

OF&G (Scotland) Review of the SOPA Organic Standards for Food & Farming Issue 4

April 2016

Section 4 Soil, Soil Nutrients and care of the Environment

SOPA Standard 4.2.4 - Non-organic manures/plant wastes and composts may be used only in restricted circumstances now also incorporates digestate. The use of all plant wastes, animal manures, composts and digestate from non-organic sources must be approved in advance in writing by OF&G (Scotland).

For digestate to be permitted under derogation it must only contain the following products;

- Farmyard manure and slurries from organic systems;
- Farmyard manure and slurries from non-organic systems as defined in section 4.2.5 of the SOPA Producer Standards;
- Other plant-based products as defined in section 4.2.5 of the SOPA Producer Standards (including energy crops);
- Dairy products from organic and non-organic production.

December 2015

Section 3 Production Standards – Livestock

SOPA Standard 3.2.1 - Organic livestock production must take place on land of appropriate organic status: Dairy

A reduction has been made to the dairy conversion requirement for the management of dairy cattle during the final stages of the conversion period of the land. Dairy farms can now sell milk as organic on the first day the land achieves organic status, provided that dairy cattle are managed in keeping with the full requirements of the organic Standards for the least **six months** prior to the land completing conversion instead nine months. This is known as a Standard Conversion Dairy Fast Track and must be approved in the farm conversion plan by OF&G (Scotland) prior to the holding commencing conversion.

SOPA Standard 3.4.3 - Conditions for animal housing: Poultry

The number of birds permitted in a poultry house has been increased. A maximum of 500 birds in any one layer house is permitted, but consideration will be given to a derogation of **up to 3000 birds per house** instead of 2000 where appropriate ranging and pasture can be provided.

May 2015

Scottish Organic Producers Association – Production Standards Issue 4

All references to SFQC throughout the entire SOPA Production Standards Issue 4 are **replaced with OF&G (Scotland)**.

SFQC Review of the SOPA Organic Standards for Food & Farming Issue 4

December 2014

Section 1 Standards of Management

Standard 1.9 – Labelling products - All references to GB-ORG-03 and timescales can be removed

Section 2 Production Standards – Crop Production

Standard 2.7.2 - Methods of pest and disease problems - **To be deleted from table** ; gelatine, rotenone extracted from *Derris* spp. and *Lonchocarpus* spp. and *Terphrosia* spp., diammonium phosphate, copper octanoate, potassium aluminium (aluminium sulphate, kalinite), mineral oils and potassium permanganate.

Standard 2.7.2 - Replaced/amended in table with

- Azadirachtin extracted from *Azadirachta indica* (Neem tree) Insecticide
- Hydrolysed proteins excluding gelatine Attractant, only in authorised applications in combination with other appropriate products of this list
- Plant oils Insecticide, acaricide, fungicide, bactericide and sprout inhibitor. Products as specified in the Annex to Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011(*) A Pyrethrins extracted from *Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium* Insecticide
- Micro-organisms Products as specified in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 and not from GMO origin'
- Copper compounds in the form of: copper hydroxide, copper oxychloride, copper oxide, Bordeaux mixture, and tribasic copper sulphate. Only use as bactericide and fungicide up to 6 kg copper per ha per year. For perennial crops, Member States may, by derogation from the first paragraph, provide that the 6 kg copper limit can be exceeded in a given year provided that the average quantity actually used over a 5-year period consisting of that year and of the four preceding years does not exceed 6 kg. Risk mitigation measures shall be taken to protect water and non-target organisms such as buffer zones. Products as specified in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 (number 277)
- Ethylene Degreening bananas, kiwis and kakis; degreening of citrus fruit only as part of a strategy for the prevention of fruit fly damage in citrus; flower induction of pineapple; sprouting inhibition in potatoes and onions. Only indoor uses as plant growth regulator may be authorised. Authorisations shall be limited to professional users.
- Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin/sheep fat Repellent Only on non-edible parts of the crop and where crop material is not ingested by sheep or goats Products as specified in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 (number 249).
- Aluminium silicate (Kaolin) Repellent
- Calcium hydroxide Fungicide only in fruit trees, including nurseries, to control *Nectria galligena*
- Laminarin Elicitor of crop's self defense mechanisms Kelp shall be either grown organically in accordance with Article 6d or harvested in a sustainable way in accordance with Article 6c
- Potassium hydrogen carbonate (aka potassium bicarbonate) Fungicide and insecticide'

Substances used in traps and/or dispensers

- Pheromones Attractant, sexual behaviour disrupter; only in traps and dispensers. Products as specified in the Annex to Implementing Regulation (EU) No 540/2011 (numbers 255, 258 and 259)

- Pyrethroids (only deltamethrin or lambdacyhalothrin) Insecticide; only in traps with specific attractants; only against *Bactrocera oleae* and *Ceratitis capitata* Wied.'

Section 3 - Production Standards –Livestock Production

3.5.9 – Feed materials of mineral origin - permitted supplements now include;

Calcareous marine shells, Maerl, Lithotamn, Calcium gluconate, Calcium carbonate, Defluorinated monocalciumphosphate, Defluorinated dicalciumphosphate, Magnesium oxide (anhydrous magnesia), Magnesium sulphate, Magnesium chloride, Magnesium carbonate, Calcium magnesium phosphate, Magnesium phosphate, Monosodium phosphate, Calcium sodium phosphate, Sodium chloride, Sodium bicarbonate, Sodium carbonate, Sodium sulphate, Potassium chloride.

Section 4 Soil Nutrients and care of the Environment

4.4.1 – Mineral fertilisers and supplementary nutrients –

Products or by-products is to include; degelatinised bone meal, feather, hair and chiquette meal, wool, fur, dairy products and hydrolysed proteins.

4.2.5 Composts from household waste.– only source separated and produced in a closed and monitored collection system, after being composted for three months or stacked for six months and conforming to the following maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter:

- Composted or fermented mixture of household waste - Product obtained from source separated household waste, which has been submitted to composting or to anaerobic fermentation for biogas production. Only vegetable and animal household waste only when produced in a closed and monitored collection system, conforming to the following maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter.
- Biogas digestate containing animal by-products co-digested with material of plant or animal origin as listed in these standards. Animal by-products (including by-products of wild animals) of category 3 and digestive tract content of category 2 (categories 2 and 3 as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and must not be from factory farming origin. The Processes have to be in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011. Not to be applied to edible parts of the crop.
- Leonardite (Raw organic sediment rich in humic acids) Only if obtained as a by-product of mining activities
- Chitin (Polysaccharide obtained from the shell of crustaceans). Only if obtained from sustainable fisheries, as defined in Article 3(e) of Council Regulation (EC) No 2371/2002 or organic aquaculture.
- Organic rich sediment from fresh water bodies formed under exclusion of oxygen (e.g. sapropel). Only organic sediments that are by-products of fresh water body management or extracted from former freshwater areas. When applicable, extraction should be done in a way to cause minimal impact on the aquatic system. Only sediments derived from sources free from contaminations of pesticides, persistent organic pollutants and petrol like substances. Maximum concentrations in mg/kg of dry matter: cadmium: 0,7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0,4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): not detectable.