the water way.
- Irrigation ponds should not have adverse impacts on stream temperature and water quality.

Riparian, Wetland and Upland Vegetation Protection (applicable to USA farms with fish bearing waterways).

- When year round or seasonal waterways that are important habitat for native fish populations are present on the farm the following needs to be considered:
- Riparian zones or cultivation setbacks of year-round and seasonal waterways, potentially harboring native fish, are adequately vegetated and a minimum width of 35 feet.
- Wetlands are protected and wetland buffers established to the greatest extent operationally feasible. Wetland protection is prioritized to provide off-channel salmonid habitat, improved water quality, additional floodplain storage, and/or other habitat benefits associated with proper wetland function. In dedicated agricultural production areas, wetlands are protected by a minimum 25 foot uncultivated buffer to the greatest extent operationally feasible.

6. Livestock Integration

The integration and maintenance of livestock is a valuable tool of Biodynamic farm management. Within the context of the farm individuality and ecology, the grower should strive to have a mixed livestock population to help establish and sustain a self-sufficient system of fertility. In situations where the presence of only a small number of livestock is possible it is recommended that a cow be present in order to provide the manure for making Preparation 500 on the farm.

Wherever possible the Demeter Association supports the principle of integrating livestock back into agronomic systems verses separating livestock from the land in large industrial feed lots. Their contribution to the fertility dynamics, crop rotation and vitality of a farm is significant. Certifying a livestock product to the Demeter standard is not something that is easy to do and it takes significant long- term focus to bring a farming system to a place where livestock certification is possible. It is recognized that many folks who sincerely want to integrate livestock into their farming system do not have the land base and other resources available to meet the Demeter standard for certified Livestock products (see Livestock Standard below). For this reason Demeter will allow exemptions not requiring livestock on Demeter farms to be certified to the Demeter standard. The land base on which the animals reside is NOT exempt from the requirements of the Demeter Farm Standard. When imported animals are introduced to the farm care must be taken to ensure that they have not recently been treated with any prohibited materials to ensure that their manure does not contaminate the farm.

Not having livestock on the farm and having livestock on the farm that are not managed fully to the Demeter Standard requires approved exemptions.

7. Gentle post harvest handling

Agricultural production is minimally manipulated after it has been harvested. See Demeter Processing Standards.



Frey Vineyards • Mendocino, CA

B. Soil Fertility Management

1. General principles

The aim of Biodynamic fertility management is to generate a farm's fertility from within the farming system itself rather than importing inputs from the outside. This generally involves the recycling of raw organic materials generated on the farm with the goal of developing soil humus and the related biological activity that such a process ignites.

Examples of self-sustaining fertility dynamics include:

- Use of legumes in crop rotation (pulls nitrogen from the air and incorporates it into the farm's fertility cycle; helps to mobilize phosphorous; builds soil humus)
- Sod in crop rotation (builds soil humus)
- Recycling livestock manures via composting and pasture management (concentrates numerous crop nutrients/minerals and recycles them back into the farm; builds soil humus)
- Green manure plow down crops (builds soil humus; supplies concentrated levels of various crop nutrients)
- Care in planning crop rotation that avoids excessive and continual loss of crop nutrients in levels that exceed the farm's ability to replenish them
- Increasing biological activity of soil and catch cropping to help mobilize slow-to-move nutrients such as phosphoric acid
- Use of the Biodynamic compost preparations and horn manure (Preparation 500 – orchestrates and stimulates the living processes described above)
- For more information on fertility materials that are strictly prohibited under the *Farm Standard* see Section IB

2. Composting

General concerns

Demeter approaches raw manure/urine as a restricted material. Excessive applications of raw manures can lead to ground water contamination and an overload of a given soil's biology. Raw manure can also lead to pathological concerns. Raw manure collected in barns, holding pens, etc. should be composted using the Biodynamic compost preparations before they are applied to certified acreage.

In situations such as intensive grazing strategies where significant amounts of raw manure and urine are deposited on a land base, effort must be made to help the soil assimilate the manure in a living way before a crop to be certified can be planted or harvested. Some methods to aid such assimilation include light tillage, harrowing, applied compound preparations, applied compost teas, and all of the related amplified soil biology techniques (i.e. earthworms, dung beetles, etc.). Soil temperatures must be warm enough to allow proper assimilation of manure by soil.

Making Biodynamic compost, using the Biodynamic compost preparations, is a very deliberate process. Rudolf Steiner described this as a process of literally making the compost pile inwardly sensitive and receptive. In this sense it imparts a cosmic intelligence to the pile and ultimately to the soil the compost is applied to.

While the composting process, upon initial observation, seems to be a breaking down process, it is also a building and stabilizing process that moves raw compost ingredients towards a colloidal humus state. The heat cycle reduces pathogens and weed seed viability.

Biodynamic compost must not present a health risk due to pathogens that may be present in feed stock materials. The carbon to nitrogen ratio of the ingredients must be in the range of 25-40 to 1. Producers using an in-vessel or static aerated pile system must maintain the composting materials at a temperature above 131 °F for 3 days. Producers using a windrow system must maintain the composting materials at a temperature above 131 °F for 15 days, during which time, the materials must be turned a minimum of five times. While there may be instances that arise where such a windrow system needs to be used (such as piles that become over saturated with water for example) as a general rule excessive turning of the compost pile should be avoided. A properly built compost pile should have the Carbon to Nitrogen ratio, porosity, and moisture content to allow the pile to decompose properly without excessive turning. Temperatures reached by the Biodynamic compost should not exceed 150 F.

There are instances where quality composts that do not meet such times and temperatures might be made, such as a high carbon compost or barrel compost. Note that if such composts are to be used in compliance with the NOP organic regulation, their use may need to recognize 90-120 day pre-harvest intervals, or be shown to be in contact/ incorporated with soil for 90-120 days during the process of making the compost.

The Biodynamic compost preparations 502-507 must be utilized in order to make Biodynamic compost. They should be present to guide each stage of the manure's decomposition cycle to a humus state and at a minimum are utilized upon the initial building of the pile and also with the first turning of the pile. It is also recommended that they be used each time the pile is turned thereafter.

Farm generated fertility materials, such as livestock manures, are one of a farmer's most valuable fertilizers. Care must be taken not to lose the inherent fertility present in these materials during storage and the composting process. In some climates, a cover might be needed to prevent excessive moisture addition or excessive moisture loss. In such instances the cover used needs to allow the compost pile to breathe and interact with its surrounding environment.

Ideally Biodynamic compost piles are made in direct contact with the earth if it is possible to do this in compliance with local regulations (state, county, etc.)

Environmental concerns

The location, design and function of manure/ingredient storage facilities need to comply with all federal, state and local laws governing clean water, clean air and health, safety and welfare. Manure/ingredient storage facilities need to be located outside of floodplains and areas of shallow groundwater, as well as outside frequently moist or saturated soils. A manure/ compost ingredient storage management plan should be developed and put in place, taking into consideration a 25-year 24-hour storm event. Manure/ingredient storage facilities need to be designed to prevent any direct or indirect flow of manure/contaminants into surrounding land, streams, rivers, or other surface waters in the event of sustained heavy rains and runoff, ruptures in storage tanks, leaching from in-ground pits, or breaching of storage lagoons. Clean water run-off from roofs, surface flows, and overflowing waterers need to be diverted away from manure piles. If manure and/or compost piles are less than 50' upland from a waterway the piles need to be covered during rainy periods and/or a leachate containment system is in place. Active and finished compost piles must be stored up slope from manure / ingredient storage to prevent contamination.

- **Source materials**

The effective carbon footprint that results from the movement of compost ingredients from their source to the composting site needs to be considered. Bulk manure and feedstock ideally comes from the farming system itself or are imported from the general region where the compost is made. Ideally the composting of waste contributes to the overall well-being of a given local community and serves as a solution to local waste management concerns. If imported from the outside of a given farming system bulk imported compost ingredients (such as bulk manures and feedstock) should not travel long distances to the composting site.

Bulk raw ingredients must not travel more than 250 miles to reach the composting site.

The use of organic wastes from municipal sources, industrial sources or synthetic, chemically farmed agriculture can be problematic. Such materials may be contaminated with environmentally persistent chemicals, heavy metals, and genetically modified plant material.

Municipal "green waste" used as feedstock must not contain compostable plastics and must be source separated prior to receipt on the farm.

Care should be taken with regard in the choice of sources used as compost ingredients. Attempt to use materials that have not been contaminated with prohibited materials such as prohibited pesticides, GMO's, heavy metals, wormers and antibiotics. In the event this is not possible

product testing may be required to show that the finished product is not contaminated with materials suspected to be in the ingredient source.

Manure sources should come from certified organic livestock production at a minimum. If this is not possible and conventional livestock manure is used, the materials used in the conventional livestock production (i.e. wormers, hormones, GMO feed, antibiotics, persistent pesticides) must be documented. No manure that is derived from “intensive” confinement operations- animals not having regular, reliable and effective access to the outdoors- will be allowed.

3. Applied nitrogen, phosphorous and potassium

The maximum amount of nitrogen and phosphorous that may be applied by way of fertilizers used, averaged over the crop rotation, may not exceed the amount that would be produced by those animals which the farm could support by its own irrigated (if necessary) forage production.

Application of this Demeter International requirement is based on the concept of a “manure unit” (mu). Manure unit calculations as they relate to species/stocking rate and fertility inputs are summarized in Appendix C: “Calculation of Stocking Rate”. A maximum of .56-mu/ acre is allowed. This is the equivalent of 100 lbs. N/acre and 87 lbs. P₂O₅/acre applied to the total acreage in the crop rotation.

Please see Appendix D, Fertility Calculation Worksheet, for specific examples.

For cropping systems with high nutrient export in the form of harvested crops, and systems that are inherently nutrient-deficient from previous management or basic inherent geological and biological realities, a maximum of 150 lbs. N/acre and 125 lbs. P/acre can be applied. For nitrogen applications the deficit has to be substantiated by a nitrogen-balance illustrating significant export of N (minimum 85 lbs N/ acre) in the form of harvested/ exported crops.

Green manure plow down crops will not be calculated as “applied fertility”.

Calculation of N and P applications will be based on the analysis of the material applied. For example a 5-5-3 fertilizer represents 5% total N and 5% available P₂O₅. If 10,000 lbs. of this material is applied over a total acreage of 100 acres then a total of 500 lbs N and 500 lbs P are to be divided by 100 acres. This represents 5 lbs / acre applied N and P which is within the limits of the Standard.

Total application of other crop macro and micronutrients needs to be monitored and evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Nutrients should not be applied in any manner that result in a disproportionate nutrient balance or a toxic situation. In addition, the application of nutrients for plants should be targeted for maximum efficiency to avoid leaching and run-off in order to protect ground and surface water.

Approved Phosphorus and Potassium Salt fertilizers can only be used when there are document P and K deficiencies.

4. Imported fertility

As discussed in Section IA: “Necessary Elements of the Farm Organism: Generating fertility”, a foundation of a Biodynamic farm lies in its ability to generate its own fertility. Imported fertility needs to be monitored carefully and the need for it must be clearly documented i.e. soil analysis, tissue analysis, visual deficiency in crop, etc.

Allowance for imported fertility will be handled on a case-by-case basis. Imported fertility is only allowed if it can be clearly demonstrated that items listed in Section IA: “Necessary Elements of the Farm Organism: Generating fertility”, are being applied to their maximum efficiency given a farm’s unique set of circumstances. If these factors are not at their full potential efficiency there needs to be evidence that an evolution towards such efficiency is in progress.

As is the case for imported compost ingredients for on-farm composting, when finished compost is imported onto the farm the source must be located within a radius of 250 miles of the farm.

Imported nitrogen and phosphorous is permitted to be imported to a maximum of .5 mu/ hectare. This translates to 36 lb N/ acre and 31 lb P205 / acre N and P imported/ applied to total acreage in the crop rotation.

In some cropping systems an exemption to allow the importation of 86 lb N/ acre and 75 lb P205/ acre may be possible. Such exemptions will be handled annually, on a case-by-case basis, and there must be a clearly documented need for the increase in imported fertility.

For cropping systems with high nutrient export in the form of harvested crops, (such as vegetable market gardens) or for a maximum of 150 lbs. N/ acre and 125 lbs. P/ acre can be imported. For nitrogen applications the deficit has to be substantiated by a nitrogen-balance illustrating significant export of N (minimum 85 lbs N/ acre) in the form of harvested/ exported crops.

This can only be considered if the items discussed in Section IB: “Soil Fertility Management: General Principles” and “Compost” are adequately met.

For perennial crops in tropical or sub-tropical climates it is allowed to import up to a maximum of 150 lb/acre nitrogen if nitrogen export is higher than 85 lbs/ acre. The deficit has to be substantiated by a nitrogen balance, to be approved by the respective organisation.

Please see Appendix E, Fertility Calculation Worksheet, for specific examples.

Co-operation between Biodynamic farms (e.g. the exchange of fodder or animal manures) in the sense of a biological unit is possible.

In cases where no Biodynamic farm is sufficiently close by, co-operation can be organized between the certified Biodynamic farm and an organic farm. In either case there must be a formal agreement on file.

Before co-operation with an organic farm is permitted, the following conditions must be fulfilled:

- a) The co-operating partner farm must feed the animals with 100% organic fodder,
- b) The co-operating partner farm must be converted entirely to organic production.
- c) An exemption must be requested and approved.

- d) Farmyard manure has to be prepared on the farm where it originates., or at least 6 weeks before application.
- e) The distance of transportation must be kept at a minimum and will be considered as part of the exemption process.

5. Fertility materials needing special consideration

- **Prohibited materials**

The use of plant wastes such as lawn clippings, leaves, green chop, or compost from municipal sources may be contaminated with lawn chemicals and/or petroleum products and consequently are prohibited for direct mulching unless it can be clearly demonstrated that they are free of prohibited materials. They may be used as fertility ingredients if they are composted as described above. If there is reason to believe that such materials may be contaminated with prohibited materials Demeter reserves the right to have the materials tested.

The use of sewage sludge or biosolids is prohibited. This includes sludge ash.

All forms of synthetic fertilizers, including nitrate and ammonium salts, saltpeter, Chilean nitrate aka nitrate of soda, soluble phosphates, and chloride-containing potassium salts are prohibited.

Off-farm manure sources should come from certified organic livestock production at a minimum. If this is not possible and conventional livestock manure is used, the materials used in the conventional livestock production (i.e. wormers, hormones, GMO feed, antibiotics) must be documented. No manure that is derived from “intensive” confinement operations- animals not having regular, reliable and effective access to the outdoors- will be allowed.

- **Imported fertility inputs**

Note: The Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI) and Washington State Department of Agriculture Organic Program lists are used as a standard reference for brand name materials, and the National Organic Program (NOP) “National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances” is the standard reference for generic name materials. Not all materials approved by OMRI and the NOP are allowed in the Farm Standard. Use of off-list products could result in de-certification [See Section 1B: “Soil Fertility Management- Fertility materials needing special consideration”, and Appendix C: “Materials Prohibited by Demeter”]

If meals from potential GMO crops are to be used as production aids it must be verified that such materials are non- GMO at the time of application.

Ash may be used as fertility input only if obtained from acceptable sources such as untreated wood or coffee hulls. The source should be plant-based and free of prohibited substances. Caution is advised in application rates due to unknown mineral content.

The addition of some minerals, particularly trace minerals, can affect mineral balances in the soil. The importation of any minerals should be based on a documented need.



Cowhorn Vineyard & Garden • Applegate Valley, OR

C. Biodynamic Preparations

1. Description

A distinguishing feature of Biodynamic agriculture is the use of nine preparations made from herbs, mineral substances and animal manures that are utilized in field sprays and compost inoculants applied in minute doses, much like homeopathic remedies are for humans. Originally described by Rudolf Steiner in a series of lectures on agriculture, these Biodynamic preparations are numbered 500 – 508. Preparation 500 is made from fermented cow manure and is used as a soil spray to stimulate root growth, humus formation, and microorganism development. Preparation 501 is made from powdered quartz and applied as a foliar spray to encourage photosynthesis. Preparations 502 to 507 are herb based compost inoculants. Preparation 508 is created from dried Equisetum (Horse Tail) and is utilized for disease control.

Biodynamic preparation use is necessary for Biodynamic certification. A farm in transition to Biodynamic is expected to make steady progress in introducing their use.

2. Sources

As much as possible the Biodynamic preparations should be made on the farm or within the farm's community, with ingredients from the farm or region.

3. Stirring

Hand stirring is preferred and should be done consciously. Flow forms and stirring machines may also be used for but the farmer should still maintain conscious contact with the stirring process.

Note: If you do not have experience making the preparations it is recommended that you learn how to produce them prior to making them on your own. In the interim, or if you choose not to make the preparations, they are available from the Josephine Porter Institute (www.jpibiodynamics.org) or regional

preparation making groups. The Biodynamic community has many farmers who have extensive experience making and utilizing the preparation and are eager to share that knowledge. Please contact the Demeter office for a list of resources.

4. Application

The compost preparations need to be applied to acreage to be harvested either via applications of Biodynamic compost or via an approved field spray such as the Pfeiffer field spray or barrel compost. At a minimum, either Biodynamic compost or an approved field spray needs to be applied at least once every three years.

Preparations 500 and 501 need to be applied at least annually to all harvested crops. Preparation 500 should be applied in the later part of the day in the form of droplets that come in contact with the earth. Preparation 501 should be applied in the early morning hours as a fine mist that settles down onto crop foliage.

5. Storage

Proper storage of the Biodynamic preparations is extremely important and will be checked during the evaluation visit. Preparations should be stored in a vessel that allows for the presence of oxygen. If preparations were shipped in plastic, they should be immediately removed and put in glass jars with a slightly loose lid, or in pottery, such as crocks. Earthen crocks without metallic or synthetic lids are ideal. These vessels should be stored in an untreated wooden box surrounded by peat or some other similar insulating material. The peat should be kept moist and the condition of the stored preps should be checked periodically. They need to be kept moist- not wet- and cool. They must not freeze. The box should be placed in a location free of electromagnetic fields.



Benziger Family Winery • Sonoma, CA

D. Crop Protection

1. Disease and insect control

The foundation of disease and insect control needs to be based on strategies that emphasize prevention located within the life of the farm. When applicable, the following techniques need to be demonstrably utilized to their maximum potential in order for a farm to import allowed pest control materials.

- Botanical species diversity
- Predator habitat
- Balanced crop nutrition
- Attention to light penetration and airflow
- Conscious use of the Biodynamic preparations
- Crop rotation
- Understanding of pest species life cycle/ Timing of planting

The use of synthetic chemicals to control pests, to prevent or control fungal, viral or other diseases, to control weeds, or the use of hormones to regulate or manipulate the growth of crops, is not allowed. Soaps, diatomaceous earth, homemade Bordeaux mixes, and other substances legally allowed for organic use may be permitted for use on the Biodynamic farm in consultation with Demeter. Only such measures of control can be taken as are generally allowed within the *Farm Standard* and existing laws.

Understanding the life cycle of a pest species is a very important tool in controlling a pest species. By knowing when a pest species is the most virulent loss can be avoided by the timing of planting and also by breaking the life cycle of the pest.

Biocides that are not selective to the pest species should be avoided

In organic production sulfur is widely used to prevent and control fungal diseases. It should be used only as needed, not according to a schedule. Alternatives exist which can be used separately or in combination with Biodynamic preparations to greatly reduce the amount of sulfur.

Copper products are limited to a maximum of 3# Cu/ac/year and, if possible, 1#/application.

Note: Pay close attention to the brands of pest control materials used concerning all ingredients and inert ingredients in their formulations. Brands used must not contain any materials prohibited for use by these Standards.

2. Weed control

The foundation of weed control needs to be based on strategies that emphasize prevention located within the life of the farm. When applicable, the following techniques need to be demonstrably utilized to their maximum potential in order for allowed weed control materials (including petroleum to run tractors) to be imported.

- Understanding of weed species life cycle/ Timing of planting
- Adjusting fertility conditions that promote certain weed species
- Shade/ crop canopy
- Mulching
- Crop rotation
- •Identifying and avoiding the spread of invasive weed species
- •Grazing
- •Irrigation

Understanding the life cycle of a weed species is a very important tool in controlling a weed species. By knowing when a weed species is the most virulent loss can be avoided by the timing of planting and also by breaking the life cycle of the weed.

If mulching is used, it is preferable that the materials be produced on the farm. If this is not possible, mulching materials from off the farm must be chosen with care. Petroleum-based mulching material must be removed before it can decompose and/or become embedded in the soil and materials used should be durable enough to allow for reuse.

E. Protection from Environmental Hazards

1. Buffer zones

Buffer zones must be created and maintained between certified fields and chemically treated acres. Hedgerows are recommended for protection and to enclose the farm organism. It is not possible to quantify here how much of a buffer zone is required, as the need for space will vary depending on the

neighboring activity, whether there is a risk for prohibited material contamination and if so what the prohibited materials are. Each situation will be approached on a case-by-case basis. Any necessary buffer areas should either not be planted to a harvested commodity or such commodities will need to be harvested separately, segregated, and sold as non-certified products.

2. High voltage power lines

Because Biodynamic agriculture works with the dynamics of subtle forces the impact on crops grown under high voltage power lines that emit significant EMF levels are a concern. Often these power lines cross production areas in a random manner so it is generally not practical to segregate that portion of the harvest. In order to address these negative impacts the areas should receive extra applications of the full complement of the Biodynamic preparations.

3. Spray drift and run-off

Products grown on areas contaminated by spray drift or run-off from a neighboring chemically managed field may not be sold as certified. Residue tests may be needed to establish the area of contamination. These areas, if harvested at all, must be kept strictly segregated and documentation must be provided verifying the sale of the crop as non-Demeter certified.

4. Irrigation water

Irrigation water should be free of chemical contamination and may require periodic testing if there are obvious potential sources of measurable contamination. If the source is chlorinated municipal water, it is recommended that the water be aerated either by creating a basin or pool, or through the use of flow forms or overhead sprinklers.

5. Livestock

Livestock should not have access to natural bodies of water that are year-round and permanent.

Livestock should not be grazed in sensitive ecosystems unless it benefits such systems, such as removal of noxious weeds. These situations will be approached on a case-by-case basis.

F. Duty to Report

In case of severe attack by pests or disease in fields or during storage, which cannot be controlled by approved measures and where prohibited measures are unavoidable, a report must be made to a Demeter representative before any prohibited measures are taken.

Use of prohibited measures may lead to a loss of certification of the whole farm for a period of up to three years. This situation compromises the whole farm concept by creating a parallel production issue. Demeter guidelines do not allow parallel production or partial farm certification. Therefore, this situation is viewed very seriously. It is the owner's responsibility to educate field workers regarding acceptable practices and those that would compromise certification.

G. Seeds, Seedlings, and Perennial Planting Stock

It is strongly encouraged that seeds and transplants come from Biodynamic sources. In addition it is strongly encouraged that as much seed and propagation material as possible is produced on the farm under Biodynamic management and developing genetics best adapted to its climate and microclimates. Use of plant species also adapted to the local climate helps to address other concerns of this Standard, such as emphasis on farm generated pest control and water conservation.

If imported seed is necessary, preference should be given to open pollinated seed varieties. Hybrid varieties that are the result of protoplasm and cytoplasm fusion techniques are prohibited. Cereal hybrids, with the exception of Corn (*Zea Mays*), are excluded for the production of feed and food.

For seed that is imported there must first be a search for Biodynamic seed. If Biodynamic seed is not available in the quantity or quality needed then there also needs to be a search for certified organic seed with the same parameters. In the event Biodynamic or Organic seed may not be available in varieties that fit your farming system an exception to use non organic seed can occur given a documented search for Biodynamic/ Organic seed has occurred and the seed is shown to be non-GMO and not treated with prohibited materials.

The use of genetically engineered seed, transplants, or rootstock is prohibited.

Transplants of perennial tree and vine crops, if grown from non-certified stock, must be grown according to these Guidelines for 12 months prior to the appearance of flower buds of the crop to be sold as certified.

H. GMO Avoidance and Protection

Demeter will not permit use of transgenic, spliced, or engineered plant or animal products or any derivative in food, feed, or fiber production. It will be necessary to verify that non-certified seed and inoculants used are non-GMO.

In regions where the possibility of genetic drift from neighboring GMO crop varieties is high close attention needs to be paid to timing of planting, flowering etc. so as to avoid the potential for drift as much as possible.

If a crop has the high likelihood of being contaminated by drift (for example – corn, soybean, canola, alfalfa, beets, etc. being grown in a region where GMO production is prevalent) Demeter may require testing of these crops prior to sale labeled as Demeter Certified Biodynamic®. See appendix

There is evidence that the post harvest handling of susceptible crops is a primary means of contamination of previously clean crop due to the prevalence of GMO crops that are handled in many cleaning and storage facilities. If possible use only harvest equipment, storage and post harvest-handling equipment that is dedicated to Biodynamic or Organic production. If this is not possible, document the cleaning and purge processes (which need to be very thorough) and the sale or

disposition of the purged product. Included in this documentation may be the need for test results showing the cleaned lot is GMO free.

As a precautionary principle, the implementation of nanotechnology is excluded from all usage in Biodynamic agriculture and from all Demeter certified products. Demeter will monitor developments in this area, including the stance of other organic certifiers and review this policy in the light of new information as it becomes available.



Light of Day Farm • Traverse City, MI

I. Residue Testing

In some cases, Demeter may require residue testing of soil and/or crop samples (specifically for prohibited materials including GMO contamination) as part of the certification process. Demeter must approve who collects the sample, the number and type of samples and also select the testing lab used.

Pesticide tolerance levels permitted for Demeter certified production are as noted in the USDA National Organic Program.

GMO tolerance levels permitted for Demeter certified farm production must be shown to be “not detected” via laboratory analysis from an approved lab.

II. GREENHOUSE MANAGEMENT



A. General Principle

A greenhouse can be an important element within a Biodynamic farm, but it must be seen as part of the greater farm organism or be managed as a whole independent system(s) in and of itself. A greenhouse may be used to grow plants in containers or for growing crops directly in the soil. In all situations the requirements of the *Farm Standard* apply in full. For example the requirements concerning imported/applied fertility, pest control, biodiversity, crop rotation, weed control, water conservation etc. are all applicable to any greenhouse management under Demeter certification.

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

Energy saving techniques must be introduced to the enterprise wherever possible.

B. Potting Soils and Growing Media

Definitions:

- Potting soil – The mixture used to start seedlings
- Growing medium – The mixture in which the plants are grown to maturity

Both potting soil and growing media should, if possible, originate from the farm's own compost which has been made with Biodynamic compost preparations. Biodynamic compost must comprise at least 25% of the mix.

Rock wool is not permitted.

Potting soils and growing media may be sterilized with steam. In order to guide microbial re-colonization, the Biodynamic compost preparations, compost tea, Preparation 500, or a compound preparation such as Barrel Compost or Pfeiffer Compost Starter, should be used following sterilization.

C. Hydroponics

Soil-less growing is not permitted except for those cultures of aquatic plants, such as cress and certain ornamentals. In the latter case, Biodynamic preparations may be added to the water.

D. Certified Sprouts

For sprouts to be Demeter Certified, the seed must be from a certified Biodynamic source.

The growth must take place in or on food grade surfaces that have no potential for contamination with prohibited materials.

The room or area in which the sprouts are grown must not pose any contamination threat to the integrity of the product.

Water used must meet processing requirements for chlorine (4ppm) and fluoride (4ppm) and be tested at regular intervals for E. coli and other disease organisms. Consult your local health department for further requirements in your locality.

Demeter processing guidelines apply.

III. STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS



Light of Day Farm • Traverse City, MI

A. Treated Lumber

A producer must not use lumber treated with arsenate or other prohibited materials- for new installations or replacement purposes- that comes in direct contact with soil used in certified production or certified livestock.

IV. LIVESTOCK GUIDELINES



Dark Horse Ranch • Mendocino

A. Conversions and Certification

The section below applies to animals already part of the farm before conversion and certification and therefore presumes the minimum one-year farm land conversion period from organic, three to four years from conventional:

CONDITIONS ALLOWING PRODUCT TO BE MARKETED AS DEMETER CERTIFIED

Milk from cows born before conversion	Only when Demeter on farm feed is 50% or more, and Demeter, or Demeter in conversion, feed 80% or more, of daily feed for 12 months and animal has been managed in compliance with Demeter standards	Balance of feed must be from certified organic sources
Meat from cattle born before conversion	Only when Demeter on farm feed is 50% or more, and Demeter, or Demeter in conversion, feed 80% or more, of daily feed for 12 months and animal has been managed in compliance with Demeter standards.	Balance of feed from certified organic sources. If animal has not been raised to at least organic standards from birth certification of meat is not possible.
Pigs, lambs born before conversion	Cannot be certified unless born on a certified farm	
Eggs, poultry	Cannot be certified unless born on-farm or brought in as day old chicks Natural hatching is preferred.	

OTHER SITUATIONS (animals born after conversion and/or brought in after conversion)

Pigs, lambs born after conversion	Management to Demeter standards from last 1/3 of gestation.	Balance of feed from certified organic source
Meat from livestock born after conversion	Management to Demeter standards from last 1/3 of gestation.	Balance of feed from certified organic sources
Animals brought in from non-certified source	No certification is possible for meat; certification for milk after 12 months of management to these standards	
Animals brought in from certified organic source	May be certified as Demeter meat after 12 months of management to these standards.	Balance of feed must be certified organic
Animals brought in from a Demeter Biodynamic source	May be certified as Demeter meat or milk upon arrival	

When a farm achieves ‘In-Conversion’ status, the same will apply to milk production assuming other requirements are met. In-Conversion status cannot be applied to non-organic animals purchased after conversion.

B. Stocking rates [See Appendix C: “Calculation of Stocking Rates”]

The stocking rate takes into account the maintenance and development of soil fertility.

The maximum stocking rate may not exceed .8 Livestock Units/ acre (.56 manure units/acre) if feed is brought in.

Note: This stocking rate might not be possible where climatic conditions do not permit it. In this situation, reducing the maximum allowed stocking rate may be necessary in order to maintain the health of the farm.

C. Breeding stock: Beef and Dairy

Imported mature (service or productive age) breeding stock, including bulls, rams, etc., from outside sources to the farm, is allowed up to a maximum of 10% of the herd per year. In a milking herd, the introduced cows must be from a certified Biodynamic or organic herd.

Non-certified animals cannot be introduced to the milking herd until they have undergone 12 months of management according to this Standard. Certified cows and heifers, or those which have been fed according to organic rules for 12 months, may be introduced into the Biodynamic herd while staying within the 10% per year brought-in stock limitation.

An exemption allowing up to 40% imported animals is permitted in the following situations:

- Rare/ endangered breeds
- When a breed is changed
- When a new livestock specialization is developed
- When there is a documented need for an increase in herd size

These imported animals must comply with the 12 month certified feed requirement before their milk can be certified. Meat cannot be certified unless the animal was born on a Biodynamic or organic farm and under this type of management from the last 1/3 of gestation.

Mature breeding stock from conventional sources cannot be sold as certified.

D. Slaughter stock

Except as specified otherwise, the animals must be born and raised on a Demeter certified Biodynamic farm as part of an indigenous herd. Feeder stock from certified organic sources can qualify as Demeter Biodynamic after 12 months fed according to the *Farm Standard*. Feeder stock from conventional sources cannot be sold as certified.

E. Reproduction

Natural insemination is strongly recommended.

Genetically engineered animals are not permitted.

Embryo transfer is not permitted. It is recommended that the farm keep its own bulls, rams, etc.

F. Record Keeping and Animal I.D.

When practical all animals must be tagged or identified individually in some manner. It is recommended to have a herd book with a page for every reproductive age female. Records must be kept as follows.

- Date and age acquired
- Source of animal
- Source and amount of brought-in feed with certificates
- Health care measures taken
- Date of sale
- For dairy herds, records must be kept of somatic cell count and plate count. A DHIA record is suitable if available

G. Feeding

Complete self-sufficiency is to be aimed for as a matter of principle. For Demeter Biodynamic certification, a minimum of 50% of the feed ration (on a dry matter basis) must come from on-farm production.

If the remaining 50% of the feed ration is imported a minimum of 30% must be Demeter certified feed, or Demeter In Conversion as described below, and the remaining 20% must be certified organic at a minimum.

If the production meets the requirements of the NOP Organic regulations, fodder produced on land in transition to Demeter can comprise up to 20% of the annual fodder requirement for roughage consuming animals and 10% for other animals.

Certified Demeter in conversion feed and organic feed may together not exceed 50% DM of the annual feed ration.

With regard to grazing of Demeter in conversion land by Demeter certified livestock (i.e. when a Demeter farm brings additional land into conversion):

- Grazing of Demeter in conversion land by Demeter livestock is limited by the requirement that the land must meet the NOP organic Standard at a minimum.
- Grazing of land that is Demeter in conversion should be restricted to young stock, dry cows and dry ewes wherever possible. Milking livestock, livestock within three months of finishing, and laying hens should be grazed on fully Demeter certified land wherever possible.

Mineral supplementation is not included in the 50% brought-in limitation. No livestock, ruminant or non-ruminant may be fed any meat products, including bone meal, or manure. The natural behavior of some species, such as poultry and swine, to forage in bedding or compost is acceptable.

Ruminants must derive the roughage portion of feed from pasture during the grazing season. "Pasture" is defined as growing plant material that the animal utilizes for nutrition and medicine. If a livestock operation exists in a region where pasture production is not possible due to climatic conditions it may not be possible to achieve Demeter certification. [See Section IVB: "Livestock Guidelines- Stocking Rates"]

Calves should be raised on the milk of the herd rather than on a milk replacer.

Feed supplementation

Supplementation with synthetic amino acids is not allowed. Good pasture, Biodynamic or organic feed, and outdoor access are the best approach and preclude the need for supplements.

Vitamins approved by FDA may be allowed, but only in the forms permitted by the national organic regulation. Ideally, vitamin supplementation would be temporary while an attempt is made to obtain better feedstuffs or improve environmental conditions. Consider as alternatives to synthetic vitamins

pro-biotics, sprouted grains, dried herbs, chopped root crops, chicory and other herbs seeded in pastures and hay fields.

Silage may not be treated with synthetic preservatives but may be treated with organic molasses or whey.

Antibiotics are not permitted in feed to any class of livestock. This includes the feeding of calves with milk from treated cows.

H. Emergency Feed Protocol

An emergency exists when weather or other circumstances beyond the grower's control affect the outcome of the crop. In such instances it may be possible to utilize certified organic feed beyond the current 20% of the ration allowed. Demeter must be informed before any action is taken. A decision will be made on a case-by-case basis.

Criteria used will be:

- Least amount of certified organic feed purchased as possible
- Fed for the shortest time possible
- To the livestock least likely to be compromised as to Biodynamic integrity

Failure to secure approval before feeding emergency feed may result in decertification.

I. Housing and Outside Access

The behavioral and species- specific characteristics of farm animals are given respectful consideration when determining their housing and general living conditions. Creating an environment that does not unnecessarily restrict their movements and innate behavior, including housing that allows the animals to move freely, is necessary.

Totally slatted floors are not permitted. Floors must be stable and permit mobility.

Livestock must have protection from excessive heat, dust, harmful gasses (such as ammonia) and excess humidity.

Access to free range forage and the outdoors is required for all livestock, taking into consideration weather and health.

Cattle, sheep, goats and horses

These animals should have outside access all year round taking into account inclement weather, soil protection, and animal health. The animals must have access to pasture during the grazing months, and during these months the majority of their feed must be fresh green material such as grazing pastures. Every animal needs a dry, soft and insulated spot where it can lie down, rest, and stand up with adequate room to move without causing injury to it or to other animals. Calves are to be given contact with

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

Pigs

The pigs' rest area should include bedding. Sows should be confined for the shortest period of time necessary for farrowing. Open sows, pregnant sows, and gilts should be kept in groups, with access to the out doors.

Manure handling

Demeter certification requires that barnyard manure be carefully collected, preserved and composted. Collection storage and containment of manure/ urine must be done in a manner that does not lead to serious contamination of surface and ground water.

- Livestock confinement and manure storage facilities are designed to prevent any direct or indirect flow of manure into waterways or other surface waters.
- Storage facilities are not located in floodplains or areas with shallow groundwater tables and/or frequently moist or saturated soils.
- Clean water run-off from roofs, surface flows, and overflowing waterers are diverted away from manure piles.
- There is a manure storage management plan in place, taking into consideration a 25 year 24 hour storm event. Sufficient manure storage needs to be in place for 120 to 180 days of manure build-up, unless the operation has access to other environmentally acceptable methods to recycle manure nutrients (such as composting and/or biogas production).
- If manure and/or compost piles are less than 50' upland from a waterway the piles need to be covered during rainy periods and/or a leachate containment system is in place.

J. Management of poultry

1. For poultry production 50% of the feed ration must be on farm Demeter certified feed. An exemption to allow the balance (50%) of the feed to come from certified organic production may be granted based on a documented search documenting Demeter certified feed is not available..

A part of the diet must be given so that the animals can forage for food. Fowl-like birds must have 20% of their fodder as whole grains in the litter or in the open air run.

All poultry must get some grit. The animals must be able to drink from open water sources. Geese and turkey need green pasture during the vegetation phase.

Demeter pasture geese need at least 35% of the feed dry matter as fresh pasture. Ducks must be able to dabble to take up roughage feed.

Note: If operating a Demeter certified poultry operation take precaution with certified organic feed as DL Menthionine is allowed under the NOP and not under the Demeter Farm Standard.

All poultry species require management that allows their natural behavior. For the improvement of the social structure in poultry flocks, two roosters should be kept for every 100 layer hens. Sufficient feeding troughs and water-bowls must be provided.

For poultry that normally perches, elevated resting places appropriate to the species must be provided. Sufficient sand-bath area and areas for sun-bathing must be supplied, and water poultry must have an adequate water supply. Ducks need to have water areas for swimming; geese need a supply for plunging their heads and necks.

Stables, buildings and housing must be constructed and maintained in a way that meets the natural requirements of the birds. Sufficient daylight, good climatic conditions in the housing as well as low dust exposure are indispensable preconditions for the health and welfare of poultry. Any mutilations of poultry such as beak cutting, trimming, or castration are excluded. The keeping of capons is excluded as well.

2. In their active phase during the day, a maximum of 4.4 layer hens, parent stock or 7.1 young layer hens or a maximum of 16 kg of live weight (max. 18 kg live weight in mobile coops) per m² can be housed.

3. Daylight can be extended by illumination to a maximum of 16 hours a day. In the scratching area and in the area for feeding and water supply there must be sufficient daylight. For illumination only lamps without a stroboscopic effect are permitted.

The aforementioned requirements are obligatory for all operations regardless of the number of poultry kept.

4. The following requirements are not obligatory on farms with a total number less than 100 layer hens, 100 chickens for fattening, 20 turkeys, geese or ducks.

Housing

The housing may contain a maximum of 3,000 layer hens (preferably held in flocks of 1000 hens or less).

For parent animals for layer hens or fattening animals, 2 x 3150 young layer hens and parent animals, 10 x 100 layer quails: max. 1,000 turkeys, 2,500 cockerels or guinea fowl, 2 x100 geese, 2 x 200 ducks and 10 x 250 quail for fattening.

5. Depending on the local climate of the country, it makes sense to offer stables with different climate areas (warm inner area and an outer area called winter garden), with an adjacent poultry run. The adjacent poultry run can be fenced in but not roofed, with pop-holes to the pasture, and covered with scratchable, humidity absorbing material, protects the pasture close to the housing from high input of manure.

6. In housing with very cold climate areas it is possible to keep layer hens during the night in the warm climate area at a higher stocking rate.

In the immediate poultry yard (winter garden) the maximum stocking rate per square meter is: 10 layer hens or parent animals or 16 young hens or 48 kg live weight of poultry for fattening.

In the inner part of the housing (warm climate area), when the pop-holes to the outer part of the structure are open, a maximum of 8 layer hens or 13 young layer hens or 24 kg live weight of poultry

for fattening per m² can be kept. In this case the pop-holes must be self-opening (automated). Only under these preconditions is the winter garden estimated as stable area.

7. Stocking rate, number and width of pop-holes, equipment for feeding and water supply, higher perches and nests with litter or with a smooth inlay must be adjusted to the weight of the animals.

During the active phase the animals must not be hindered in their access to the different housing zones.

Both the winter garden and the housing must be illuminated.

The width of the pop-holes between the different zones/areas must be a minimum of 1 m per 150 layer hens, 250 young layer hens and 500 kg live weight of poultry for fattening. The height of the pop-holes is to be adjusted so that animals can walk through upright. Raised slatted floors must have pits for the manure. There must not be more than three slatted floors one upon the other. At least one third of the accessible housed area must be covered with litter.

The pasture area shall meet the natural requirements of the respective poultry species and must be adequately covered to provide protection, for example with bushes, trees or artificial protection.

The minimal area required is: 4 m² for layer hens and breeding animals, 1 m² per kg live weight of poultry for fattening, but at least 4 m² per animal, 10 m² per turkey, 5 m² per duck. Geese need a minimum of 4 m² pasture area per kg live weight, and a minimum of 15 m² per goose and there is no limitation of fence distance to the stable.

Pasture must not be further from the housing than 150 m for layer hens, animals for fattening and turkeys, and 80 m for ducks. For geese the distances are unrestricted.

8. To minimize the risk of an infection with pathogens like Salmonella, Campylobacter, etc., during the rearing of young layer hens, a large open air run can be an alternative to pasture access

9. The breeding and hatching has to be included in the inspection process.

Minimum age at slaughter for poultry

species	Minimum age (days)
chickens	81
Peking ducks	49
female Muscovy ducks	70
male Muscovy ducks	84
Mallard ducks	92

guineafowl	94
Turkeys and roasting geese	140

K. Veterinary Treatment of Animals

Herbal, homeopathic or Anthroposophical treatments are to be given preference. Routine and preventative treatment with allopathic medication is not allowed except in the case of vaccinations required by law. Legal withholding times are to be doubled in case of required vaccinations. It is strongly recommended to use homeopathic nosodes in place of vaccines whenever applicable.

Antibiotics are prohibited

Any animal treated with antibiotics must be permanently identified and removed from the certified herd. Meat and milk cannot be sold as certified though the animal may be used as breeder stock to produce certifiable progeny if antibiotics were not administered during the last third of pregnancy or during lactation. Prevention is the best approach to health problems with stress reduction playing a major role. Probiotics are acceptable if documented to be a material in compliance with national organic regulations, GMO-free and not produced on GMO substrate.

Hormonal treatment

The use of hormonal treatments to control estrus, increase production, or for any other reason is not permitted except that oxytocin can be used in post-parturition therapeutic applications such as retained placenta. Exact records must be kept of all treatments and made available to the certifier.

Use of prohibited internal parasiticides

The use of prohibited internal parasiticides, including Ivermectin, is not permitted in slaughter animals, but is permitted in dairy and breeder animal emergencies. Emergencies are to be minimized through the use of preventative alternatives such as quarantine and fecal exams for all incoming stock, adequate pasture rotation and good pasture management, maintenance of clean facilities, periodic fecal exams, the culling of seriously infested animals, vector and intermediate host control, biological control methods, and maintenance of dust wallows for poultry.

External parasites

Primary control of external parasites needs to be based on modifying the livestock living situation in a manner that inhibits the parasites' presence and reproduction i.e. sanitation, repelling agents, release of predators, etc. In extreme cases natural pyrethrum may be used in a dilute form in barns and loading areas. It may not be used directly on livestock. Concentrated natural pyrethrum may not be used

Note: With the exception of whole flower natural pyrethrum, only those extracted pyrethrum products with approved ingredients may be used.

Mutilation

De-horned animals are not part of Demeter Biodynamic practice. Dehorning of the farm's own stock is not permitted, except in an emergency, and for sales of breeding stock where horned animals are not marketable. In well-justified cases, an exemption may be approved but must be reviewed annually.

Tail docking of lambs is not to be carried out systematically. An exemption to dock tails is possible if the intention is to improve health, welfare or hygiene of the sheep. Such operations must be carried out at the most appropriate age by qualified personnel and any suffering of the animals must be reduced to a minimum. Consult Demeter for approval prior to dehorning or tail docking in all instances. De-beaking of poultry is forbidden; as is tooth cutting and tail cutting of piglets.

It is permitted to castrate calves and piglets to improve the health, welfare or hygiene of the animals. The operation must be carried out at the most appropriate age by competent personnel and any suffering of the animals must be reduced to a minimum.

V. POST HARVEST HANDLING & PROCESSING



A. Storage and Processing

Storage facilities and containers must be clean and adequately protected from insect or pest infestation. Post-harvest treatment with synthetic chemicals is prohibited.

Shipping arrangements must guard against contamination of produce from other farms and from exposure to prohibited materials that could arise while certified product is in transit.

The Demeter *Processing Standard* applies to all on-farm and farm-contracted processing.

B. Labeling and Packaging

Product labeling must be approved. If changes are made to the ingredients, the label and the product profile needs to be re-submitted for approval. Changing ingredients without approval is prohibited. Packaging and accompanying documents must be labeled in such a way that the product can be traced back to the farm.

Demeter may require approval of promotional materials before publication.

Please see the Demeter *Labeling Standard* for more information.

C. On-Farm Processing, Off-Farm Grower-Contracted Processing, and Packing

Processing done on-farm or by a contracted processor must meet the Demeter *Processing Standard*. This includes slaughter of livestock, cleaning and bagging, canning, freezing, drying, roasting, fermenting, culturing, baking, etc.

D. Water Quality

Tailing water (water that drips off of product after rinsing), or water used as an ingredient cannot exceed 4 ppm chlorine.

Water used needs to meet EPA and state safe drinking water standards.

VI. ADMINISTRATION



The Demeter *Farm Standard* applies to the certification of farms and ranches for the purpose of allowing their farms and ranches and resulting agricultural products to carry the Demeter certification marks “Biodynamic®”, “Demeter®” and Aurora Certified Organic®, and the related logos using these marks. Processed products must meet the *Demeter Processing Standards* to be referenced as such. These are registered certification marks that are vigorously protected from misuse by non-certified operators.

The Farm Standard for Aurora Certified Organic is the *Demeter Farm Standard* in its entirety but without the requirement to use the Biodynamic preparations.

The Demeter Farm and Processing Standards meet the minimum requirements set by Demeter International. These base standards form a common legal foundation and agricultural framework for Biodynamic® practice worldwide. The responsibility for adherence lies with each grower.

A. Determining What Can Be Certified

Since Biodynamic farming principally views the farm as a self-contained organism only an entire farm will be considered for certification. Individual fields or crops cannot be certified. More than one farm may be counted as a single certification unit under certain conditions.

Each farm is considered a unique individuality- with its own beginning point and inherited environmental and social conditions. What is critical is that a farm evolves towards its maximum potential as a self-contained individuality. Some applicants’ farms may enter this program very close to this maximum potential. Others will require an evolution towards it. While Demeter is here to provide assurance that the Standards are met, it is also here to nurture farmers and their farms towards this ideal.

B. Prerequisites

The land to be certified must meet the National Organic Program (NOP) standard as a base and managed to the *Farm Standard* for one year, either concurrently with the final NOP transition year or an additional year after the NOP standard has been met. No prohibited chemicals may have been applied for a full 36 months. Demeter may request residue tests for prohibited materials.

Example:

June '10	Herbicide applied
June '11	12 months – 1 st year transition ends
June '12	24 months – 2 nd year transition ends
June '13	36 months – crop harvested on or after this date is certifiable

Any processing and/or packaging facilities on the farm or contracted by the grower must be included in the farm certification process and an additional questionnaire and an inspection of the facilities will be required.

C. Steps to certification

1. Submit completed Certification Pack

A producer planning the conversion of a farm from conventional or organic to Biodynamic should start the process by requesting a Certification Pack from the Demeter office. The Certification Pack includes the initial application, which asks for explanation regarding the past management of the land to be certified, and the proposed plan to move towards Demeter certification. This document is updated annually as a renewal, and is thereafter referred to as the Farm Plan.

It is recommended, but not required, that new applications be submitted prior to April 1 so that the farm inspection can be planned and conducted during the growing season.

2. Arrange a farm visit

After Demeter receives the completed Certification Pack and appropriate fees the application is reviewed and assigned to an inspector who will contact the applicant to arrange a farm visit. During the visit, the information entered on the application will be verified and clarified.

3. Follow up on Summary Report recommendations

The Inspector's report and findings, along with the grower's application, will be circulated to members of the Evaluation Circle (EC) to recommend or not recommend certification along with requirements and recommendations. The Demeter office will then notify the applicant of the certification decision and forward a list of suggested actions/requirements. The applicant is required to acknowledge this Evaluation Circle Decision and Summary Report and to sign off on acceptance of the requirements. If certification is not granted, an explanation will be provided.

A licensee wishing to amend the scope of an existing certification should write to the Demeter office giving details in support of the request. The Demeter office will decide what additional information is needed, if any. A revisit to the facility may be required.

D. In-conversion timeline

A farm may be considered "in conversion" under the following circumstances:

- 1) The farm has submitted an application
- 2) A Demeter inspector has been to the property and judged it able to obtain certification within a three year period and an inspection report has been issued qualifying the farm for "in conversion" status
- 3) There is a projected date of certification (month/year)
- 4) If the farm is already NOP certified, the Demeter certification should take place one year from the date of the qualifying inspection, with an allowance of 3 months in addition to the year.
- 5) If the farm is not already NOP certified, then Demeter retains the right to conduct yearly inspections up to the three-year date of certification in order to ascertain that the Farm Standard is being upheld. The final inspection must take place within 3 years and 3 months of the qualifying inspection.

Once a farm has passed its qualifying inspection it is considered an Associate Member of Demeter. The farm may refer to itself as "in conversion" in its marketing materials, website, and other ways that are not product labeling or at the point of sale to the consumer.

In order for fresh produce to be referred to as "in conversion" in product labeling or point of purchase presentation, it must be shown to meet the NOP standard and harvested after the "in conversion" status has been granted. If the produce meets the "in conversion" requirements, the "in conversion" logo may be used on the produce's package and POS.

Processed products created from "in conversion" produce may never refer to itself as an "in conversion" product and no reference to Demeter or Biodynamic may be made on the product packaging or POS.

E. Exemptions to whole-farm certification

If any crops or land belonging economically to a farm cannot be farmed according to the *Farm Standard* because of serious technical considerations, then exceptions of particular fields, animals or products need the written consent of Demeter. Such not-fully-converted products must be clearly separated from the converted fields, animals, or products, and no interchange should be possible. Such crops, animals and products have to be specifically indicated on the application for certification and specified on the certificate. They must be clearly labeled and easily distinguished in farm sales, whether direct or through distributors. Parallel production is not possible under the same farm identity.

F. Newly Acquired Property

When a Demeter certified Biodynamic farm leases or purchases land that has been managed conventionally or organically, these acres must also be converted. Existing farm certification is not forfeited, but crops from the transitional areas are to be of a different variety, demonstrably separated in storage, and designated under another name and sold as non-certified.

G. Public Disclosure

Upon legitimate request, Demeter will make available to the public the certification classification and the number of years certified. If a Demeter member wants this information kept confidential, the member must inform the Demeter office. However the NOP requires public disclosure of any organic applicant. Evaluation reports are not made available except to other certifying agencies at the request of the certified party. A certified farm should have available for their customers a copy of their current Certificate.

H. Annual Renewal of Certification

Following the first year's certification, Demeter sends out a Renewal Packet annually. A farm must have its certification renewed every year. Certification is contingent upon the receipt of a fully filled-out Renewal Packet, including an updated Farm Report, and the completion of a satisfactory on-site farm evaluation conducted during the growing season. Farmers must have resolved any issues found to be out-of-compliance at that time.

The Renewal Packet includes a declaration by the farmer, given in good faith and to the best of his/her knowledge, concerning the completeness and correctness of information supplied. Any anticipated changes in agricultural management, or any measures that could have a significant influence on the farm as a whole, must be discussed with Demeter.

Note: Demeter may conduct random unannounced visits. We acknowledge that this may interfere with planned farm activities and we will do our best to limit the interference. Licensees are requested to cooperate to the fullest extent possible.

I. Revisions to Guidelines and Standards

Demeter periodically revisits its Guidelines and Standards and makes revisions. Licensees receive notice of all revisions together with the date of implementation. At the date of implementation, the evaluator will verify that each licensee has made the needed adjustments. Licensees are responsible for compliance.

J. Recordkeeping

Adequate records must be kept concerning all aspects of farm operations for five years. All records are to be made available to Demeter upon request.

Example Records

Field records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All materials applied, date and rate of application, name and source of all inputs, acreage and type of crops to which inputs are applied. ➤ GMO status of seeds, inoculants, and plant protection materials. ➤ Labels or other documentation showing potting soils and manure sources are blood and bone meal free.
Harvest records	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Records of the harvest, segregation, and sale of non-certified buffer crops and of non-certified In-Conversion crops. It is advisable to retain documents to support this. ➤ Records of all harvested crops, bin storage location if applicable, sales records. ➤ Sales records should have a lot number such as a date or other code and be traceable to the field of origin. ➤ Equipment cleaning records if applicable
Livestock	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Date purchased, source, weight and age at acquisition. ➤ Amount of feed and supplementation purchased including certificates and feed tags ➤ Medications: vaccinations, illness/injury treatments including medicament labels ➤ Production records ➤ Date, ID number and certification status at time of slaughter or sale of animals ➤ Feed emergency documentation
Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Manure – type, amount, source, quality ➤ Other fertility – type, brand name, amount, source, ingredients ➤ Seed – type, amount, source, classification as OG, BD, conventional, treated, untreated, GMO status ➤ Plant protection materials, GMO status. Maintain all labels for the annual visit.
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Complaint log to register any complaints against the certified product or production. ➤

K. Contract and Use of Certification Marks

Only the execution of a written contract between Demeter and the applicant, and issuance of a Farm Certificate, confers the license to use the Demeter certification marks “Demeter®” and “Biodynamic®”. Please see the Demeter *Labeling Standard* for more information.

Neither the contract nor the Certificate confers labeling rights upon packagers and processors to whom certified product is sold. If a packager or processor intends to sell a Demeter certified product they must apply independently to Demeter for a license.

Appendix A: COMPOSITION OF VARIOUS MANURES

Figures presented as fresh manures. Dried manures can contain up to 5 times the amounts of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Figures can vary depending on how manure is handled, what the animals are fed and type of bedding used (if any).

		Excrement %	H2O %	Nitrogen	Phosphoric acid	Potash
Horse	solid	80	75	.55	.3	.4
	urine	20	90	1.35	Trace	1.25
Cow	solid	70	85	.40	.2	.1
	urine	30	92	1.00	Trace	1.35
Sheep	solid	67	60	.75	.5	.45
	urine	33	85	1.35	.05	2.1
Swine	solid	60	80	.55	.5	.4
	urine	40	97	.40	.1	.45
Hens	solid		55	1.00	.8	.4

Source: Buckman/ Brady, The Nature and Properties of Soils (New York; Macmillan Co. 1965) page 509

Appendix B: PROHIBITED/REGULATED MATERIALS

Basically we rely on OMRI/ the NOP National List but with the following notable exceptions:

- **Gelatin** Prohibited
- **Plant hormones** Prohibited- such as Gibberellic acid applied to manipulate size of table grapes
- **Stylect oils** Regulated- If product used is approved for use in NOP organic production, mineral oil is allowed for perennial tree and vine crops only.
- **Chilean nitrate**, Prohibited.
- **Copper products** Regulated- Limited to maximum 3# Cu/ac/year, and if possible, 1#/application based on Demeter International Standards.
- **Synthetic amino acids** Prohibited- such as DL Methionine in poultry feed.
- **Manure from intensive livestock operations**
- **Antibiotics** Prohibited- such as Streptomycin and Tetracycline for fire blight control in apples and pears.
- **Approved Phosphorus and Potassium Salt fertilizers can only be used when there are documented P and K deficiencies.**

Appendix C: CALCULATION OF STOCKING RATES

The stocking rate takes into account the development and maintenance of soil fertility. The maximum amount of nitrogen and phosphorus that may be supplied by way of the fertilization used may not exceed the amount that would be produced by those animals that the farm could support from its own fodder production.

Manure Units -measurements of fertility potential - are used to determine stocking rates for the various animal types. One manure unit is equivalent to 176 lbs of N and 154 lbs of P₂O₅.

The stocking rate is calculated utilizing Livestock Units (LU) and the corresponding annual production of Manure Units (MU), associated with various animals.

The maximum stocking rate may not exceed 0.8 Livestock Units/ Acre (.56 manure units/acre) if feed is imported. This is the equivalent of 100-lbs/ acre of applied N and 87-lb/ acre applied P₂O₅.

For those animals which produce differing amounts of manure because of breed or production level, adjustments up or down can be made.

Note that this stocking rate might not be possible in all climates. The maximum allowed may need to be reduced if conditions require it in order to maintain the health of the farm

Animal type	Stocking Rate		
	LU/animal	acres/animal	animals/acre
Breeding bulls	1.2	1.50	.66
Cows	1	1.25	.80
Cattle over 2 years old	1	1.25	.80
Cattle 1-2 years old	0.7	.87	1.14
Calves	0.3	.38	2.60
Sheep and goats up to 1 year old	0.02	.03	40.0
Sheep and goats over 1 year old	0.1	.13	8.0
Horses under 3 years old and young horses	0.7	.87	1.14
Horses, 3 years and older ponies and small breeds	1.1	1.42	.7
Pigs for meat production (45-110 lb.)	0.06	.08	13.0
Pigs for meat production over 110 lb.	0.16	.20	5.0
Breeding boars	0.3	.39	2.6
Breeding sows (including piglets to 45 lb.)	0.55	.67	1.5
Piglets Breeding sows without piglets	0.02 0.02	.03 .03	40.0 40.0
Laying hens (without replacement stock)	0.0071	.009	112.6
Pullets	0.0036	.004	222.0

Table birds (chickens, Cockerels for meat)	0.0036	.004	222.0
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Appendix D: FERTILITY CALCULATION WORKSHEET FOR TOTAL AND IMPORTED MATERIALS APPLIED

Applied Nitrogen and Phosphorous

The *Farm Standard* allows a maximum application of 100 lbs of Nitrogen/ acre and 87 lbs of Phosphorous (P₂O₅)/ acre, annually averaged over the farm’s crop rotation. Practical implementation of this Standard depends on the type of farming system and the frequency of fertility applications over time.

An exception to this rule is given when the cropping system is one for which it can be documented that a minimum of 100 lbs N/ acre is exported in the form of the crop leaving the farming system as harvested commodity. With such documentation a farm may apply a maximum of 150 lbs N / acre and 125 lbs P₂O₅/ acre, annually.

If you know the guaranteed analysis of the material applied, commonly expressed as % N-P-K, calculate total N and P as illustrated in the following examples. For compost for which an analysis is not available, either have compost tested or, if manure based compost, use the rule of thumb: 1-1-1 analyses applied to the actual amount of compost applied. If compost has been tested by a lab **and the analysis received is based on dry matter basis only** the test should also indicate % moisture and this amount of water needs to be taken into account when figuring compost application rates (i.e. the actual pounds of N and P applied / ton of compost is less with the added weight of the water than on a dry matter basis). The rule of thumb of 1-1-1 for compost that has not been tested is based on the compost as is and not on a dry matter basis.

Example Farm with 100 acres of cropped area- Fertilizers applied during growing season:

Material	Analysis	Number of applications	Acres applied to	Rate in lbs/ acre	% N as decimal	% P as decimal	Lbs N/a	Total lb N	Lbs P/a	Total lb P
Compost	1-1-1	1	50	5 T/A 5 g/ A	0.01	0.01	100	5,000	100	5,000
Liquid fish Non GMO	4-2-2	2	100	(40lb/ A)	0.04	0.02	32	3,200	16	1,600
alfalfa meal	4-1-1	1	25	1 T/A	0.04	0.01	80	2,000	20	500
FARM TOTAL								10,200 LBS N		7,100 LBS P

For a 100 acres of crop production area the Demeter Standard would allow a maximum of 10,000 lbs N (100lb/a X 100 acres) and 8,700 lbs P (87 lb/a X 100 acres) total to be applied to this area in a given year. The above material use would be slightly above the maximum allowed lbs N and within the allowed lbs P.

Imported Nitrogen and Phosphorous

The *Farm Standard* allows for a maximum of 36 lbs N/ acre and 31 lbs P/ acre of cultivated area to be imported annually.

An exception to this rule is for perennial crops (such as orchards, vineyards etc.) which allows for 86 lbs N/ acre and 75 lbs P / acre of cultivated area to be imported annually.

If a cropping system is one for which it can be documented that a minimum of 100 lbs N/ Acre is exported in the form of the crop leaving the farming system as harvested commodity a farm may import a maximum of 150 lbs N / acre and 125 lbs P / acre. Since this amount is equal to the maximum applied / acre there is no need to do a separate calculation for the imported amounts.

For the 100 acre farm above the Farm Standard would allow 3,600 lbs N and 3,100 lbs P total to be imported onto the farm and distributed to the 100 acres of land being cultivated. In the above example all of the alfalfa meal and fish emulsion was imported. The compost was made from 100% farm generated manure. Of the 10, 200 lbs of applied N – 5,200 lbs was imported (which is 1,600 lbs too much N imported) and of the 7,100 lbs of applied P – 2,100 lbs was imported (which is within the maximum permitted). Perennial crops or those exceeding 100 lbs N export would potentially be within the maximum import limits.

Appendix E: GMO CROPS OF CONCERN

If any of the crops below are grown to be Demeter certified assess whether or not there is significant production of genetically engineered varieties of the crops within the following distances:

Alfalfa- 2 miles
Canola - 2 miles
Corn - 3 miles
Cotton - 2 miles
Papaya- 2 miles
Rice- 500 feet
Soybean- 500 feet
Beets- 5 miles
Zucchini/ yellow crook neck squash- 2 miles

Please note that this information will be used to assess whether or not testing is necessary based on review of the situation at hand. Some of the crops listed above exist in genetically engineered form but are not grown extensively (such as zucchini / yellow crook neck squash). Some, such as alfalfa, are not currently grown extensively but could be in the near future. Some, such as canola, corn, cotton and soybean, are grown extensively. For farms located in regions where there is extensive production of genetically engineered varieties of crops, the potential for contamination needs to be examined closely.