

# OF&G ORGANIC STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATION MANUAL

## Section 8 Livestock Production Standards

### 8.0 Contents Page

This Section covers the production of organic animals and animal products.

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## 8.1 General Principles

8.1.01	These Standards apply to livestock and livestock products from the following species: bovine (including bubalus and bison species), porcine, ovine, caprine, equidae and poultry.
8.1.02	<p>(Article 5 (834/2007))</p> <p>In addition to the overall principles set out in Section 1.5.01, organic farming shall be based on the following specific principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Taking account of the local or regional ecological balance when making production decisions;</li> <li>(b) The maintenance of animal health by encouraging the natural immunological defence of the animal, as well as the selection of appropriate breeds and husbandry practices;</li> <li>(c) The practice of site-adapted and land-related livestock production;</li> <li>(d) The observance of a high level of animal welfare respecting species-specific needs;</li> <li>(e) The production of products of organic livestock from animals that have been raised on organic holdings since birth or hatching and throughout their life;</li> <li>(f) The choice of breeds having regard to the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease or health problems;</li> <li>(g) The feeding of livestock with organic feed composed of agricultural ingredients from organic farming and of natural non-agricultural substances;</li> <li>(h) The application of animal husbandry practices, which enhance the immune system and strengthen the natural defence against diseases, in particular including regular exercise and access to open air areas and pastureland where appropriate;</li> <li>(i) The exclusion of rearing artificially induced polyploidy animals.</li> </ul>
8.1.03	<p>(Article 14 (834/2007))</p> <p>1. In addition to the general farm production rules laid down in Section 1.9.01, the following rules shall apply to livestock production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) With regard to the origin of the animals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Organic livestock shall be born and raised on organic holdings.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) With regard to husbandry practices and housing conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(ii) Personnel keeping animals shall possess the necessary basic knowledge and skills as regards the health and the welfare needs of the animals;</li> <li>(iii) Husbandry practices, including stocking densities, and housing conditions shall ensure that the developmental, physiological and ethological needs of animals are met;</li> <li>(iv) The livestock shall have permanent access to open air areas, preferably pasture, whenever weather conditions and the state of the ground allow this unless restrictions and obligations related to the protection of human and animal health are imposed on the basis of Community legislation;</li> <li>(v) The number of livestock shall be limited with a view to minimising overgrazing, poaching of soil, erosion, or pollution caused by animals or by the spreading of their manure;</li> <li>(vi) Organic livestock shall be kept separate from other livestock. However, grazing of common land by organic animals and of organic land by non-organic animals is permitted under certain restrictive conditions;</li> <li>(vii) Tethering or isolation of livestock shall be prohibited, unless for individual animals for a limited period of time, and in so far as this is justified for safety, welfare or veterinary reasons;</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

8.1.03 cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(viii) Duration of transport of livestock shall be minimised;</li> <li>(ix) Any suffering, including mutilation, shall be kept to a minimum during the entire life of the animal, including at the time of slaughter;</li> <li>(x) Apiaries shall be placed in areas which ensure nectar and pollen sources consisting essentially of organically produced crops or, as appropriate, of spontaneous vegetation or non-organically managed forests or crops that are only treated with low environmental impact methods. Apiaries shall be kept at sufficient distance from sources that may lead to the contamination of beekeeping products or to the poor health of the bees;</li> <li>(xi) Hives and materials used in beekeeping shall be mainly made of natural materials;</li> <li>(xii) The destruction of bees in the combs as a method associated with the harvesting of beekeeping products is prohibited.</li> </ul> <p>(c) With regard to breeding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Reproduction shall use natural methods. Artificial insemination is however allowed;</li> <li>(ii) Reproduction shall not be induced by treatment with hormones or similar substances, unless as a form of veterinary therapeutic treatment in the case of an individual animal;</li> <li>(iii) Other forms of artificial reproduction, such as cloning and embryo transfer, shall not be used;</li> <li>(iv) Appropriate breeds shall be chosen. The choice of breeds shall also contribute to the prevention of any suffering and to avoiding the need for the mutilation of animals.</li> </ul> <p>(d) With regard to feed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Primarily obtaining feed for livestock from the holding where the animals are kept or from other organic holdings in the same region;</li> <li>(ii) Livestock shall be fed with organic feed that meets the animal's nutritional requirements at the various stages of its development. A part of the ration may contain feed from holdings which are in conversion to organic farming;</li> <li>(iii) With the exception of bees, livestock shall have permanent access to pasture or roughage;</li> <li>(iv) Non organic feed materials from plant origin, feed materials from animal and mineral origin, feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Sections 1.10.01 – 1.10.05;</li> <li>(v) Growth promoters and synthetic amino-acids shall not be used;</li> <li>(vi) Suckling mammals shall be fed with natural, preferably maternal, milk.</li> </ul> <p>(e) With regard to disease prevention and veterinary treatment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Disease prevention shall be based on breed and strain selection, husbandry management practices, high quality feed and exercise, appropriate stocking density and adequate and appropriate housing maintained in hygienic conditions;</li> <li>(ii) Disease shall be treated immediately to avoid suffering to the animal; chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products, including antibiotics, may be used where necessary and under strict conditions, when the use of phytotherapeutic, homeopathic and other products is inappropriate. In particular restrictions with respect to courses of treatment and withdrawal periods shall be defined;</li> </ul>
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8.1.03 cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(iii) The use of immunological veterinary medicines is allowed;</li> <li>(iv) Treatments related to the protection of human and animal health, imposed on the basis of Community legislation, shall be allowed;</li> <li>(f) With regard to cleaning and disinfection, products for cleaning and disinfection in livestock buildings and installations shall be used only if they have been authorised for use in organic production under Sections 1.10.01 – 1.10.05.</li> </ul>
8.1.04	<p>(Article 14 (834/2007))</p> <p>2. The measures and conditions necessary for the implementation of the production rules contained in this Article shall be adopted in accordance with the procedure referred to in Section 1.15.02.</p>
8.1.05	<p>(Article 17 (834/2007))</p> <p>1. The following rules shall apply to a farm on which organic production is started:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The conversion period shall start at the earliest when the operator has notified his activity to the competent authorities and subjected his holding to the control system in accordance with Section 5.2.01;</li> <li>(b) During the conversion period all rules established by this Regulation shall apply;</li> <li>(c) Conversion periods specific to the type of crop or animal production shall be defined;</li> <li>(d) On a holding or unit partly under organic production and partly in-conversion to organic production, the operator shall keep the organically produced and in-conversion products separate and the animals separate or readily separable and keep adequate records to show the separation;</li> <li>(e) In order to determine the conversion period referred to above, a period immediately preceding the date of the start of the conversion period, may be taken into account, in so far as certain conditions concur.</li> <li>(f) Animals and animal products produced during the conversion period, referred to in subparagraph (c), shall not be marketed with the indications referred to in Section 4 of this Manual, used in the labelling and advertising of products.</li> </ul> <p>2. The measures and conditions necessary for the implementation of the rules contained in this Article, and in particular the periods referred to in paragraph 1(c) to (f), shall be defined in accordance with the procedure referred to in Section 1.15.02.</p>
8.1.06	<p>(Article 16 (889/2008))</p> <p>Landless livestock production, by which the operator of the livestock does not manage agricultural land and/or has not established a written cooperation agreement with another operator according to Section 7.13.17, is prohibited.</p>
8.1.07	<p><i>During the conversion of the holding, it is not necessary to manage the animals in accordance with these Standards unless required as part of a simultaneous conversion. Once the holding has completed its conversion, all animals must be organically managed.</i></p>
8.1.08	<p><i>As part of an agreed conversion plan, non-organically reared beef stores, pigs, store lambs and poultry can continue their production cycle until sold as non-organic or reaching an appropriate time to convert e.g. service of sows or restocking of birds, after the land has become organic. These must be identified and managed separately and be fully recorded.</i></p>
8.1.09	<p>(Article 17 (1) (889/2008))</p> <p>Non-organic livestock may be present on the holding provided they are reared on units where the buildings and parcels are separated clearly from the units producing in accordance with the organic production rules and a different species is involved.</p>

8.1.10	Where an operator operates a holding or farming enterprise on which livestock not reared in accordance with these Standards are present and also operates a holding or farming enterprise on which livestock reared in accordance with these Standards are present, the latter must be physically, financially and operationally separate from other holdings or farming enterprises.
8.1.11	<i>This applies to the livestock only and not to the crops. It is designed primarily to enable a company operating several production units to convert one to organic production. Applications by an operator to take advantage of the above will be assessed on a case by case basis.</i>
8.1.12	<i>Physical separation means that the organic and non-organic units are self-contained and made up from clearly defined blocks separated by a physical barrier through which the stock do not have access. A patchwork of organic and non-organic land will not be acceptable. Beef cattle and sheep must be of a different, and preferably visibly different, breed.</i>
8.1.13	<i>Financial separation means that the financial, input and production records are kept totally separate for the organic and non-organic units. Where the financial separation is not sufficiently apparent, the registration of the organic unit as a separate limited company may be required.</i>
8.1.14	<i>Operational separation means that the livestock buildings, dairy parlour, forage and feed stores and the everyday equipment, such as the feeder wagon, are not shared between the organic and non-organic units.</i>
8.1.15	(Article 17 (2) (889/2008)) Non-organic livestock may use organic pasturage for a limited period of time each year, provided that such animals come from a farming system as defined in Section 8.1.18(b) and that organic animals are not present at the same time on that pasture. Defra define 'a limited period of time' as being 120 days.
8.1.16	<i>This permits non-organic stock to graze in-conversion or organic pasture for up to 120 days in a calendar year. It does not permit the non-organic stock to be rotated round successive fields for up to 120 days in each field. The animals brought in must be kept entirely separate, by grazing different fields. Non-organic animals must not be kept in housing on the registered unit.</i>
8.1.17	<i>The need for tack sheep or short term grazing of cattle in certain circumstances, e.g. dairy farms and horticultural units, is recognised. This practice will be approved provided that any supplementary feed does not contain genetically modified organisms. Copies of supplier's declarations that the feed is non-GM must be kept. Records must be kept of the dates when the animals are grazing the fields. Compliance will be checked at the subsequent inspection.</i>
8.1.18	(Article 17 (3) (889/2008)) Organic animals may be grazed on common land, providing that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) The land has not been treated with products not authorised for organic production for at least three years;</li> <li>(b) Any non-organic animals which use the land concerned are derived from a farming system equivalent to those as described in Article 36 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 or in Article 22 of Regulation 1257/1999;</li> <li>(c) Any livestock products from organic animals, whilst using this land, shall not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Be regarded as being from organic-production, unless adequate segregation from non-organic animals can be proved;</li> <li>(ii) Any livestock products produced by animals reared in accordance with the provisions of these Standards, whilst using this land, shall not be regarded as being from organic production, unless adequate segregation from other animals not complying with the requirements of these Standards can be proved to the satisfaction of OF&amp;G.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

8.1.19	(Article 17 (5) (889/2008)) Operators shall record of the use of grazing of non-organic animals and the use of common land.
8.1.20	<i>See Section 8.7 for limits on the amount of nitrogen that can be produced by livestock.</i>
8.1.21	Common land may only be grazed by organic or sim-con livestock when it has been inspected and registered on the Schedule to the Certificate as approved common land.
8.1.22	The management rules of the common must be in accordance with the provisions of the Standards in this Manual.
8.1.23	Segregation in this situation shall be determined by clear identification of the stock.
8.1.24	(Article 40 (2) (889/2008)) An exemption, with regard to the requirement of different involved species in Section 8.1.09, may be granted to holdings carrying out agricultural research or formal education by OF&G in agreement with Defra, where the following conditions are met:  (i) Appropriate measures, agreed with OF&G, have been taken in order to guarantee the permanent separation between livestock, livestock products, manure and feedingstuffs of each of the units;  (ii) The producer informs OF&G in advance of any delivery or selling of the livestock or livestock products;  (iii) The operator informs OF&G of the exact quantities produced in the units, together with all characteristics permitting the identification of the products, and confirms that the measures taken to separate the products have been applied.

**Identification**

8.1.25	(Article 75 (889/2008)) The livestock must be identified permanently using techniques adapted to each species, individually in the case of large mammals and individually or by batch in the case of poultry and small mammals.
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**Avoidance of Genetically Modified Organisms**

8.1.26	The use of genetically engineered livestock, semen, embryos and breeding stock is prohibited in organic farming systems.
8.1.27	<i>Until such time as livestock are subject to genetic modification, there is no requirement to obtain documentation from suppliers confirming that the animals are non-GM.</i>

**Livestock Feeds**

8.1.28	Feed grains, forage, concentrates, supplements, vitamins, minerals, feed additives and carriers produced by the use of GMOs or their derivatives are prohibited. See Section 5.11 for further information.
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**Veterinary Medicines**

8.1.29	See Section 8.5 for restrictions on the use of GM veterinary products.
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## 8.2 Conversion

### Conversion of Land Associated with Organic Livestock Production

8.2.01	(Article 37 (1) (889/2008)) Where a production unit is converted, the whole area of the unit used for animal feed must comply with the rules on organic farming, using the conversion periods established in the these Standards relating to plants and plant products.
8.2.02	<i>As a principle, animals under organic management must only graze land registered as organic. They must not graze on any land other than that specified in these Standards.</i>
8.2.03	<i>Where a holding is undergoing a staged conversion, the livestock enterprise cannot begin to be converted until sufficient grazing land has begun conversion to feed and graze the stock. The animals must be managed in accordance with these Standards, with the exception of the grazing, which is considered to be in-conversion. These animals must return to organic pasture:</i> <i>(i) 6 months prior to calving in the case of dairy heifers;</i> <i>(ii) 12 weeks prior to calving in the case of beef suckler heifers;</i> <i>(iii) From service in the case of ewes, goats and gilts.</i>
8.2.04	(Article 37 (2) (889/2008)) Notwithstanding the provisions in Section 8.2.01, the conversion period may be reduced to 1 year for pasturages and open air areas used by non-herbivore species. This period may be reduced to 6 months where the land concerned has not, during the last year, received treatments with products not authorised for organic production.
8.2.05	<i>An application can be made to have the conversion period reduced from the specified 24 months to not less than 12 months for land intended for grazing by pigs or poultry. These enterprises can then be converted to produce organic products after the 12 month monitored conversion, subject to the conversion requirements in this Section.</i>
8.2.06	<i>To qualify for the monitored conversion to be reduced to 12 months, the following conditions must be met:</i> <i>(i) The pasture must not have had any prohibited inputs applied to it in the 12 months prior to the date when the land began its conversion and this must be confirmed by the appropriate input records and physical evidence at the time of the inspection;</i> <i>(ii) This should be approved in advance by OF&amp;G and an application made to Defra for this to be confirmed;</i> <i>(iii) This only applies to pigs and poultry and not to ruminant stock or crops;</i> <i>(iv) An inspection of the production enterprise must be carried out and the enterprise certified before animals or products can be marketed as organic;</i> <i>(v) <b>Partnership Programme – There must be verification that the stock grazing the land or producing the manure applied to the land during the 12 months prior to the date when the land began its conversion have not been fed GM feedstuffs during that time.</b></i>

### Converting Existing Livestock

8.2.07	Livestock other than poultry intended for meat production must be raised from birth on a unit managed in accordance with the requirements of this Manual.
8.2.08	In addition, ewes, goats and sows whose progeny is intended for meat production must be managed in accordance with the requirements of this Manual from mating.

8.2.09	<i>The breeding ewes, goats and sows must be under organic management from mating.</i>
8.2.10	<i>Cattle whose progeny is intended for meat production must be managed in accordance with the requirements of this Manual for at least 12 weeks before calving.</i>
8.2.11	<p>Otherwise, when a production unit is converted, livestock products may be sold as organic products, provided the livestock are reared according to the rules laid down in this Manual for at least the periods set out below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) 6 months in the case of sheep and goats for milk production;</li> <li>(ii) 6 months in the case of cattle for milk production;</li> <li>(iii) 10 weeks for poultry for meat production, brought in before they are 3 days old.</li> <li>(iv) 6 weeks in the case of poultry for egg production.</li> </ul>
8.2.12	<i>An existing flock of milking ewes or goats must be managed in accordance with the requirements of this Manual for at least 6 months before the milk can be marketed as organic.</i>
8.2.13	<i>An existing dairy herd must be managed in accordance with the requirements of this Manual for at least 6 months, including the feed requirements, before the milk can be marketed as organic.</i>
8.2.14	<p><i>The production of organic milk from in-conversion pasture will not be permitted. The livestock must be able to graze sufficient organic pasture to supply 40% of their grazing and forage requirements from the day the milk is marketed as organic, calculated over the calendar year. This means:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <i>The conversion of land intended for grazing and forage production should begin before the first cut silage is made so that the silage is organic 24 months later;</i></li> <li>(ii) <i>The start of the conversion (and completion date) should be on or after turnout date;</i></li> <li>(iii) <i>For a whole farm conversion, the milk can only be marketed as organic after the livestock are turned out onto the organic pasture (after it has completed its conversion);</i></li> <li>(iv) <i>For a farm in a staged conversion, 60% of the grazing and forage production area must be organic with the balance in second year conversion.</i></li> </ul>
8.2.15	<i>An existing flock of table birds or turkeys cannot be converted. A new flock must be brought in before the birds are 3 days old and must undergo full organic management from the date of arrival on the registered unit until slaughter. The birds must be on land that has completed its conversion to organic status.</i>
8.2.16	<i>The minimum period of organic management shall be 10 weeks from the day the birds are introduced (minimum age of slaughter - 71 to 73 days).</i>
8.2.17	<i>An egg laying flock can be converted to organic management when the pasture either becomes organic or has been given a 12 month reduction permitted in Section 8.2.04. Only after 6 weeks of organic management can the eggs be marketed as organic.</i>

#### **Simultaneous Conversion (Sim-con)**

8.2.18	<p>Where there is simultaneous conversion of the complete production unit, including livestock, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, the total combined conversion period for both livestock, pasturage and/or any land used for animal feed, shall be reduced to 24 months subject to the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) This applies only to existing animals and their offspring. However, this does not apply to animals intended for meat production, other than the offspring of existing livestock which have been managed in accordance with the requirements of this Manual before calving, lambing, farrowing, kidding;</li> </ul>
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8.2.18 cont.	<p>(ii) The animals are mainly fed with products from the production unit;</p> <p>(iii) Animals complying fully with the requirements of this Manual may be brought on to or sold off the unit but such livestock and any products from them may not be sold as organic until after the completion of the latest 24 month conversion period to which they have been subject.</p>
8.2.19	<i>In the case of dairy production, the milk can be marketed as organic on the day the land completes its 24 month conversion.</i>
8.2.20	<i>In the case of a sheep flock, only the lambs finished after any land they have been grazing has completed its 24 month conversion can be marketed as organic. All the lambs finished prior to that date must be marketed as non-organic animals although the flock will have been subject to organic management.</i>
8.2.21	<i>Sufficient land, particularly where a staged conversion of the land is planned, should be converted to provide the grazing and forage normally needed by the sim-con livestock enterprises. The land being converted should supply at least 60% of the nutritional requirements of the stock. The balance can come from other second year conversion or organic land or include the permitted non-organic allowance.</i>
8.2.22	<i>The holding's own forage and grazing is considered as equivalent to organic feed when fed to sim-con stock on the holding. Sales off the holding are subject to the normal labelling standards for in-conversion crops.</i>
8.2.23	<i>The land not in conversion, or not already converted, remains as non-organic pasture and the sim-con stock must not graze this.</i>
8.2.24	<i>The sim-con stock should stay on the identified area of land for the 24 months. Where additional land subsequently enters conversion, the breeding stock can move to this and begin a second simultaneous conversion whilst the finishing stock would normally stay on the original land. Where young or finishing stock under simultaneous conversion graze an additional block of in-conversion land, they can only be sold as organic meat animals after any land they have been grazing has completed its 24 month conversion.</i>
8.2.25	<i>It is not permitted to label or market any animals or animal product as in-conversion.</i>
8.2.26	<i>Animals for meat production cannot be marketed as organic animals until all the land they have grazed has finished conversion.</i>
8.2.27	<i>A licensee in-conversion, but not in simultaneous conversion or fully converted, can purchase sim-con stock to establish a new enterprise or as finishing stock provided that this was proposed in the conversion plan or is submitted as an update to the conversion plan.</i>
8.2.28	<i>Animals in sim-con, including converted breeding stock, can be sent on tack to pasture on other registered holdings if this is part of the production system. The land receiving the stock must be at the same stage or at a more advanced stage of conversion. The practice must be identified in, or submitted as an update to, the management plan. Records must be kept of any veterinary inputs or supplementary feeding carried out by either the owner or the recipient.</i>
8.2.29	<i>New breeding stock, such as ewe lambs or heifers bred under sim-con, should not be sent away to non-organic pasture and then be brought back as part of the non-organic replacements. As the home-bred animals were originally available from the registered holding, approval cannot be justified on the grounds of unavailability.</i>

8.2.30	<i>As with any organic production, the failure to comply with these Standards during the 24 month period could result in loss of sim-con status if the non-compliances were sufficiently serious. Where the non-compliances are discovered after the stock had been sold, their sim-con status could be removed, leaving the vendor responsible to recompense the purchaser.</i>
8.2.31	<i>Where the option to undertake a simultaneous conversion is not taken up, the organic management must begin when the land becomes organic. The proposed management practices must be detailed in the conversion plan, produced at the start of the conversion.</i>

#### **Trading in Beef Cattle and Lambs Reared under Simultaneous Conversion**

8.2.32	<p>Animals intended for meat production which comply with Section 8.2.18, may be traded between registered in-conversion and organic farms (or vice versa) provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The enterprise has been inspected, either at an annual inspection or at a second inspection following the application inspection, and is specified on the Certificate and Schedule to the Certificate;</li> <li>(ii) The animals are finished after all the land on which they have grazed has completed its 24 month conversion and achieved organic status;</li> <li>(iii) Each consignment of animals must be accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) An 'Organic Sector Livestock Transfer Document' – OF&amp;G Record Sheet 16 must be used for this purpose;</li> <li>(b) A copy of the Certificate of Compliance issued by the control body.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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### **8.3 Origin of Animals**

#### **Elimination of BSE**

8.3.01	All cohorts and offspring of BSE cases on units managed in accordance with this Manual must be removed. OF&G must be notified of any BSE cases.
8.3.02	Once the herd is under organic management, all new stock brought in must come from a BSE-free source (defined as a holding which has had no confirmed cases of BSE in the 6 years prior to the date the animal is brought in).

#### **Introducing Livestock onto a Registered Holding**

8.3.03	As a principle, all livestock must be obtained from organic flocks and herds on registered holdings. Non-organic breeding stock, that have been converted to organic management on registered holdings may be included in this category. Once converted to organic management, this must be continuous for the rest of the animal's life with no periods of grazing on non-registered land permitted.
8.3.04	<p>Converted breeding stock are defined as animals of non-organic origin which have completed the following conversion periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Dairy cattle - 6 months for converting an existing herd, 6 months for replacements brought in to an organic herd;</li> <li>(ii) Suckler cows – 12 weeks;</li> <li>(iii) Ewes – managed to these Standards from mating;</li> <li>(iv) Gilts or sows – managed to these Standards from mating.</li> </ul>

**Converting an Existing Livestock Enterprise**

8.3.05	Other than table birds, a non-organic breeding herd or flock existing on the holding prior to its conversion can be converted to organic production. A livestock conversion plan must be supplied following application and be accepted by OF&G following a satisfactory inspection.
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**Introducing a New Livestock Enterprise**

8.3.06	(Article 9 (1) (889/2008)) In the choice of breeds or strains, account shall be taken of the capacity of animals to adapt to local conditions, their vitality and their resistance to disease. In addition, breeds or strains of animals shall be selected to avoid specific diseases or health problems associated with some breeds or strains used in intensive production, such as porcine stress syndrome, PSE syndrome (pale-soft-exudative), sudden death, spontaneous abortion and difficult births requiring caesarean operations. Preference is to be given to indigenous breeds and strains.
8.3.07	(Article 9 (2) (889/2008)) Non-organic young mammals, when a herd or flock is constituted for the first time, shall be reared in accordance with the organic production rules immediately after they are weaned. Moreover, the following restrictions shall apply at the date on which the animals enter the herd: (a) Buffalo, calves and foals shall be less than 6 months old; (b) Lambs and kids shall be less than 60 days old; (c) Piglets shall weigh less than 35kg.
8.3.08	(Article 42 (a) (889/2008)) Where the conditions laid down in Section 1.11.02(b) apply, and with prior authorisation of the competent authority, (a) When a flock is constituted for the first time, renewed or reconstituted and organically reared poultry are not available in sufficient numbers, non-organically reared poultry may be brought into an organic poultry production unit, provided that the pullets for the production of eggs and poultry for meat production are less than 3 days old.
8.3.09	<i>This applies to a new livestock enterprise that did not previously exist, and which is to be introduced after the holding has completed its 24 month conversion period. It only applies to non-organic animals from non-registered sources and these are only permitted where animals from registered sources are not available.</i>
8.3.10	<i>It does not apply to a flock or herd before it begins its organic management. Additional heifers or milking cows can be brought into a dairy herd before the 6 month period of organic management begins.</i>
8.3.11	<i>There is no restriction on breeding animals from registered organic or sim-con herds and flocks, subject to the provisions of this Manual, being brought onto the holding and every effort should be made to source such animals from such registered holdings.</i>
8.3.12	This must be authorised beforehand by OF&G.
8.3.13	For all livestock, including poultry, approval must be obtained prior to the non-organic stock being introduced. For all classes of non-organic stock other than poultry use OF&G Record Sheet 21 – Non-organic Livestock Approval Application. For non-organic poultry use OF&G Record Sheet 21A – Non-organic Poultry Approval Application. Evidence that organic stock are not available or are not suitable should be supplied with your application.

## Reconstituting an Existing Livestock Enterprise

8.3.14	(Article 47 (a) (889/2008)) Defra may authorise on a temporary basis: In the case of high mortality of animals caused by health or catastrophic circumstances, the renewal or reconstitution of the herd or flock with non-organic animals, when organically reared animals are not available.
8.3.15	(Article 42 (b) (889/2008)) Where organic animals are not available, and with prior authorisation of OF&G, non-organically reared pullets for egg production of not more than 18 weeks may be brought into an organic livestock unit until 31 December 2014, when organically reared pullets are not available and provided that the relevant provisions laid down in Sections 8.4 and 8.5 are complied with.
8.3.16	<i>When purchasing non-organic pullets for egg production, these must be no more than 18 weeks old and must have been reared to the organic feed and veterinary standards 'Part-Organic Pullets'. A declaration stating that the birds have been reared to the organic feed and veterinary standards must be obtained from the supplier when purchasing the birds. From 1 January 2015 organic pullets must be used.</i>

## Replacement Animals

8.3.17	(Article 9 (3) (889/2008)) Non-organic adult male and nulliparous female mammals, for the renewal of a herd or flock, shall be reared subsequently in accordance with the organic production rules. Moreover, the number of female mammals is subject to the following restrictions per year:  (a) Up to a maximum of 10% of adult equine or bovine, including <i>bubalus</i> and bison species, livestock and 20% of the adult porcine, ovine and caprine livestock, as female animals;  (b) For units with less than 10 equine or bovine animals, or with less than 5 porcine, ovine or caprine animals any renewal as mentioned above shall be limited to a maximum of 1 animal per year.
8.3.18	<i>This applies to an existing holding where an organic herd or flock being managed in accordance with this Manual requires replacements, by introducing non-organic animals from a non-registered source.</i>
8.3.19	<i>This specifies the percentage of nulliparous animals (animals that have not yet given birth) permitted to be brought in from non-organic non-registered sources as replacements in a calendar year. The percentage must be calculated from the number of breeding animals present at the beginning of the year.</i>
8.3.20	(Article 9 (4) (889/2008)) The percentages referred to in Section 8.3.17 may be increased up to 40%, subject to prior authorisation by Defra, in the following special cases:  (a) When a major extension to the farm is undertaken;  (b) When a breed is changed;  (c) When a new livestock specialisation is initiated;  (d) When breeds are in danger of being lost to farming as laid down in Annex IV to Commission Regulation (EC) No 1974/2006 and in that case animals of those breeds must not necessarily be nulliparous.

**Male Breeding Animals**

8.3.21	<i>Male breeding animals can be brought in from a non-organic non-registered source for breeding purposes. Bulls, rams and boars can be introduced for short periods as part of a breeding programme. Whilst on the holding they must be subject to organic management.</i>
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**Converting Brought-in Animals**

8.3.22	Where livestock comes from units not complying with the requirements of this Manual, in accordance with the conditions and restrictions set out in Sections 8.3.05 to 8.3.21 above, the periods laid down in Sections 8.2.07 to 8.2.11 must be observed if the products are to be sold as being from organic production and during these periods all the rules set out in this Manual must be complied with.
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**Quarantine Periods**

8.3.23	<i>Unless otherwise specified, any livestock introduced from a non-organic non-registered source must be subject to the conversion periods specified in Sections 8.2.07 to 8.2.11 before their progeny or products can be marketed as being organically produced.</i>
8.3.24	(Article 23 (3) (889/2008)) Where livestock are obtained from units not complying with these Standards, special attention must be paid to animal health measures. OF&G may apply, depending on local circumstances, special measures, such as screening tests, and quarantine periods.
8.3.25	<i>Any livestock introduced from a non-organic non-registered source should be subject to a health check and a period of quarantine before the animals are permitted to mix with the other stock. Where possible, the veterinary treatment records should be supplied with the animals.</i>

**8.4 Feed**

8.4.01	(Article 20 (5) (889/2008)) Feed is intended to ensure quality production rather than maximising production, while meeting the nutritional requirements of the livestock at various stages of their development. Fattening practices are authorised in so far as they are reversible at any stage of the rearing process. Force-feeding is forbidden.
8.4.02	(Article 20 (4) (889/2008)) The keeping of livestock in conditions, or on a diet, which may encourage anaemia is prohibited.
8.4.03	(Article 19 (1) (889/2008)) In the case of herbivores, except during the period each year when the animals are under transhumance, at least 60% of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in co-operation with other organic farms in the same region.
8.4.04	(Article 19 (2) (889/2008)) In the case of pigs and poultry, at least 20% of the feed shall come from the farm unit itself or in case this is not feasible, be produced in the same region in co-operation with other organic farms or feed business operators.
8.4.05	<i>As a principle, organically managed livestock must be fed 100% organically produced feed from the holding, or from other registered holdings where this is not possible.</i>

**In-conversion Feed**

8.4.06	<p>(Article 21 (1) (889/2008))</p> <p>Up to 30% of the feed formula of rations on average may comprise in-conversion feedingstuffs. When the in-conversion feedingstuffs come from a unit of the own holding, this percentage can be increased to 100%. These figures shall be expressed as a percentage of the dry matter of feedingstuffs of agricultural origin.</p>
8.4.07	<p>In-conversion feedstuffs are defined in Section 4 as crops and forage harvested after 12 months of conversion. The above calculations must be done in dry matter over a calendar year. Purchased concentrates containing in-conversion ingredients are permitted provided that the diet contains the minimum organic content as specified in Section 8.4.26.</p>
8.4.08	<p>(Article 21 (2) (889/2008))</p> <p>Up to 20% of the total average amount of feedingstuffs fed to livestock may originate from the grazing or harvesting of permanent pastures, perennial forage parcels or protein crops, sown under organic management on lands in their first year of conversion, provided that they are part of the holding itself and have not been part of an organic production unit of that holding in the last five years. When both in-conversion feedingstuffs and feedingstuffs from parcels in their first year of conversion are being used, the total combined percentage of such feedingstuffs shall not exceed the maximum percentages fixed in Section 8.4.06.</p>

**Feeding Young Animals**

8.4.09	<p>(Article 20 (1) (889/2008))</p> <p>All young mammals shall be fed on maternal milk in preference to natural milk, for a minimum period of 3 months for bovines including bubalus and bison species and equidae, 45 days for sheep and goats and 40 days for pigs.</p>
8.4.10	<p>'Natural milk' is defined as milk, fresh or dried, to which any of the feed additives or feed ingredients permitted in this Manual has been added.</p> <p>In an emergency non-organic milk replacer may be fed until the animals are 72 hours old. If, however, you feed them on non-organic milk replacer for longer then 72 hours they will loose their organic status.</p>
8.4.11	<p>During the periods specified, the animals must be offered an appropriate quantity of milk but should also be offered forage and other appropriate feeds, in accordance with Section 8.4.12, as soon as they are able to take these.</p>
8.4.12	<p>(Article 20 (2) (889/2008))</p> <p>Rearing systems for herbivores are to be based on maximum use of grazing pasturage according to the availability of pastures in the different periods of the year. At least 60 % of the dry matter in daily rations of herbivores shall consist of roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage. A reduction to 50% for animals in dairy production for a maximum period of 3 months in early lactation is allowed.</p> <p><i>Crimped grain, produced by ensiling, is a cereal/concentrate, see Section 8.4.44.</i></p>
8.4.13	<p>Livestock must have access to pasture during the normal grazing season and during this time at least 50% of the daily forage dry matter intake must come from the pasture being grazed. In some circumstances, e.g. where the pasture is too far from the dairy parlour or where the grass has burnt off in a dry spell, the balance may be made up by the use of buffer feeding forage from parts of the holding not accessible by the stock. Zero grazing systems are not permitted.</p>

**Non-organic Feed**

8.4.14	(Article 22 (a) (889/2008)) Non-organic feed materials of plant or animal origin, or other feed materials that are listed in 8.4.45 may be used provided that: (i) They are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; and (ii) The restriction laid down in 8.4.16 or 8.4.19 are complied with.
8.4.15	Article 22 (b) (889/2008)) Non-organic spices, herbs and molasses, may be used provided that: (i) They are not available in organic form; (ii) They are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; and (iii) Their use is limited to 1% of the feed ration of a given species, calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin.
8.4.16	(Article 43 (889/2008)) Where the conditions laid down in Section 1.10.02(b) apply and where farmers are unable to obtain protein feed exclusively from organic production, the use of a limited proportion of non-organic protein feed is allowed for porcine and poultry species. The maximum percentage of non-organic protein feed authorised per period of 12 months for those species shall be 5% during the period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2014. The figures shall be calculated annually as a percentage of the dry matter of feed from agricultural origin. The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the need for the use of this provision.
8.4.17	(Article 22 (e) (889/2008)) Products from sustainable fisheries, provided that: (i) They are produced or prepared without chemical solvents; (ii) Their use is restricted to non-herbivores; and (iii) The use of fish protein hydrolysate is restricted solely to young animals.
8.4.18	<i>The tables later in this section give the annual and daily limits for each type of stock.</i>
8.4.19	(Article 47 (c) (889/2008)) Defra may authorise on a temporary basis the use of non-organic feedingstuffs for a limited period and in relation to a specific area by individual operators, when forage production is lost or when restrictions are imposed, in particular as a result of exceptional meteorological conditions, the outbreak of infectious diseases, the contamination with toxic substances, or as a consequence of fires.
8.4.20	<i>8.4.19 will apply only when extreme weather conditions such as a drought, flood or blizzard or disease outbreaks such as Foot and Mouth Disease are likely to impact on the welfare of the stock. Producers must notify OF&amp;G when such circumstances occur so that an application can be made to Defra for the authorisation.</i>

**General Requirements**

8.4.21	(Article 20 (3) (889/2008)) Roughage, fresh or dried fodder, or silage must be added to the daily ration for pigs and poultry.
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8.4.22	Antibiotics, coccidiostats, medicinal substances, growth promoters or any other substance intended to stimulate growth or production shall not be used in animal feeding.
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#### Feed Compounding and Blending

8.4.23	Where a feed ration is blended or compounded by a feed mill other than on the holding, the mill and each product must be subject to inspection and certification by an approved organic control body. The product label must be checked for both requirements before the feed is used.
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#### Labelling and Storing Animal Feeds

8.4.24	Where a compounded or blended feed contains organic, in-conversion and non-organic ingredients, the feed must be labelled as specified in Section 4 of this Manual.
8.4.25	With the exception of forage of different status in a layered silage clamp, organic, in-conversion and non-organic animal feeds, including baled forage, cereals, pulses and compounds, must be stored separately and the status of each clearly labelled. <i>To permit an investigation should problems arise with the stock, a sample of brought in feed should be kept in a polythene container for a period of 12 weeks.</i>

#### Feed Calculations

8.4.26	<p><i>To meet the organic, conversion and non-organic limits specified in Sections 8.4.06 to 8.4.16 above, the rations must comply with the following requirements over a calendar year (calculated in dry matter) for the year ending 31 December 2012, 2013 and 2014:</i></p> <p>(i) <i>For an organic holding with land in conversion and feeding its own in-conversion forage as permitted in Section 8.4.06, the agricultural ingredients of a ration during the calendar year must contain:</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Feed</i></th> <th><i>Herbivores/ruminants</i></th> <th><i>Non-herbivores/monogastrics</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Organic</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Home produced In-conversion</i></td> <td><i>Not less than 99%</i></td> <td><i>Not less than 94%</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Non-organic</i></td> <td><i>Not more than 1%</i></td> <td><i>Not more than 6%</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(ii) <i>For a converted organic holding buying in-conversion feed, the agricultural ingredients of a ration during the calendar year must contain:</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Feed</i></th> <th><i>Herbivores/ruminants</i></th> <th><i>Non-herbivores/monogastrics</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Organic</i></td> <td><i>Not less than 69%</i></td> <td><i>Not less than 64%</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Brought-in in-conversion</i></td> <td><i>Not more than 30%</i></td> <td><i>Not more than 30%</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Non-organic</i></td> <td><i>Not more than 1%</i></td> <td><i>Not more than 6%</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>From 1 January 2015:</i></p> <p>(iii) <i>For an organic holding with land in conversion and feeding its own in-conversion forage as permitted in Section 8.4.06, the agricultural ingredients of a ration during the calendar year must contain:</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Feed</i></th> <th><i>Herbivores/ruminants</i></th> <th><i>Non-herbivores/monogastrics</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Organic</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Home produced In-conversion</i></td> <td><i>Not less than 99%</i></td> <td><i>Not less than 99%</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Non-organic</i></td> <td><i>Not more than 1%</i></td> <td><i>Not more than 1%</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>(iv) <i>For a converted organic holding buying in-conversion feed, the agricultural ingredients of a ration during the calendar year must contain:</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>Feed</i></th> <th><i>Herbivores/ruminants</i></th> <th><i>Non-herbivores/monogastrics</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>Organic</i></td> <td><i>Not less than 69%</i></td> <td><i>Not less than 69%</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Brought-in in-conversion</i></td> <td><i>Not more than 30%</i></td> <td><i>Not more than 30%</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Non-organic</i></td> <td><i>Not more than 1%</i></td> <td><i>Not more than 1%</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Feed</i>	<i>Herbivores/ruminants</i>	<i>Non-herbivores/monogastrics</i>	<i>Organic</i>			<i>Home produced In-conversion</i>	<i>Not less than 99%</i>	<i>Not less than 94%</i>	<i>Non-organic</i>	<i>Not more than 1%</i>	<i>Not more than 6%</i>	<i>Feed</i>	<i>Herbivores/ruminants</i>	<i>Non-herbivores/monogastrics</i>	<i>Organic</i>	<i>Not less than 69%</i>	<i>Not less than 64%</i>	<i>Brought-in in-conversion</i>	<i>Not more than 30%</i>	<i>Not more than 30%</i>	<i>Non-organic</i>	<i>Not more than 1%</i>	<i>Not more than 6%</i>	<i>Feed</i>	<i>Herbivores/ruminants</i>	<i>Non-herbivores/monogastrics</i>	<i>Organic</i>			<i>Home produced In-conversion</i>	<i>Not less than 99%</i>	<i>Not less than 99%</i>	<i>Non-organic</i>	<i>Not more than 1%</i>	<i>Not more than 1%</i>	<i>Feed</i>	<i>Herbivores/ruminants</i>	<i>Non-herbivores/monogastrics</i>	<i>Organic</i>	<i>Not less than 69%</i>	<i>Not less than 69%</i>	<i>Brought-in in-conversion</i>	<i>Not more than 30%</i>	<i>Not more than 30%</i>	<i>Non-organic</i>	<i>Not more than 1%</i>	<i>Not more than 1%</i>
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8.4.27	<p>The feed calculations must take account of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The feeding period is normally calculated over a calendar year i.e. from 1 January to 31 December;</li> <li>For animals on the holding for part of a year, such as stock brought in for finishing, the non-organic feed allowance must be calculated for the total DM intake during the period they are on the holding. As an example, if the non-organic allowance for a 500kg steer over the year is 36.5kg but it is only on the holding for 6 months, it can only be fed 18.25kg non-organic feed during this period;</li> <li>The calculations must be done for each feeding group within a flock or herd and the records of the type and quantity of feed given should be kept on a monthly basis for each feeding group as a minimum. As an example, the feeding groups in a dairy herd could be: young stock in batches of animals of a similar size and age; progressing to heifers of a similar age; progressing to milking cows. Where milking cows are individually fed according to yield in the parlour, the whole herd can be classed as one feeding group. Where the herd is split into separate feeding groups based on yield, separate monthly records must be kept for each group, from which the annual figures can be calculated for the whole milking herd.</li> </ol>																																																																																																	
8.4.28	<p><i>The following tables are intended to be used as a guide to calculate the organic, conversion and non-organic limits specified in Sections 8.4.06 and 8.4.16 for the different categories of stock. Where these figures are exceeded by certain breeds evidence of the actual dry matter intakes must be supplied by means of feed records.</i></p> <p><b>Feed Tables</b></p> <p><b>(i) Beef Cattle</b></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="272 1025 1471 1400"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th colspan="5">Beef Cattle and Dairy Young Stock</th> <th colspan="2">Suckler cows</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Live Weight (kg)</th> <th>100</th> <th>200</th> <th>300</th> <th>400</th> <th>500</th> <th>500</th> <th>600</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Average Daily DM Intake (kg)</td> <td>2.80</td> <td>5.00</td> <td>7.00</td> <td>8.00</td> <td>10.00</td> <td>12.00</td> <td>14.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30% maximum Annual conversion feed (kg DM)</td> <td colspan="5">548 in first year, 986 in second year</td> <td>1314</td> <td>1533</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70% minimum Annual organic feed (kg DM)</td> <td colspan="5">1277 in first year, 2299 in second year</td> <td>3066</td> <td>3577</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100% maximum Annual conversion feed (kg DM)</td> <td colspan="5">1825 in first year, 3285 in second year</td> <td>4380</td> <td>5110</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>(ii) Dairy Cattle</b></p> <p><i>Notes - Daily DM Intake for milking cows = 2.5% of liveweight + 10% of expected daily yield. For a Holstein multiply DMI and allowances by 1.15. For cows on a complete diet, multiply DMI and allowances by 1.2. The annual allowances are for 305 milking days and 60 dry days for a 600kg cow. Allowances for 400kg cow x 0.67, for 500kg cow x 0.83 and for 700kg cow x 1.15.</i></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="272 1668 1471 1989"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Avg lactation daily yield (kg or litres)</td> <td>0</td> <td>10</td> <td>20</td> <td>30</td> <td>40</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agv Daily DM Intake (kg) per 600kg cow</td> <td>13.2</td> <td>16.0</td> <td>17.0</td> <td>18.0</td> <td>19.0</td> <td>20.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average annual yield (kg or litres)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4000</td> <td>5000</td> <td>6000</td> <td>7000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Annual DM Intake kg per 600kg cow (kg DM)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5953</td> <td>6069</td> <td>6190</td> <td>6310</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30% maximum Annual conversion feed (kg DM)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1785</td> <td>1820</td> <td>1857</td> <td>1893</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70% minimum Annual organic feed (kg DM)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4167</td> <td>4248</td> <td>4333</td> <td>4417</td> </tr> <tr> <td>100% maximum Annual conversion feed (kg DM)</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>5953</td> <td>6069</td> <td>6190</td> <td>6310</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Beef Cattle and Dairy Young Stock					Suckler cows		Live Weight (kg)	100	200	300	400	500	500	600	Average Daily DM Intake (kg)	2.80	5.00	7.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00	30% maximum Annual conversion feed (kg DM)	548 in first year, 986 in second year					1314	1533	70% minimum Annual organic feed (kg DM)	1277 in first year, 2299 in second year					3066	3577	100% maximum Annual conversion feed (kg DM)	1825 in first year, 3285 in second year					4380	5110	Avg lactation daily yield (kg or litres)	0	10	20	30	40	50	Agv Daily DM Intake (kg) per 600kg cow	13.2	16.0	17.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	Average annual yield (kg or litres)			4000	5000	6000	7000	Annual DM Intake kg per 600kg cow (kg DM)			5953	6069	6190	6310	30% maximum Annual conversion feed (kg DM)			1785	1820	1857	1893	70% minimum Annual organic feed (kg DM)			4167	4248	4333	4417	100% maximum Annual conversion feed (kg DM)			5953	6069	6190	6310
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8.4.28 cont.	<b>(iii) Sheep - Ewes</b> (averaged out over the year)						
	Live Weight (kg)	40	50	60	70	80	
	Average Daily DM Intake (kg)	1.10	1.30	1.60	1.80	2.10	
	30% max Annual conversion feed (kg DM)	120	142	175	197	230	
	70% min Annual organic feed (kg DM)	281	332	409	460	536	
	100% max Annual conversion feed (kg DM)	401	474	584	657	766	
	<b>(iv) Sheep - Store Lambs</b>						
	Live Weight (kg)	30	40	50	60	70	
	Average Daily DM Intake (kg)	0.71	0.93	1.16	1.39	1.64	
	30% max Annual conversion feed (kg DM)	78	102	127	152	179	
	70% min Annual organic feed (kg DM)	181	237	296	355	419	
	100% max Annual conversion feed (kg DM)	259	339	423	507	598	
	<b>(v) Lactating Goats – 60kg Liveweight, for example</b>						
	Average Daily milk yield (kg or litres)	0	1	2	3	4	5
	Average Daily DM Intake (kg)						
	during 1st month	0.70	1.10	1.60	2.00	2.50	3.00
	months 2 to 3	1.00	1.40	1.90	2.30	2.80	3.30
	months 4 to 9 into the lactation	1.50	1.60	2.10	2.50	2.80	3.30
	Average Daily DM Intake (kg)	1.10	1.40	1.90	2.30	2.70	3.20
	30% maximum Annual conversion feed (kg DM)	120	153	208	252	296	350
	70% minimum Annual organic feed (kg DM)	280	358	485	588	690	818
	100% maximum Annual conversion feed (kg DM)	401	511	693	840	986	1168
	<b>(vi) Pigs – Breeding Animals</b>						
					Gilts	Sows	
	Average Daily DM Intake (kg)				2.60	3.42	
	5% Daily Non-organic DM Intake (kg)				0.13	0.17	
	5% non-organic Annual allowance (kg DM)				47.5	62	
	30% maximum Annual conversion feed (kg DM)				285	374	
	70% minimum Annual organic feed (kg DM)				664	874	
	100% maximum Annual conversion feed (kg DM)				949	1248	
	<b>(vii) Pigs – Fattening Animals</b>						
	Age – months	1	2	3	4	5	6
Average Daily DM Intake (kg)	0.45	0.90	1.35	1.80	2.25	2.70	
Average monthly (kg DM intake)	13.7	27.4	41.1	54.7	68.4	82.1	
Cumulative monthly (kg DM) intake	13.7	41.1	82.2	136.9	205.3	287.4	
5% cumulative monthly Non-organic allowance (kg DM)	0.68	2.05	4.11	6.84	10.26	14.37	
30% cumulative monthly conversion feed (kg DM)	4.11	12.33	24.66	41.07	61.59	86.22	
70% cumulative monthly organic feed (kg DM)	9.59	28.77	57.54	95.83	143.71	201.18	
100% cumulative monthly conversion feed (kg DM)	13.7	41.1	82.2	136.9	205.3	287.4	
As fattening pigs are fed an increasing amount as they grow, the tables calculate the feed intake on a cumulative basis month by month.							

8.4.28 cont.	<b>(viii) Poultry – Table Birds</b>						
	<i>Weeks from hatching</i>	2	4	6	8	10	12
	<i>Cumulative DM Intake</i>						
	– male broilers (kg)	0.32	1.55	3.50	5.85	7.80	9.90
	<i>Cumulative DM Intake –</i>						
	<i>female broilers(kg)</i>	0.32	1.49	3.36	5.40	7.35	9.45
	<i>5% cumulative non-organic allowance</i>						
	<i>– male broilers (kg DM)</i>	0.01	0.07	0.17	0.29	0.39	0.49
	<i>5% cumulative non-organic allowance</i>						
	<i>– female broilers (kg DM)</i>	0.01	0.07	0.16	0.27	0.36	0.47
	<b>(ix) Poultry – Turkeys</b>						
	<i>Weeks from hatching</i>	2	4	8	12	16	20
	<i>Cumulative DM intake</i>						
	– male turkeys (kg)	0.42	1.50	6.30	14.20	23.20	34.00
<i>Cumulative DM intake</i>							
– female turkeys (kg)	0.36	1.24	5.21	11.60	19.52		
<i>5% cumulative non-organic allowance – male turkeys (kg DM)</i>	0.02	0.07	0.31	0.71	1.16	1.7	
<i>5% cumulative non-organic allowance – female turkeys (kg DM)</i>	0.01	0.06	0.26	0.58	0.97		
<b>(x) Poultry – Laying Birds</b>							
<i>Average Daily DM Intake per bird (kg)</i>					0.130		
<i>Average Daily DM Intake per 1000 birds (kg)</i>					130		
<i>5% Daily non-organic allowance per 1000 birds (kg DM)</i>					6.5		
8.4.29	Not allocated						
8.4.30	(Article 22 (c) (889/2008)) Organic feed materials of animal origin.						
8.4.31	Not allocated						
8.4.32	Not allocated						

#### Feed Materials from Mineral Origin

8.4.33	(Annex V 1 (889/2008)) Only the following substances are included in this category:						
(i)	Sodium:	Unrefined sea salt Coarse rock salt Sodium sulphate Sodium carbonate Sodium bicarbonate Sodium chloride					
(ii)	Potassium:	Potassium chloride					
(iii)	Calcium:	Lithothamnion and maerl ( <i>Calcified seaweed and Maerl</i> ) Calcareous marine shells Calcium carbonate Calcium gluconate					

8.4.33 cont.	(iv) Phosphorus:	Defluorinated phosphate Monosodium phosphate Calcium-magnesium phosphate Calcium-sodium phosphate
	(v) Magnesium:	Magnesium oxide (Anhydrous magnesia) ( <i>Calcined magnesite</i> ) Magnesium sulphate Magnesium chloride Magnesium carbonate Magnesium phosphate
	(vi) Sulphur:	Calcium sodium sulphate

**Trace Elements**

8.4.34	(Annex VI 3 (b) (889/2008)) Only the following substances are included in this category: <i>Minerals in a chelated form are permitted but the production of these must not involve the use of genetically modified organisms or their derivatives (e.g. GM soya protein).</i>
(i) Iron:	Ferrous (II) carbonate Ferrous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate Ferric (III) oxide
(ii) Iodine:	Calcium iodate, anhydrous Calcium iodate, hexahydrate Sodium iodide
(iii) Cobalt:	Cobaltous (II) sulphate monohydrate and/or heptahydrate Basic cobaltous (II) carbonate, monohydrate
(iv) Copper:	Copper (II) oxide Basic copper (II) carbonate, monohydrate Copper (II) sulphate pentahydrate
(v) Manganese:	Manganous (II) carbonate Manganous oxide and manganic oxide Manganous (II) sulphate, mono- and/or tetrahydrate
(vi) Zinc:	Zinc carbonate Zinc oxide Zinc sulphate mono- and/or heptahydrate
(vii) Molybdenum:	Ammonium molybdate Sodium molybdate
(viii) Selenium:	Sodium selenate Sodium selenite

**Vitamins**

8.4.35	(Annex VI (a) (889/2008)) Vitamins: (i) Vitamins derived from raw materials occurring naturally in feedingstuffs; or (ii) Synthetic vitamins identical to natural vitamins only for monogastric animals. <i>Synthetic amino acids are not permitted as feed supplements to any stock.</i>
8.4.36	Defra may authorise the use of synthetic vitamins of types A, D and E for ruminants in so far as the following conditions are met: (i) The synthetic vitamins are identical to the natural vitamins;

8.4.36 cont.	<p>(ii) Authorisation issued by the Member State is founded on precise criteria and notified to the Commission.</p> <p>Producers may benefit from this authorisation only if they have demonstrated to the satisfaction of OF&amp;G that the health and welfare of their animals cannot be guaranteed without the use of these synthetic vitamins.</p>
8.4.37	<p>Synthetic vitamins may be given to monogastric or non-ruminant animals such as pigs and poultry. Synthetic vitamins must not routinely be given to ruminants. However, OF&amp;G may approve the feeding of the synthetic forms of the vitamins A, D and E to ruminants during the winter and by special dispensation at other times, following receipt of the following:</p> <p>(i) A completed OF&amp;G Record Sheet 9 - Restricted Practice and Material Approval Application Form;</p> <p>(ii) The relevant sections of the Animal Health Plan demonstrating the need for the vitamins;</p> <p>(iii) A letter from the veterinary surgeon confirming the need for vitamin supplements.</p>

#### Zotechnical Additives

8.4.38	<p>(Annex VI 4 (889/2008))</p> <p>Only enzymes and micro-organisms approved under Regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 of the European Parliament may be used.</p> <p>Silage additives will be covered under a separate section.</p>
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#### Preservatives

8.4.39	<p>(Annex VI 1 (a) (889/2008))</p> <p>Only the following substances are included in this category:</p> <p>E 200 Sorbic acid E 236 Formic acid E 237 Sodium formate E 260 Acetic acid E 270 Lactic acid E 280 Propionic acid E 330 Citric acid</p>
8.4.40	<p>The above substances can be used for ensiling forage and can also be used in the crimping and ensiling of grain. The use of Propionic acid for the preservation of grain stored in aerobic conditions (Propcorn) may be permitted but the ingredients of the product must be checked and approved by OF&amp;G prior to use.</p>

#### Binders, anti-caking agents and coagulants

8.4.41	<p>(Annex VI 1 (d) (889/2008))</p> <p>Only the following substances are included in this category:</p> <p>E 535 Sodium ferrocyanide E 551b Colloidal silica E 551c Kieselgur E 558 Bentonite-montmorillonite E 559 Kaolinic clays, free of asbestos E 560 Natural mixtures of stearites and chlorite E 561 Vermiculite E 562 Sepiolite E 566 Natrolite-Phonolite</p>
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8.4.41 cont.	<p>E 568 Clinoptilolite of sedimentary origin (Pigs for fattening; Chickens for fattening; Turkeys for fattening; Bovine)</p> <p>E 599 Perlite</p>
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**Antioxidant Substances**

8.4.42	<p>(Annex VI 1 (b) (889/2008))</p> <p>Only the following are included in this category:</p> <p>E306 Tocopherol-rich extracts of natural origin used as an antioxidant</p>
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**Silage Additives**

8.4.43	<p>(Annex VI 1 (e) (889/2008))</p> <p>Enzymes, yeasts and bacteria can be used as silage additives.</p> <p>The use of these is restricted to the production of silage when weather conditions do not allow for adequate fermentation.</p>
8.4.44	<p><i>Silage is defined as the product of a fermentation of plant materials, including grass and clover, wholecrop cereals, maize, crimped grain etc, in anaerobic conditions. Crimped grain is not regarded as a forage, it is considered to be a concentrate when calculating daily and annual intakes.</i></p>

**Sensory Additives**

8.4.45	<p>(Annex VI 2 (889/2008))</p> <p>Only the following substances are included in this category;</p> <p>Flavouring compounds (only extracts from agricultural products)</p>
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**Certain Substances used in Animal Nutrition**

8.4.46	<p>(Annex V 2 (889/2008))</p> <p>Substance listed must have been approved under Council Directive 82/471/EEC concerning certain products used in animal nutrition.</p> <p>Yeasts:            Saccharomyces cerevisiae</p> <p>                         Saccharomyces carlsbergiensis</p>
8.4.47	<p>(Article 22 (4) (889/2008))</p> <p>Feed additives, certain products used in animal nutrition and processing aids may be used in organic production only if they are listed in Annex VI and the restrictions laid down therein are complied with.</p>

**Prohibited materials**

8.4.48	<p><i>The following products are examples of materials that are prohibited in the diet:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Materials produced with GMOs or their derivatives;</i></li> <li>• <i>Farm animal by-products (e.g. abattoir waste) to any livestock;</i></li> <li>• <i>All types of excrements including droppings, dung or other manures;</i></li> <li>• <i>Feed subject to solvent extraction (e.g. hexane) or the addition of other chemical agents;</i></li> <li>• <i>Synthetic amino acids and amino acid isolates;</i></li> </ul>
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8.4.48 cont.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urea and other synthetic nitrogen compounds;</li> <li>• Synthetic growth promoters or stimulants;</li> <li>• Synthetic appetisers;</li> <li>• Preservatives, except when used as a processing aid;</li> <li>• Artificial colouring agents.</li> </ul>
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## 8.5 Disease Prevention and Veterinary Treatments

### Definitions

8.5.01	<p>In these Standards -</p> <p>‘Allopathic veterinary medicinal products’ means chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products, vitamin preparations, mineral and glucose solutions, herbal extracts and phytotherapeutic remedies.</p>
8.5.02	<p><i>This definition does not include vaccines or homoeopathic remedies.</i></p>
8.5.03	<p>‘Chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products’ means anti-parasitic drugs, hormones and mediators, anti-inflammatory and analgesic drugs, drugs which affect the nervous system (e.g. sedatives and anaesthetics) and drugs with a specific effect on target organs (e.g. bronchodilators and spasmolytics).</p> <p>‘Immunological preparations’ means vaccines and antisera.</p>

### Health Plan

8.5.04	<p>The development and management of organic livestock systems requires special care in nurturing positive health and vitality, ensuring the proper control of disease and the encouragement of positive animal welfare. (‘Positive welfare’ is used here in the sense used by Farm Animal Welfare Council (FAWC) to mean the satisfaction of the animal's needs, including behavioural needs and not merely the avoidance of cruelty.) This must be provided for by a plan drawn up by the farmer, preferably working in partnership with a veterinary surgeon and agreed between them during and after conversion, to develop and operate an organic livestock system that conforms to these Standards. The plan must ensure the development of a pattern of health building and disease control measures appropriate to the particular circumstances of the individual farm and allow for the evolution of a farming system progressively less dependent on allopathic veterinary medicinal products.</p>
8.5.05	<p>The Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock, as issued by the Farm Animal Welfare Council, must be available to the personnel responsible for the management of the stock. These are freely available from any Defra Animal Health Office.</p>
8.5.06	<p><i>The Health Plan forms part of the Management Plan, required as part of the Inspection Requirements. It should be drawn up with the assistance of the veterinary surgeon and be updated as the conversion evolves.</i></p>
8.5.07	<p><i>When undertaking a simultaneous conversion the Health Plan should be in development at the start of the conversion period. In all other cases it must be in place before the third inspection is done.</i></p>
8.5.08	<p><i>OF&amp;G Technical Leaflet 105 - A Guide to Developing Health Plans on Organic Livestock Units – can be used for developing the plan and the pro-forma Health Plan Record sheet, or equivalent, should be used to record the contents.</i></p>

**Disease Prevention**

8.5.09	(Article 24 (1) (889/2008))  Where, despite preventive measures to ensure animal health as laid down in Section 8.1.03, an animal becomes sick or injured they shall be treated immediately, if necessary in isolation and in suitable housing.
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**Use of Veterinary Medicines**

8.5.10	(Article 23 (1) (889/2008))  The use of chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics for preventive treatment is prohibited, without prejudice to Section 8.5.13.
8.5.11	(Article 23 (2) (889/2008))  The use of substances to promote growth or production (including antibiotics, coccidiostatics and other artificial aids for growth promotion purposes) and the use of hormones or similar substances to control reproduction or for other purposes (e.g. induction or synchronisation of oestrus), is prohibited.
8.5.12	(Article 24 (2) (889/2008))  Phytotherapeutic, homeopathic products, trace elements and products listed in Sections 8.4.33 – 8.4.37 shall be used in preference to chemically-synthesized allopathic veterinary treatment or antibiotics, provided that their therapeutic effect is effective for the species of animal, and the condition for which the treatment is intended.
8.5.13	(Article 24 (3) (889/2008))  If the use of measures referred to in Section 8.5.12 is not effective in combating illness or injury, and if treatment is essential to avoid suffering or distress of the animal, chemically synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics may be used under the responsibility of a veterinarian.
8.5.14	The use of all medicines, including allopathic veterinary medicinal products, immunological preparations and homeopathic products must be detailed in the animal health plan.
8.5.15	Veterinary medicines, probiotics, iron injections for pigs and antibiotics must not be used as prophylactic or preventive medicine on a routine basis to whole herds or flocks where no known problem exists.
8.5.16	<i>The Management Plan and Animal Health Plan must identify the problems that exist on the holding and the management or husbandry practices which will mitigate these problems. Only where an identified problem cannot be controlled by management or husbandry practices can the strategic use of a veterinary treatment be justified.</i>
8.5.17	<i>A strategic treatment is where a whole herd or flock has to be treated to control a problem that cannot be otherwise controlled by management practices. As an example, the drenching of ewes with an anthelmintic at lambing may be necessary to avoid the infection of the lambs even though an effective programme of clean and/or safe grazing is practised.</i>
8.5.18	<i>A veterinary treatment can be used as topical treatment to prevent distress in the event of illness or injury. Treatments such as dry cow therapy can only be used on individual animals where the alternative would be to cull the animal.</i>



8.5.19	<p>Animal treatment products involving the use of organophosphates, are permitted for controlling scab only when, prior to their use, the operator has demonstrated to the satisfaction of OF&amp;G that a suitable alternative is not available and that other management techniques and inputs can be expected not to be effective.</p> <p>Note: Before any organophosphate based treatment is used approval must be obtained from OF&amp;G.</p>
8.5.20	<p>(Article 77 (889/2008))</p> <p>Whenever veterinary medicinal products are used the information according to Section 6.3.16 is to be declared to OF&amp;G before the livestock or livestock products are marketed as organically produced. Livestock treated shall be clearly identified, individually in the case of large animals; individually, or by batch, or by hive, in the case of poultry, small animals and bees.</p>
8.5.21	<p>The use of all treatments given to livestock, including herbal, homoeopathic and other veterinary treatments plus the dosage must be recorded in the Veterinary Treatments Record. This must include treatments given by a vet, see Section 6.3.</p>
8.5.22	<p><i>These records must be kept up-to-date and available for inspection at any time.</i></p>
8.5.23	<p>(Article 24 (5) (889/2008))</p> <p>The withdrawal period between the last administration of an allopathic veterinary medicinal product to an animal under normal conditions of use, and the production of organically produced foodstuffs from such animals, is to be twice the legal withdrawal period as referred to in Article 11 of Directive 2001/ 82/EC or, in a case in which this period is not specified, 48 hours.</p>
8.5.24	<p>For products not licensed for use, such as Lincospectin for digital dermatitis or Masprep for mastitis (only used in conjunction with your veterinary surgeon), please contact OF&amp;G for information on withdrawal periods. Vaccines do not require a withdrawal period unless specified on the label. Where the legal withdrawal period is not specified or is specified as zero days, a 48 hour withdrawal period is required.</p>
8.5.25	<p>(Article 24 (4) (889/2008))</p> <p>With the exception of vaccinations, treatments for parasites and compulsory eradication schemes, where an animal or group of animals receive more than 3 courses of treatments with chemically-synthesised allopathic veterinary medicinal products or antibiotics within 12 months, or more than 1 course of treatment if their productive lifecycle is less than 1 year, the livestock concerned, or produce derived from them, may not be sold as organic products, and the livestock shall undergo the conversion periods laid down in Section 8.2 of this Manual.</p> <p><i>Note - A course of treatment shall mean all necessary measures taken to restore the animal to health following a particular disease episode.</i></p>

#### **Pests and Diseases and Approved Veterinary Treatments**

8.5.26	<p><i>The veterinary medicine products listed below are given as representative of those available and should not be considered as a definitive list.</i></p>
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#### **Diseases and Parasites Treatable by Vaccine**

8.5.27	<p><i>The use of a vaccine can be approved subject to there being a recognised risk on the holding or in the immediate area. To assess the risk, the level of occurrence of the diseases will be required for the holding and immediate area, the measures taken against them and against the transfer of these diseases to the livestock (biohazard measures) and the proposed vaccine. The need for the vaccine must be demonstrated in the Animal Health Plan.</i></p>
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**Parasites – External**

8.5.28	<p>Where this can be justified in the Animal Health Plan on the grounds of animal welfare, veterinary treatments, licensed for the purpose, can be used to treat the following external parasites (the materials listed are examples of those that can be used):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biting flies, lice, ticks, etc. – synthetic pyrethroid insecticides as a topical treatment;</li> <li>• Scab on sheep – Avermectins as an injection;</li> <li>• Blowfly strike on sheep – Cyromazine as a preventative treatment in high risk areas;</li> <li>• Mange in cattle and pigs, warble flies - Ivermectin as an injection;</li> <li>• Footrot – Zinc sulphate, Iodine, Benzalkonium chloride, footrot vaccine;</li> <li>• Orf – Orf vaccine, Homoeopathic remedies;</li> <li>• Poultry red mite – Amorphous silica for the treatment of the house.</li> </ul>
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**Parasites – Internal**

8.5.29	<p>Where this can be justified in the Animal Health Plan on the grounds of animal welfare, the veterinary treatments, licensed for the purpose, can be used to treat the following internal parasites (the materials listed are examples of those that can be used):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lungworm (husk) – Vaccine, Homoeopathic nosode;</li> <li>• Intestinal worms – Apart from a permitted strategic drench of the ewes at lambing, worm control must be maintained by husbandry practices such as lower stocking rates, the use of safe and clean grazing, rotational grazing and, where possible, alternating the species grazing on an annual basis. Occasional treatments with an oral anthelmintic may be used only where these methods fail to control the problem. These include drenches in the Levamisol group, white drenches and Morantel citrate;</li> <li>• Fluke – where this cannot be controlled by husbandry practices such as by restricted grazing practices when land lies wet, an appropriate flukicide can be used.</li> </ul>
8.5.30	<p>Pour-on treatments should be avoided if possible due to the concentrated nature of the chemical. The chemical families of drenches should be rotated annually to avoid resistance developing and always used in accordance with the instructions on the label. Ivermectin / avermectin drenches should not be used for this purpose due to the harmful effects on the organisms which break down the manure on the pasture. These products should be kept in reserve as a treatment for intestinal parasites that have developed a resistance to the other anthelmintics in use.</p>
8.5.31	<p><b>Partnership Programme - The use of organo-phosphate and organo-chlorine compounds is not permitted. The use of fluoroquinolones as a veterinary treatment is restricted to individual animals or birds and must be approved by OF&amp;G before use. The treatment of the herd/flock is prohibited. Where treatment of the whole herd/flock is unavoidable, treatment must be given but the herd/flock must be decertified.</b></p>

**Control of Veterinary Needles**

8.5.32	<p>Personnel using veterinary needles to administer veterinary medicines should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be trained and authorised by the management to carry out injections;</li> <li>• Comply with accepted veterinary practices and use normal aseptic techniques when administering injections;</li> <li>• Use injection sites agreed with the veterinary surgeon.</li> </ul>
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8.5.33	<p><i>In the event of a needle breakage, personnel must comply with the normal breakage procedure by:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Immediately marking the location by clipping or ink marker;</i></li> <li>• <i>Removing the needle or obtaining veterinary assistance to do so;</i></li> <li>• <i>Keeping a record of any needle breakages, incidents and the corrective action taken;</i></li> <li>• <i>Where the needle is not totally removed, by identifying the animal and the needle site to the abattoir.</i></li> </ul>
8.5.34	<p><i>Adequate provision must be made for the safe storage and disposal of used needles. If in any doubt, the advice of the veterinary surgeon should be sought.</i></p>

#### Storage of veterinary medicines

8.5.35	<p>(Article 35 2 (889/2008))</p> <p>In case of organic plant and livestock production units, storage of input products other than those authorised under this Regulation is prohibited in the production unit.</p>
8.5.36	<p>(Article 35 3 (889/2008))</p> <p>The storage of allopathic veterinary medicinal products and antibiotics is permitted on holdings provided that they have been prescribed by a veterinarian in connection with treatment as referred to in Section 8.1.03, that they are stored in a supervised location and that they are entered in the livestock record as referred to in Section 6.3.15.</p>

#### Genetically Modified Veterinary Products

8.5.37	<p>Veterinary products that have been derived from GMOs should be avoided, except where no effective alternative treatment is available and where the absence of treatment would compromise the health of the stock concerned.</p>
8.5.38	<p><i>Until such time as a positive list of non-GM veterinary products has been drawn up, operators do not need to obtain confirmation from suppliers that the products do not contain GMOs.</i></p>
8.5.39	<p><b><i>Partnership Programme - Veterinary and healthcare products, including conventional medicines, hormones, vaccines, bacterial products and parasiticides containing GMOs or their derivatives are prohibited.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>With approval, veterinary products that have been derived from GMOs are permitted strictly on a case-by-case basis where no effective alternative treatment is available and where the absence of treatment would compromise the health of the stock.</i></b></p>
8.5.40	<p><b><i>Partnership Programme – Where the non-GM status of a product cannot be verified, or where a known GM product must be used in the absence of an alternative product, the producer must complete the OF&amp;G Record Sheet 9 - Restricted Practice and Material Approval Application Form, have it signed by the vet and keep it on file for the inspector to review.</i></b></p>

## 8.6 Husbandry Management Practices, Transport and Identification

### Statutory Requirements and Codes of Practice

8.6.01	<p>All producers and farm staff responsible for the management of livestock must have access to, and be familiar with, the Codes of Practice specified in Section 6.1.03.</p>
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8.6.02	<p><i>The Farm and Animal Welfare Council Recommendations for the Welfare of Livestock requires a husbandry system that takes account of five basic 'needs':</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(i) Freedom from hunger and thirst - by ready access to fresh water and a diet to maintain health and vigour;</i></li> <li><i>(ii) Freedom from discomfort - by providing an appropriate environment including shelter and a comfortable resting area;</i></li> <li><i>(iii) Freedom from disease or injury - by prevention or rapid diagnosis and treatment;</i></li> <li><i>(iv) Freedom to display normal behaviour - by providing sufficient space, proper facilities and the company of animals of its own kind;</i></li> <li><i>(v) Freedom from fear - by ensuring conditions and care that avoid mental suffering.</i></li> </ul>
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### Staff Training and Management

8.6.03	<p>Operators shall ensure that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) A visitors book is kept as a biohazard safety measure to record visitors to the stock, such as by professionals such as vets, who may have recently visited livestock on other holdings;</li> <li>(ii) An emergency plan has been drawn up, explaining to the emergency services or relief staff how to deal with such emergencies as fire, flood, power and water failure.</li> </ul>
8.6.04	<p><i>Operators are responsible for ensuring that:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(i) Stock men and women have access to and understand the relevant legislation and Codes of Practice;</i></li> <li><i>(ii) A designated person must have overall responsibility for each livestock enterprise;</i></li> <li><i>(iii) All staff are fully conversant with the tasks they will be required to undertake, competent in the use of equipment needed to carry out these tasks and under the overall control of the manager;</i></li> <li><i>(iv) Sufficient, well motivated and competent staff are employed to carry out effectively all the necessary tasks throughout the year;</i></li> <li><i>(v) The staff remain well motivated and are offered opportunities to obtain formal, validated training.</i></li> </ul>
8.6.05	<p><i>Prior to being given responsibility for the welfare of stock, the personnel shall demonstrate an ability to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(i) Recognise normal behaviour and good health in animals, as opposed to those showing abnormal behaviour, fear or poor health;</i></li> <li><i>(ii) Recognise signs of common illness and/or disease;</i></li> <li><i>(iii) Recognise the times and circumstances in which animals may be particularly prone to welfare problems specific to their own units;</i></li> <li><i>(iv) Handle animals compassionately and in a humane manner, anticipate potential problems and take the necessary preventive action.</i></li> </ul>
8.6.06	<p><i>This knowledge shall be acquired either through relevant practical experience or by the satisfactory completion of approved courses.</i></p>
8.6.07	<p>Staff who carry out veterinary related tasks, including calving, debudding, castration and the marking of animals for identification, must be able to demonstrate competency.</p>

8.6.08	<i>In addition to legislative requirements for operations on farm animals, dehorning, where necessary, should only be carried out by a veterinary surgeon.</i>
8.6.09	<p><i>Where equipment which may affect animal welfare is being used, personnel shall:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(i) Demonstrate an ability/qualification to operate the equipment;</i></li> <li><i>(ii) Ensure the carrying out of routine maintenance;</i></li> <li><i>(iii) Recognise common signs of malfunction;</i></li> <li><i>(iv) Have knowledge of the procedures to be followed in the event of a malfunction.</i></li> </ul>

### Welfare of Livestock

8.6.10	<p>(Article 18 (1) (889/2008))</p> <p>Operations such as attaching elastic bands to the tails of sheep, tail-docking, cutting of teeth, trimming of beaks and dehorning shall not be carried out routinely in organic farming. However, some of these operations may be authorised by the competent authority for reasons of safety or if they are intended to improve the health, welfare or hygiene of the livestock on a case by case basis. Qualified personnel shall reduce any suffering to the animals to a minimum by applying adequate anaesthesia and/or analgesia and by carrying out the operation only at the most appropriate age.</p>
8.6.11	Such operations are authorised where they are intended to improve the health, welfare and hygiene of the stock, or for the safety of the personnel and have been justified in the Animal Health Plan. For pigs refer to Section 8.14.
8.6.12	Where livestock are reared in groups, the size of the group must depend upon their stage of development and the behavioural needs of the species concerned.
8.6.13	<p>(Article 12 (5) (889/2008))</p> <p>To prevent the use of intensive rearing methods, poultry shall either be reared until they reach a minimum age or else shall come from slow-growing poultry strains.</p> <p>Where slow-growing poultry strains are not used by the operator the following minimum age at slaughter shall be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 81 days for chickens,</li> <li>(b) 150 days for capons,</li> <li>(c) 49 days for Peking ducks,</li> <li>(d) 70 days for female Muscovy ducks,</li> <li>(e) 84 days for male Muscovy ducks,</li> <li>(f) 92 days for Mallard ducks,</li> <li>(g) 94 days for guinea fowl,</li> <li>(h) 140 days for male turkeys and roasting geese and</li> <li>(i) 100 days for female turkeys.</li> </ul> <p>The competent authority shall define the criteria of slow-growing strains or draw up a list thereof and provide this information to operators, other Member States and the Commission.</p>
8.6.14	<i>Where slow growing strains are used, brought in from a non-organic source at 1 – 3 days of age, the age at slaughter must not be less than 71 - 73 days. There is no minimum age of slaughter for slow growing breeds of birds reared under full organic management from organic breeding stock.</i>

### Handling and Transportation of Live Animals and Birds General

8.6.15	(Article 18 (3) (889/2008)) Transport of livestock must be carried out so as to limit the stress suffered by the animals in accordance with the relevant national or Community legislation in force. Loading and unloading must be carried out with caution and without the use of any type of electrical stimulation to coerce the animals. The use of any allopathic tranquilliser, prior to and during transport is prohibited.
8.6.16	If the animals will have to be fed during transit or during a holding period at a lairage, then organic feed must be provided by the responsible person.
8.6.17	(Article 76 (b) (889/2008)) Livestock and livestock products are to be identified at all stages of their production, preparation, transport and marketing.
8.6.18	Certified livestock must be kept separate from non-organic stock at all stages during transport, lairage and marketing.

### Marketing Animals Through Livestock Markets

8.6.19	<i>There is no legal requirement for a livestock producer to buy or sell organic/converting animals through a livestock market registered with an organic control body. However it is preferable to use livestock markets that are registered with a control body to ensure traceability and that animals have the status claimed for them. Where possible specialised organic markets should be favoured over general non-organic markets.</i>
8.6.20	<i>Where possible, local markets should be used to minimise transport time and stress.</i>
8.6.21	The vendor must ensure that a copy of the Schedule to the Certificate and the Organic Sector Livestock Transport Document (OSLTD) accompanies each animal or group of animals with enough spare copies to allow for the splitting of groups at the market. OF&G Record Sheet 16 can be used for this purpose.
8.6.22	The purchaser must ensure that all relevant documents, including the OSLTD, identifying the vendor, the livestock, their status and records (feed and vet) are obtained from the market staff before removing the stock from the market.
8.6.23	The animals must be clean and healthy showing no signs of disease.
8.6.24	The use of sprays, dips and powders to alter the appearance of the livestock is not permitted.
8.6.25	Should an animal or group of animals be unsold it is the vendor's responsibility to remove the animals promptly from the market and return them to the holding of origin.
8.6.26	Purchased livestock must be removed promptly and transported in compliance with Sections 8.6.15 to 8.6.18.

### Additional Standards for Certified Livestock Markets

8.6.27	<i>There is no legal requirement for livestock markets handling organic livestock to be certified by an organic control body. The following standards apply to those markets that voluntarily apply for certification with OF&amp;G.</i>
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8.6.28	Livestock markets can be used to buy and sell the following types of animals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Organic stock born on organic units for meat (stores and finished), breeding and milk;</li> <li>(ii) Stock 'Reared under Simultaneous Conversion' (sim-con) for meat production (stores and finished animals) or breeding;</li> <li>(iii) Converted Breeding Stock, not born on an organic holding but eligible to produce organic milk, progeny intended for meat production or breeding animals.</li> </ul>
8.6.29	The market must notify OF&G at least 28 days in advance of a sale at which registered livestock are to be sold.
8.6.30	An OF&G inspector must attend at least one sale in each calendar year in addition to auditing the market's paperwork.
8.6.31	<i>The market should hold a current licence from an assurance scheme such as ABM/AMASS.</i>
8.6.32	All registered stock traded must be accompanied by a copy of the vendor's Certificate of Compliance, Schedule to the Certificate and the Organic Sector Livestock Transport Document (OSLTD).
8.6.33	The market staff must ensure that copies of the Schedule to the Certificate and the OSLTD pass from the vendor to the buyer.
8.6.34	The market must retain a copy of the vendor's Schedule to the Certificate and the OSLTD as well as the name and address of the purchaser for each animal or group of animals.
8.6.35	<i>A prepared catalogue should clearly and accurately list the registered status (organic, sim-con or converted breeding stock) of each animal or group of animals. Preferably this should be prepared in advance.</i>

### Procedures

8.6.36	There must be a nominated member of staff responsible for the implementation of these standards. This person should understand the standards and be senior enough to enforce the standard within the market business.
8.6.37	All market staff involved in the sale of organic stock must have had training in the implementation of the relevant standards.
8.6.38	<i>The market should be organised to minimise the duration of time the livestock spend at the market.</i>
8.6.39	<i>The sale of livestock in the pens is preferred to sale through a ring.</i>
8.6.40	<i>The market furniture (pens, gates, barriers, etc.) should be made of impervious materials.</i>
8.6.41	The pens must be clearly marked as containing registered stock.
8.6.42	<i>The market staff and officials should take all reasonable precautions to prevent contact between registered and non-organic livestock.</i>
8.6.43	An infringement of the assurance (ABM/AMASS) standards will be considered an infringement of the OF&G Standards.

## 8.7 Livestock Manure

8.7.01	(Article 3 (2) (889/2008)) The total amount of livestock manure, as defined in Council Directive 91/676/EEC (8) concerning the protection of waters against pollution caused by nitrates from agricultural sources, applied on the holding may not exceed 170kg of nitrogen per year/hectare of agricultural area used. This limit shall only apply to the use of farmyard manure, dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure, composted animal excrements, including poultry manure, composted farmyard manure and liquid animal excrements.
8.7.02	(Article 15 (1) (889/2008)) The total stocking density shall be such as not to exceed the limit of 170kg of nitrogen per year and hectare of agricultural area as referred to in Section 8.7.01.
8.7.03	(Article 15 (2) (899/2008)) To determine the appropriate density of livestock referred to above, the competent authority shall set out the livestock units equivalent to the above limit, taking as a guideline, the figures laid down in 8.7.13 or the relevant national provisions adopted pursuant to Directive 91/676/EEC.
8.7.04	(Article 3(3) (889/2008)) Organic production holdings may establish written co-operation agreements exclusively with other holdings and enterprises, which comply with the provisions of these Standards, with the intention of spreading surplus manure from organic production. The maximum limit of 170kg of nitrogen from manure per year/hectare of agricultural area used shall be calculated on the basis of all of the organic production units involved in such a co-operation.
8.7.05	<i>The manures from livestock managed in accordance with these Standards must only be applied to registered organic and/or in-conversion land. Where a holding, such as a poultry unit, does not have sufficient land an arrangement can be made with another registered holding to take the surplus. Account should be taken of the Defra Codes of Good Agricultural Practice (COGAPs). OF&amp;G Record Sheet 11 – ‘Exchange of Organic Manure Between Registered Units’ can be used to record this exchange.</i>
8.7.06	<i>The table of nitrogen inputs at Section 8.7.13 applies only to the nitrogen produced by the animals on the holding or to animal manures brought in from other holdings. It does not include nitrogen produced from legumes grown as fertility building crops or cash crops.</i>
8.7.07	<i>The permitted nitrogen application is calculated for the entire registered holding, including in-conversion and organic land, and does not limit the number of animals that can graze any one hectare. The restriction applies mainly to pig and poultry units and the following can be taken as examples:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>2000 laying birds could graze 1 hectare of pasture but a minimum of 6.23 hectares would be needed on which to apply the manure produced by these birds;</i></li> <li>• <i>Each sow and her two litters of 18 offspring finished on the holding will require 0.61 hectares of land for their manure to be spread on.</i></li> </ul>
8.7.08	<i>On grassland holdings with cattle and sheep, 2.0 livestock units per hectare will produce approximately 170kg N per ha per year.</i>
8.7.09	Storage facilities for livestock manure and slurry must be of a capacity to preclude the pollution of water by direct discharge, or by run-off and infiltration of the soil.



8.7.10	The capacity of such storage facilities for livestock manure and slurry must exceed the storage capacity required for the longest period of the year in which any application to the land is either inappropriate (in accordance with the relevant COGAP) or when such application is prohibited.				
8.7.11	The UK COGAPs require that a slurry store has sufficient capacity for 4 months production. Slurry based systems with insufficient capacity must be modified to meet this requirement. For a holding entering conversion, this must be done before the land completes its 24 month conversion.				
8.7.12	<i>Where a registered unit or holding is not available in the locality, surplus manure can be stockpiled and composted for a period not exceeding 12 months or dried to reduce the volume, whilst a suitable holding is found. Storage and handling must comply with the requirements of Section 7.13 of this Manual.</i>				
8.7.13	<b>Stock</b>	<b>Age Range or average age</b>	<b>Litres of milk</b>	<b>Kg N per animal</b>	<b>No animals = to 170Kg N</b>
	<b>Dairy Cattle</b>				
	Dairy cow		>9000	115	1.5
	Dairy cow		6000-9000	101	1.7
	Dairy cow		<6000	61	2.8
	<b>Stock</b>	<b>Age Range or average age</b>	<b>Body Weight kg</b>	<b>A Kg N per animal</b>	<b>No animals = to 170Kg N</b>
	Dairy Heifer replacement	0 – 3 months		1.4	121
	Dairy Heifer replacement	3 - < 13 months		29	5.9
	Dairy Heifer replacement	13 months to first calf		61	2.8
	Dairy Beef	0 – 3 months		1.4	121
	Dairy Beef	3 - < 13 months		28	6.1
	Dairy Beef	13 – 24 months		50	3.4
	Dairy Beef	+2 yrs	500	50	3.4
	<b>Beef Cattle</b>				
	Beef suckler cow	+2 years	<500	61	2.8
	Beef suckler cow	+2 years	>500	83	2.0
	Beef replacement	0 - 3 months		1.4	121
	Beef replacement	3 - 13 months		28	6.1
	Beef replacement	13 – 24 months		50	3.4
	Grower fattener	0 - 3 months	100	1.4	121
	Grower fattener	3 - 13 months	180	28	6.1
	Grower fattener	13 - 24 months	400	50	3.4
	Grower fattener	+2 years	500	50	3.4
	Bulls (non-breeding)	>3 months		54	3.1
Bulls (breeding)	3 – 24 months		50	3.4	
Bulls (breeding)	+2 years		48	3.5	

8.7.13 cont.	Stock	Age Range or average age	Body Weight kg	A Kg N per animal	No animals = to 170Kg N
	<b>Sheep</b>				
	Adult ewes		<60	7.6	22
	Adult ewes		>60	11.9	14
	Lambs	0 - 6 months	4-40	N/A	
	Lambs	6 - 9 months		N/A	
	Lambs – fattener	9 months +	30-50	0.7	242
	Rams (breeding)			9	18
	<b>Pigs</b>				
	Maiden gilts		66+	11.1	15
	Boars		150+	17.5	9
	Sow and litter – 2.3 lactations	Up to 7 piglets	130-225	18	9
	Weaners	3 - 7.5 weeks	7-13	1	170
	Growers	7.5 - 11 weeks	13-31	4.2	40
	Light cutters	11 - 20 weeks	31-66	7.7	22
	Baconers	11 - 23 weeks	66+	10.6	16
	<b>Poultry</b>				
	Laying hen		2.2	0.53	320
	Pullet per crop	17 weeks	1.6	0.21	809
	Broilers per crop	73 days	2.2	0.077	2207
	Turkey male/crop	140 days	13.5	0.51	333
	Turkey female/crop	120 days	6.5	0.34	500
	Duck/crop	50 days	3.4	0.12	1416
	Geese			0.65	261
	Guinea Fowl			0.65	261
	<b>Other Livestock</b>				
	Deer hinds (breeding)			15.2	11
	Deer calves and finishers			12	14
	Adult goats	+6 months		15	11
	Kids	0 - 6 months	4-40	1.2	141
	Llama/Alpaca			11	15
	Rabbit – breeding			1.7	100
	Horse			21	8
	Water Buffalo - adult	+ 2 years	<500	61	2.8
	Water Buffalo - adult	+ 2 years	> 500	83	2.0
	Water Buffalo - calves	0 - 6 months		13.5	12.5

8.7.14	<i>Where a particular class of stock are of a different body weight or occupancy to that shown, the values in the table above should be adjusted accordingly.</i>
8.7.15	<i>Where the stocking rates for ruminants exceed 1.8 LSUs per hectare or where pigs and poultry are kept, a nitrogen budget must be completed to check if the system is compliant with Section 8.7.01. OF&amp;G Record Sheet 22 should (or equivalent) be used for this purpose.</i>
8.7.16	<i>The importing, storage and application of manures, whether organic or non-organic, must comply with the requirements of Section 7.13 of this Manual.</i>

## 8.8 Free Range Areas and Livestock Housing

8.8.01	Free-range, open-air exercise areas, or open-air runs, must, if necessary, provide sufficient protection against rain, wind, sun and extreme temperatures, depending on the local weather conditions and the breed concerned.
8.8.02	(Article 14 (2) (889/2008)) Subject to the provisions in Section 8.5.09, all mammals must have access to pasturage or an open-air exercise area or an open-air run which may be partially covered and they must be able to use these areas whenever the physiological condition of the animal, the weather conditions and the state of the ground permit, unless there are Community or national requirements relating to specific animal health problems that prevent this. Herbivores must have access to pasturage whenever the above conditions allow.
8.8.03	The outdoor stocking density of livestock must be low enough to prevent poaching of the soil and over-grazing of vegetation.
8.8.04	(Article 14 (3) (889/2008)) In cases where herbivores have access to pasturage during the grazing period and where the winter-housing system gives freedom of movement to the animals, the obligation to provide open-air exercise areas or open-air runs during the winter months may be waived.
8.8.05	(Article 14 (4) (889/2008)) Notwithstanding the last sentence of Section 8.8.02, bulls over 1 year old must have access to pasturage or an open-air exercise area or an open-air run.
8.8.06	(Article 46 (889/2008)) The final fattening phase of adult bovines for meat production may take place indoors, provided that this indoors period does not exceed one fifth of their lifetime and in any case for a maximum period of 3 months.
8.8.07	When animals are outdoors, they shall be inspected at least daily for signs of any abnormalities, shortage of food or water or any circumstances that may cause injury, disease or distress.
8.8.08	<i>Care should be taken to allow stock to travel to and from the pasture at their own speed. Tracks and roadways should not consist of materials liable to cause injury.</i>
8.8.09	Animals outwintered in extreme conditions must be offered supplementary feed.

**Livestock Housing**

8.8.10	(Article 10 (1) (889/2008)) Insulation, heating and ventilation of the building shall ensure that air circulation, dust level, temperature, relative air humidity and gas concentration, are kept within limits which are not harmful to the animals. The building shall permit plentiful natural ventilation and light to enter.
8.8.11	(Article 10 (2) (889/2008)) Housing for livestock shall not be mandatory in areas with appropriate climatic conditions to enable animals to live outdoors.
8.8.12	(Article 10 (3) (889/2008)) The stocking density in buildings should provide for the comfort and well-being of the animals which, in particular, shall depend on the species, the breed and the age of the animals. It shall also take account of the behavioural needs of the animals, which depend in particular on the size of the group and the sex of the animals. The optimum density will seek to ensure the welfare of the animals by providing them with sufficient space to stand naturally, lie down easily, turn round, groom themselves, assume all natural postures and make all natural movements such as stretching and wing flapping.
8.8.13	(Article 23 (4) (889/2008)) Housing, pens, equipment and utensils shall be properly cleaned and disinfected to prevent cross-infection and the build-up of disease carrying organisms. Faeces, urine and uneaten or spilt feed shall be removed as often as necessary to minimize smell and to avoid attracting insects or rodents.  For the purpose of Section 8.1.03 (f), only products listed in Section 8.8.16 may be used for cleaning and disinfection of livestock buildings installations and utensils. Rodenticides (to be used only in traps), and the products listed in Section 7.12, can be used for the elimination of insects and other pests in buildings and other installations where livestock are kept.
8.8.14	<i>All lights should, as far as practicable, have protective coverings to prevent breakage and the lighting levels should be sufficient to allow staff to carry out all necessary operations. The lighting at eye level should be not less than 100 lux (sufficient for a person of normal eyesight to read standard newsprint).</i>
8.8.15	Farm buildings, yards, tracks and gateways, etc. must be maintained in a neat and tidy manner to ensure the safety of farm personnel, visitors, members of the public and livestock.

**Cleaning, Disinfecting and Pest Control Materials**

8.8.16	The following products are authorised: (i) (Annex VII (889/2008)) For cleaning and disinfecting of livestock buildings and installations (e.g. equipment and utensils): Potassium and sodium soap; Water and steam; Lime; Milk of lime; Quicklime (Calcium oxide); Sodium hypochlorite (e.g. as liquid bleach); Caustic soda; Caustic potash; Hydrogen peroxide; Natural essences of plants; Citric, peracetic acid, formic, lactic, oxalic and acetic acid;
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8.8.16 cont.	<p>Nitric acid (dairy equipment); Phosphoric acid (dairy equipment); Formaldehyde; Cleaning and disinfection products for teats and milking facilities; Sodium carbonate; Alcohol.</p> <p>(ii) For pest and disease control in livestock buildings and installations: Products listed in Section 7.12; Rodenticides (only in traps).</p>
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### Housing for Mammals

8.8.17	<p>(Article 11 (1) (889/2008))</p> <p>Livestock housing shall have smooth, but not slippery floors. At least half of the indoor surface area as specified in Section 8.8.25 shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction.</p>
8.8.18	<p>The housing, milking parlour, collection and dispersal areas must be of a suitable design and construction to ensure the safety of the animals. To avoid stress or injury to the animals, all surfaces must be smooth, undamaged and adequately drained and the construction must avoid dark corners, sharp turns, uneven floors and steps, excessively steep ramps and sharp edges.</p>
8.8.19	<p>The doors, floors and wall surfaces of milking parlours and dairies must be non-porous, sound and capable of being disinfected with ease, and suitable for the purpose. Ceilings, trusses and roof linings should be maintained to minimise the accumulation of dirt and dust and conditions favourable for vermin.</p>
8.8.20	<p>(Article 11 (2) (889/2008))</p> <p>The housing shall be provided with a comfortable, clean and dry laying/rest area of sufficient size, consisting of a solid construction, which is not slatted. Ample dry bedding strewn with litter material shall be provided in the rest area. The litter shall comprise straw or other suitable natural material. The litter may be improved and enriched with any mineral product listed in Section 7.16.02.</p>
8.8.21	<p>All stock must have adequate bedding to lie on. This can include straw from non-organic agriculture if none is produced on the holding, bracken, wood shavings and sawdust from untreated wood, paper waste and sand. Peat is not permitted.</p>
8.8.22	<p>(Article 11 (3) (889/2008))</p> <p>Notwithstanding Article 3(3) of Council Directive 91/629/EC9 the housing of calves in individual boxes shall be forbidden after the age of 1 week.</p>
8.8.23	<p>Young calves can be penned individually for more than 7 days provided that the pens are separated by rails such that the animals can see and have contact with each other. Calves must be moved into groups as soon as possible.</p>
8.8.24	<p>(Article 11 (4/5/6) (889/2008))</p> <p>As regards the rearing of pigs, all holdings must comply with Council Directive 91/630/EEC laying down minimum standards for the protection of pigs. However, sows must be kept in groups, except in the last stages of pregnancy and during the suckling period. Piglets may not be kept on flat decks or in piglet cages. Exercise areas must permit dunging and rooting by the animals. For the purposes of rooting different substrates can be used. Farrowing crates are not permitted.</p>

## Minimum Housing Areas for Mammals

8.8.25	(Article 10 (4) (889/2008)) The minimum surface areas for indoor housing and outdoor exercise areas, and other characteristics of housing for different species and categories of animals, are laid down below (Annex III):			
	Animal	Indoors Area (net area available to animals)	Outdoors Area (exercise area, excluding pasturage)	
		Live weight minimum (kg)	M <sup>2</sup> /head	M <sup>2</sup> /head
	Breeding and fattening cattle and horses:	up to 100 up to 200 up to 350 over 350	1.5 2.5 4.0 5 with a minimum of 1 m <sup>2</sup> /100kg	1.1 1.9 3.0 3.7 with a minimum of 0.75 m <sup>2</sup> /100kg
	Dairy cows:		6.0	4.5
	Bulls:		10	30
	Sheep and goats:		1.5 sheep/goat 0.35 lamb/kid	2.5 2.5 with 0.5 per lamb/kid
	Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days:		7.5 sow	2.5
	Fattening pigs	up to 50 up to 85 up to 110	0.8 1.1 1.3	0.6 0.8 1.0
	Piglets	over 40 days and up to 30 kg	0.6	0.4
	Breeding pigs		2.5 female 6.0 male	1.9 8.0

## Poultry

8.8.26	(Article 12 (1) (889/2008)) Poultry shall not be kept in cages.
8.8.27	(Article 12 (2) (889/2008)) Water fowl shall have access to a stream, pond, lake or a pool whenever the weather and hygienic conditions permit in order to respect their species specific needs and animal welfare requirements.
8.8.28	(Article 14 (5) (889/2008)) Poultry shall have access to an open air area for at least one third of their life.

8.8.29	(Article 14 (6) (889/2008)) Open air areas for poultry shall be mainly covered with vegetation and be provided with protective facilities and permit fowl to have easy access to adequate numbers of drinking and feeding troughs.
8.8.30	(Article 14 (7) (889/2008)) Where poultry are kept indoors due to restrictions or obligations imposed on the basis of Community legislation, they shall permanently have access to sufficient quantities of roughage and suitable material in order to meet their ethological needs.
8.8.31	<i>Poultry may be kept indoors when instructed to for veterinary reasons e.g. Bird Flu. Whilst indoors they must be provided with roughage and suitable materials at all times.</i>
8.8.32	(Article 23 (5) (889/2008)) Buildings shall be emptied of livestock between each batch of poultry reared. The buildings and fittings shall be cleaned and disinfected during this time. In addition, when the rearing of each batch of poultry has been completed, runs shall be left empty for at least two months to allow vegetation to grow back. In the case of poultry for meat production, this period shall not be less than two months per year. The operator shall keep documentary evidence of the application of this period. These requirements shall not apply where poultry is not reared in batches, is not kept in runs and is free to roam, throughout the day.
8.8.33	<i>Each static house should have a concrete apron or area of hardcore around it to reduce the problems of poor drainage and damp litter.</i>
8.8.34	The pasture must be managed such that the birds: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Have access to shelter at all times and are protected from predators such as foxes and dogs by means of suitable fencing;</li> <li>(ii) Have shaded or sheltered areas provided on the range to give the birds conditions similar to their native habitat, encourage foraging and to provide shelter from aerial threats and extreme weather conditions. These can be natural (trees, shrubs or cover crops) or artificial (screens and trailers) and should be sited 30 to 50 metres from the house and provide a minimum area of overhead shade of 4m<sup>2</sup> per 1000 birds.</li> </ul>
8.8.35	<i>A rotation shall be practised to ensure good pasture and disease management. The division of paddocks for rotational grazing, so that new flocks are introduced on to land that has not had birds on it for at least 2 months will be acceptable.</i>
8.8.36	<i>The EU Regulation on organic farming requires at least 4m<sup>2</sup> per laying bird. However, it is important to note that where you are a member of another organisation such as Freedom Foods, British Free Range Egg Producers Association or the OF&amp;G Partnership Programme the stocking densities may be lower.</i>
8.8.37	<i>Flocks of table birds can be alternated between two halves of a split paddock provided that the total area meets the requirements of the table in Section 8.8.42.</i>
8.8.38	<i>To limit the problems with rodents and contamination of the feed by wild birds, the feed and drinking troughs can be in the houses provided that the birds always have easy access to them.</i>

## Housing for Poultry

8.8.39	<p>Article 12 (3) (889/2008))</p> <p>Buildings for all poultry shall meet the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) At least one third of the floor area shall be solid, that is, not of slatted or of grid construction, and covered with a litter material such as straw, wood shavings, sand or turf;</li> <li>(b) In poultry houses for laying hens, a sufficiently large part of the floor area available to the hens shall be available for the collection of bird droppings;</li> <li>(c) They shall have perches of a size and number commensurate with the size of the group and of the birds as laid down in 8.8.42.</li> <li>(d) They shall have exit/entry pop-holes of a size adequate for the birds, and these pop-holes shall have a combined length of at least 4m per 100m<sup>2</sup> area of the house available to the birds;</li> <li>(e) Each poultry house shall not contain more than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) 4800 chickens;</li> <li>(ii) 3000 laying hens;</li> <li>(iii) 5200 guinea fowl;</li> <li>(iv) 4000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks or 3200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or other ducks;</li> <li>(v) 2500 capons, geese or turkeys.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(f) The total usable area of poultry houses for meat production on any single unit, shall not exceed 1600m<sup>2</sup>;</li> <li>(g) Poultry houses shall be constructed in a manner allowing all birds easy access to open air area;</li> <li>(h) Poultry houses must be structures with their own dedicated grazing, air space, ventilation, feed and water.</li> </ul>
8.8.40	<p><i>For a unit with static houses with up to 10 table birds per square metre, no more than 16,000 birds can be present at any time. Where the houses are mobile, no more than 25,600 birds can be present at any time (see Section 8.8.39 (f)).</i></p>
8.8.41	<p>(Article 12 (4) (889/2008))</p> <p>Natural light may be supplemented by artificial means to provide a maximum of 16 hours light per day with a continuous nocturnal rest period without artificial light of at least 8 hours.</p>



## Housing and Range Stocking Densities

8.8.42	(Annex III (2) (889/2008)) The minimum surface areas for indoor housing and outdoor exercise areas, and other characteristics of housing for different species and categories of animals, are laid down below:			
	<b>Birds</b>	<b>Indoors area</b> net area available to animals – <i>calculated using the internal dimensions of the house.</i>		<b>Outdoors area</b> m <sup>2</sup> of area available in rotation/head
		No. animals/m <sup>2</sup>	Cm perch /animal	Nest
	Laying hens	6	18	7 laying hens per nest or in case of common nest 120cm <sup>2</sup> per bird
	Fattening poultry in fixed housing	10 with a maximum of 21kg liveweight/m <sup>2</sup>	20 (for guinea fowl only)	Broilers and guinea fowl - 4 m <sup>2</sup> /bird (2,500 birds/ha) Ducks - 4.5 m <sup>2</sup> /bird (2,222 birds/ha) Turkeys - 10 m <sup>2</sup> /bird (1000 birds/ha) Geese -15 m <sup>2</sup> /bird (666 birds/ha) In all the species mentioned above the limit of 170kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded.
	Fattening poultry in mobile housing	16* in mobile poultry houses with a maximum of 30kg liveweight/m <sup>2</sup>		Broilers and guinea fowl - 2.5 m <sup>2</sup> /bird (4,000 birds/ha) Provided that the limit of 170kg of N/ha/year is not exceeded.
	(*) Only in the case of mobile housing not exceeding 150m <sup>2</sup> floor space.			

## Wild Birds

8.8.43	<i>Wild birds such as pheasants can be non-organically reared on registered holdings but must not be marketed as organic birds. The feed must not contain genetically modified plant products.</i>
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## 8.9 Partnership Programme – Additional Standards for Poultry Production

## Origin of stock

8.9.01	<b><i>Producers must use organic poultry including organically reared pullets (reared organically from day old) and organic chicks (from organic parent flocks) where possible. This applies to all categories of poultry; chickens, geese, ducks, turkeys and guinea fowl.</i></b>
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8.9.02	<i>Where organic poultry are not available and it is the intention to bring-in non-organic poultry, approval must be obtained from OF&amp;G prior to the birds being brought-in. Record Sheet 21A – ‘ Non-organic Poultry Approval Application Form’ must be completed and sent to OF&amp;G for approval.</i>
8.9.03	<i>Producers seeking approval for non-organic poultry will be required to provide the following information on OF&amp;G Record Sheet 21A:</i> <i>(i) The organisations/registered producers contacted to locate organic birds;</i> <i>(ii) Detailed justification explaining why non-organic birds are required.</i>
8.9.04	<i>Soil Association Certification Limited (SACL) will not usually accept poultry or eggs from beak tipped flocks. Case by case applications may be made to the SACL Certification Committee if it is felt there are grounds for granting an exceptional permission.</i>

#### General Requirements

8.9.05	<i>Poultry operations must be an integral part of the whole farm organic system or, failing that, of co-operating organic farms in the area, in terms of manure and rotational management and, where possible, also feed.</i>
8.9.06	<i>Poultry must have continuous and easy access to free range except in adverse weather conditions. Laying birds must have access for the remainder of their life following the first 12 weeks. Birds intended for meat production must have access to pasture for two thirds of their life.</i>
8.9.07	<i>As a means of assessing the health and welfare of flocks and in addition to the records kept of veterinary treatments required in Section 6 of this Manual, records must be kept of mortalities and cause of death, morbidity, hock damage and reject percentages and cause of rejection. Additional management requirements may be imposed where health and welfare fall short of expected levels.</i>
8.9.08	<i>Poultry must be checked at least 3 times daily by a suitably trained/experienced stock person.</i>
8.9.09	<i>The following practices are not permitted:</i> <i>(i) The clipping of primary flight feathers;</i> <i>(ii) Beak clipping and tipping, caponisation and other mutilations;</i> <i>(iii) Brought-in poultry from non-organic origin whose beaks have been clipped or tipped.</i>

#### Pasture Management

8.9.10	<i>To enhance the health of the birds the following are recommended as best practice:</i> <i>(i) The pasture should include a wide range of species and be based on fescues and other short grasses which tend to tillering;</i> <i>(ii) Multi-species grazing, particularly using sheep for pasture management;</i> <i>(iii) Natural dusting areas;</i> <i>(iv) Access to woodland;</i> <i>(v) Outside drinkers.</i>
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8.9.11	<b><i>The land to which poultry have access must be well covered with suitable and properly managed vegetation. This must contain at least 75% pasture cover. Where less than 75% cover exists you must implement the following:</i></b>					
	<b><i>(i) Introduce harder wearing grasses or cover crops;</i></b>					
	<b><i>(ii) Use of wood chip or hardcore around the perimeter of the house or;</i></b>					
	<b><i>(iii) A concrete apron around the perimeter of the house;</i></b>					
	<b><i>(iv) Any other appropriate measures.</i></b>					
8.9.12	<b><i>For health reasons and to maintain vegetation cover, the pasture must be rested between flocks:</i></b>					
	<b><i>(i) In the case of laying birds a period of 9 months must elapse between the depletion of one flock and the introduction of the next;</i></b>					
	<b><i>(ii) In the case of table birds, at least 2 months per year and in addition, 1 complete year in every 3 (2 years on followed by 1 year off). Where the land is stocked for less than one third of the year the requirement to rest the land for 1 year in 3 shall not apply.</i></b>					
8.9.13	<b><i>These requirements do not apply to small flocks, typically of less than 50 birds, which are not kept in runs and are free to roam throughout the day.</i></b>					
8.9.14	<b><i>The water to which the waterfowl have access must be well maintained and not be allowed to become stagnant or contaminated with decaying vegetation, pollution or other disease risks. A management plan, which addresses the prevention of disease must be established and submitted. As a minimum, the depth must permit the birds to dip their heads into it.</i></b>					
8.9.15	<b><i>The maximum outdoor stocking rates for poultry must not exceed (birds/hectare):</i></b>					
	<b><i>Laying birds</i></b>	<b><i>Broilers</i></b>	<b><i>Turkeys</i></b>	<b><i>Ducks</i></b>	<b><i>Geese</i></b>	<b><i>Guinea Fowl</i></b>
	<b><i>1000</i></b>	<b><i>2500</i></b>	<b><i>800</i></b>	<b><i>2000</i></b>	<b><i>600</i></b>	<b><i>2500</i></b>

**Housing**

8.9.16	<b><i>To enhance the health and well-being of the birds the following are recommended as best practice:</i></b>
	<b><i>(i) The use of mobile houses;</i></b>
	<b><i>(ii) Organic straw, preferably chopped, as litter material;</i></b>
	<b><i>(iii) Pop-holes on both sides of the house to enable the windward holes to be closed in bad weather.</i></b>
8.9.17	<b><i>Where the house accommodates more than 100 birds, the number and distribution of feeders, drinkers and/or the provision of partitions etc., must be sufficient to allow the development of social groups within the house.</i></b>
8.9.18	<b><i>The litter may include non-organic untreated straw, preferably chopped, and shavings or bark from non-treated timber. Paper based litter is not permitted.</i></b>
8.9.19	<b><i>The litter must be replenished regularly and kept in a dry and friable condition suitable for scratching and dust bathing.</i></b>
8.9.20	<b><i>Artificial lighting may be used to prolong the day length up to a total of 16 hours and the day must end with a dusk.</i></b>

8.9.21	<i>Between batches of poultry, houses must be emptied of birds, cleaned and disinfected, preferably with steam, blowtorch or lime, depending on the construction of the house. Houses must be left empty for a sufficient time to break pest cycles.</i>
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## Flock Sizes

8.9.22	<i>The normal indoor stocking rates for poultry should not exceed (birds/house):</i>					
	<i>Laying birds</i>	<i>Broilers</i>	<i>Turkeys</i>	<i>Ducks</i>	<i>Geese</i>	<i>Guinea Fowl</i>
	<i>500</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>250</i>	<i>500</i>
8.9.23	<i>With our approval and where it can be verified that the requirements specified in Section 8.9.24 are in place the number of birds in the house may be increased to:</i>					
	<i>Layers</i>	<i>Broilers</i>	<i>Turkeys</i>	<i>Ducks</i>	<i>Geese</i>	<i>Guinea Fowl</i>
	<i>2000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>1000</i>	<i>1000</i>
8.9.24	<i>Laying birds</i>	<i>Broilers</i>	<i>Turkeys</i>	<i>Ducks</i>	<i>Geese</i>	<i>Guinea Fowl</i>
	<i>100m (3.15ha)</i>	<i>50m (0.79ha)</i>	<i>50m (0.79 ha)</i>	<i>50m (0.79 ha)</i>	<i>100m (3.15ha)</i>	<i>100m (3.15ha)</i>
	<p>(i) <i>The maximum outside stocking density must not exceed the levels specified in Section 8.9.15;</i></p> <p>(ii) <i>The areas set aside for rotation or resting between flocks, as specified in Section 8.9.12 must be excluded from the calculation;</i></p> <p>(iii) <i>Areas taken up by the house, access roads, concrete aprons etc. must be excluded from the calculation;</i></p> <p>(iv) <i>A management plan, effectively implemented, that ensures high levels of bird health and welfare, good environmental conditions inside the house and out on the range;</i></p> <p>(v) <i>The operator can demonstrate that they are checking and taking appropriate actions to address the occurrence of:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Beak tipping above 10% in any one house;</i></li> <li>• <i>Clipping of flight feathers;</i></li> <li>• <i>Skin lesions;</i></li> <li>• <i>Poor comb colour;</i></li> <li>• <i>Respiratory problems;</i></li> <li>• <i>Feather loss/pecking;</i></li> <li>• <i>High mortality, above 10% for the life of the flock.</i></li> </ul>					
8.9.25	<i>Example - For a static house with layers in the middle of a field, the 100m ranging distance gives a maximum grazing area of 3.15ha (say 3ha after removing the areas of the house and roads, etc.). With one half resting each year, there is 1.5ha available for grazing. With a maximum stocking density of 1000 birds/ha, the flock size is therefore limited to 1500 birds. If the house is against a boundary with pasture adjacent to only one side, the available area is halved and the maximum flock size is only 750 birds.</i>					

## Indoor Stocking Densities and House Specifications

8.9.26	<b><i>The following shall apply to indoor housing:</i></b>						
		<b><i>Laying Birds</i></b>	<b><i>Broilers</i></b>	<b><i>Turkeys</i></b>	<b><i>Ducks</i></b>	<b><i>Geese</i></b>	<b><i>Guinea Fowl</i></b>
	<b><i>Maximum stocking rates in fixed housing (birds/m<sup>2</sup> and kg/sq m)</i></b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10 21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10 21</b>	<b>2 21</b>	<b>10 21</b>
	<b><i>OR Maximum stocking rates in mobile housing (birds/m<sup>2</sup> and kg/sq m) See note 1.</i></b>	<b>6</b>	<b>16 30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16 30</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16 30</b>
	<b><i>Minimum aerial perch space (cm/bird)</i></b>	<b>18</b>		<b>40</b>			<b>20</b>
	<b><i>Individual nest boxes (birds/nest)</i></b>	<b>6</b>					
	<b><i>Or communal nest boxes (cm<sup>2</sup>/bird)</i></b>	<b>120</b>					
	<b><i>Maximum slatted floor area (% total area) See Note 2</i></b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>
<b><i>Minimum exit/entry pop holes (m length per 100m<sup>2</sup> floor area)</i></b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	
8.9.27	<p><b><i>Note 1 – Applies only in mobile houses not exceeding 150m<sup>2</sup> floor space. (Applies only to the number of birds, not the 30kg liveweight/m<sup>2</sup>)</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Note 2 – Where the house design incorporates a solid floor in one identified area, then the ratio of solid floor to slats may be reduced to one third solid floor, two thirds slats.</i></b></p>						

## Feeding

8.9.28	<b><i>Poultry must have access to feed and water at all times during daylight hours, except just prior to transport and/or slaughter, when feed may be withheld for a limited period.</i></b>
8.9.29	<b><i>All poultry must have access to insoluble grit.</i></b>
8.9.30	<b><i>When feeding the birds organic, in-conversion and/or non-organic feeds, the requirements of Section 8.4.26 must be observed.</i></b>

## Age at Slaughter

8.9.31	<b><i>The minimum age at slaughter, except where traditional slow growing strains are used must be those specified in Section 8.6.13.</i></b>
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## Veterinary Treatments

8.9.32	<b><i>The use of Fluoroquinolone as a veterinary treatment is restricted to individual birds and must be approved by OF&amp;G before use. The treatment of the flock is prohibited. Where treatment of the whole flock is unavoidable, treatment must be given, but the flock must be decertified.</i></b>
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## 8.10 Partnership Programme - Poultry Breeding Flock and Hatchery Standards

8.10.01	<b><i>Healthy breeding flocks must be developed and maintained through the birds' ability to resist infections, positive management practices, breed type and encouraging the development of natural immunity are critical in controlling disease in the offspring.</i></b>
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8.10.02	<i>Hygiene, minimising stress, extensive systems and rotation of pasture are all fundamental components that optimise bird health and welfare.</i>
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**Breeds and Origin of Stock**

8.10.03	<p><i>The following are recommended as best practice:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(i) Organic management throughout the breeding chain;</i></li> <li><i>(ii) Closed flocks with breeding and rearing on the same farm;</i></li> <li><i>(iii) Traditional strains;</i></li> <li><i>(iv) Where a breeding flock is being set up, the breeding stock should be acquired as day old chicks to minimise disease introduction from other farms.</i></li> </ul>
8.10.04	<p><i>Bird types used must be suitable for organic free-range production and produce chicks which are hardy and, in the case of table birds, slow growing. A breed will be classified as slow growing where it has an average daily weight gain of no more than 35g and not exceeding 60g/day at the steepest point of the growth curve in the case of broilers and 105g in the case of male turkeys and 75g in the case of female turkeys (measured on the farm).</i></p> <p><i>NB. The average daily weight gain figures will be those from published data for the strain, grown under optimum conditions.</i></p>
8.10.05	<i>Where birds are suffering from problems associated with their breed type, for instance higher gait scores or heart problems, OF&amp;G may recommend or require a change of breed.</i>

**General Management and Welfare**

8.10.06	<i>The aim of management of organic breeding stock is to allow birds to exhibit all their natural behaviours whilst providing for their physiological needs and avoiding stress from crowding, discomfort or unnecessary changes in environment and management during their life, in order to provide sustainable and healthy progeny.</i>
8.10.07	<p><i>The following are recommended as best practice:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(i) In order to avoid any disease outbreak affecting a significant proportion of the required national production, it would be preferable to have no more than 1000 breeding birds per holding;</i></li> <li><i>(ii) Litter/bedding provided in the house should be cleaned out/replenished on a regular basis to maintain clean friable litter and avoid disease build up;</i></li> <li><i>(iii) Introducing chicks to fresh greens or turf from day one.</i></li> </ul>
8.10.08	<i>Breeding flocks must have access to free range pasture by 12 weeks old. Young chicks/breeding birds should be given access to pasture as soon as they are fit to withstand the prevailing weather conditions.</i>
8.10.09	<i>All poultry must have access to feed throughout the day. If male and female breeding birds have differing nutrient requirements then different ration types may be provided for each.</i>
8.10.10	<i>Where batches are moved between housing systems every effort should be made to ensure both systems are similar and stress is minimised.</i>
8.10.11	<i>Litter must be kept clean, dry and friable.</i>

8.10.12	<b><i>De-spurring, beak trimming and other mutilations are prohibited.</i></b>
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#### Pasture and Range

8.10.13	<b><i>Pasture must be rested from poultry for at least 9 months between each batch to allow vegetation to grow back, for health reasons and to enable built-up fertility to be utilised.</i></b>								
8.10.14	<b><i>In addition pasture must also be rotated during the period of the flock.</i></b>								
8.10.15	<b><i>This requirement shall not apply to small numbers of poultry that are free to roam throughout the day. Small numbers means up to about 50 birds, but the exact number will depend on the system to be agreed with OF&amp;G.</i></b>								
8.10.16	<b><i>Maximum outdoor stocking rates for the breeding birds must not exceed:</i></b> <table style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td><i>Chickens</i></td> <td><i>1000 birds/ha</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Turkeys</i></td> <td><i>800 birds/ha</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Ducks</i></td> <td><i>1000 birds/ha</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>Geese</i></td> <td><i>100 birds/ha</i></td> </tr> </table>	<i>Chickens</i>	<i>1000 birds/ha</i>	<i>Turkeys</i>	<i>800 birds/ha</i>	<i>Ducks</i>	<i>1000 birds/ha</i>	<i>Geese</i>	<i>100 birds/ha</i>
<i>Chickens</i>	<i>1000 birds/ha</i>								
<i>Turkeys</i>	<i>800 birds/ha</i>								
<i>Ducks</i>	<i>1000 birds/ha</i>								
<i>Geese</i>	<i>100 birds/ha</i>								
8.10.17	<b><i>The following are recommended as best practice:</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(i) Colony sizes of less than 100 birds;</i></li> <li><i>(ii) It should be possible to move poultry houses onto fresh ground during a cycle of birds;</i></li> <li><i>(iii) Where more than one breeding colony is kept on a holding poultry houses and runs should be separate and not adjacent to each other to minimise disease transfer between flocks.</i></li> </ul>								
8.10.18	<b><i>Houses for breeding birds must be moved between batches to prevent disease build up and infection risk from pasture. This requirement shall not apply to small numbers of poultry (less than 50 birds) that are free to roam throughout the day.</i></b>								
8.10.19	<b><i>Colony size must not exceed 500 birds per house.</i></b>								
8.10.20	<b><i>Breeding poultry housing requirements shall comply with the requirements set out in Section 8.9.22 (the 'broilers' column does not apply).</i></b>								

#### Health and Veterinary Management

8.10.21	<b><i>Each producer must produce a detailed health management plan that identifies current and potential disease risks on the unit and how these will be avoided through management.</i></b>  <b><i>The plan must also justify any treatments/vaccinations that will be used. The plan must be reviewed on an annual basis, and where disease problems are identified, management strategies must be detailed to overcome these and reduce the need for further treatment. It is recommended that this be drawn up in conjunction with a vet. The plan must also address bio-security issues and range management and enrichment.</i></b>
8.10.22	<b><i>Breeding flocks and hatcheries must be registered with Defra under the Poultry Breeding Flocks and Hatcheries Act where it is required.</i></b>

## Hatchery

## Origin of Stock

8.10.23	<i>Hatcheries should be dedicated to organic production and should not hatch organic and non-organic eggs in the same unit.</i>
8.10.24	<i>For chicks or pullets to be sold as organic, eggs for hatching must be sourced from an organic breeding flock.</i>
8.10.25	<i>Eggs must be made identifiable to the farm and colony from which they were produced, before entering the hatchery. Eggs can be individually marked or be in identifiable trays.</i>
8.10.26	<i>Non-dedicated hatcheries may only operate for a transitional period as agreed in the management plan. Non-dedicated hatcheries must demonstrate adequate operational, financial and physical separation.</i>

## Staff and Equipment

8.10.27	<i>The site must have written procedures in place in the event of any disruption to services. The emergency plan must ensure that chick welfare is not compromised. The site must have a management plan in place detailing the workings of the hatchery.</i>
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## Hatching and Chick Handling

8.10.28	<i>Chicks must only be removed from the hatchery when they are dry enough to maintain body temperature.</i>
8.10.29	<i>Trays of newly hatched chicks must be examined on removal from the hatchery, chicks should be separated from hatching debris and any sick, deformed or injured chicks must be destroyed humanely.</i>
8.10.30	<i>Systems must be designed to keep unnecessary handling of chicks to a minimum when handled, care must be taken not to injure or otherwise compromise their well-being.</i>
8.10.31	<i>The automatic separation and sorting of chicks is prohibited.</i>

## Transportation

8.10.32	<i>It is recommended that:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(i) Lighting levels be reduced during holding and transport to lower chick activity;</i></li> <li><i>(ii) The chicks should be transported at a temperature of 24 degrees centigrade with a variation of no more than plus or minus 3 degrees centigrade.</i></li> </ul>
8.10.33	<i>Any holding facilities used prior to, or during, transport must also ensure that the thermal comfort of the chicks is not compromised.</i>
8.10.34	<i>Transport boxes must provide a minimum of 21cm<sup>2</sup>/chick, and the height must allow the chick to assume a normal posture.</i>
8.10.35	<i>The design of transport boxes must ensure that there is adequate ventilation without compromising the thermal comfort of the chicks.</i>
8.10.36	<i>Chicks must be delivered to the rearing unit within 24 hours from the removal of the chick from the hatchery.</i>



8.10.37	<i>Transport must be planned to avoid excess waiting times prior to transferring to the rearing unit.</i>
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**Record Keeping**

8.10.38	<i>It is recommended that breeding flock producers form record keeping links with their grower farms in order to identify and resolve related management issues effectively.</i>
8.10.39	<p><i>The hatchery will be required to maintain the following records:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>(i) Place of origin of eggs entering the hatchery;</i></li> <li><i>(ii) Health status of the breeding flock;</i></li> <li><i>(iii) Transport and delivery details of chicks leaving the hatchery;</i></li> <li><i>(iv) Vaccinations given to chicks;</i></li> <li><i>(v) Number of chicks hatched each week;</i></li> <li><i>(vi) The percentage hatch;</i></li> <li><i>(vii) Culls and the reason for culling;</i></li> <li><i>(viii) Mortality and the causes;</i></li> <li><i>(ix) The temperature and humidity settings in the setters and hatchers.</i></li> </ul>

**Pullet Rearing****Breeds and Origin of Stock**

8.10.40	<i>An integrated system is recommended where pullets are reared and produced on the same holding.</i>
8.10.41	<i>Where pullets are reared on a separate farm to that which they will be transported to for egg production, care must be taken to minimise stress. The joint industry welfare guide to the handling of laying hens and breeders (domestic fowl) must be complied with.</i>
8.10.42	<i>Pullets must have outside access from the age of 12 weeks.</i>

**Pasture and Range**

8.10.43	<i>Pasture must be rested from poultry to allow vegetation to grow back, for health reasons and to enable built-up fertility to be used, for, in the case of pullet production, at least 2 consecutive months per year and in addition, for 1 year in every 3 years. This requirement shall not apply to small numbers of poultry (typically less than 50 birds) that are free to roam throughout the day.</i>
8.10.44	<i>Stocking rates for pullets must not exceed 2500 birds/ha.</i>
8.10.45	<i>Pullets should be exposed to natural daylight from an early age.</i>
8.10.46	<i>The colony size must not exceed 2000 pullets per flock.</i>

## Housing

8.10.47	<b><i>The following shall apply to indoor housing facilities:</i></b>	
	<b><i>Maximum stocking rates in fixed housing</i></b>	<b><i>10 birds/m<sup>2</sup> (21kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</i></b>
	<b><i>Or stocking rate in mobile housing</i></b>	<b><i>16 birds/m<sup>2</sup> (30kg/m<sup>2</sup>)</i></b>
	<b><i>Minimum aerial perch space</i></b>	<b><i>15cm/bird</i></b>
	<b><i>Maximum slatted floor area</i></b>	<b><i>50%</i></b>
	<b><i>Minimum exit/entry pop-holes (metre length per 100 sqm floor area)</i></b>	<b><i>4m/100 m<sup>2</sup></i></b>
8.10.48	<b><i>In the case of pullet rearing a recognised lighting regime of up to 16 hours to prolong day length may be used to avoid premature onset of laying. The day must end with a dusk.</i></b>	

## 8.11 Partnership Programme – Additional Standards for Pig Production

## General Management and Welfare

8.11.01	<b><i>The pig enterprise must be based on a free-range system with suitable soil type, climate and topography.</i></b>	
8.11.02	<b><i>The enterprise must be planned to allow the pigs direct access to the soil and growing green food on free range.</i></b>	
8.11.03	<b><i>In addition to the Animal Health Plan specified in Section 8.5.04, a Management Plan must be established and supplied which:</i></b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b><i>(i) Details the rotations and stocking densities;</i></b></li> <li><b><i>(ii) Ensures that the welfare conditions are suitable for the pigs;</i></b></li> <li><b><i>(iii) Prevents undue Nitrogen production and leaching;</i></b></li> <li><b><i>(iv) Prevents damage to the soil and soil erosion;</i></b></li> <li><b><i>(v) Describes the housing on the range and during the winter;</i></b></li> <li><b><i>(vi) Details the feeding regime;</i></b></li> <li><b><i>(vii) Details the provisions for preventing bullying;</i></b></li> <li><b><i>(viii) Details the provisions for managing and protecting thin or bullied pigs.</i></b></li> </ul>	
8.11.04	<b><i>The stock must be checked twice daily by a suitably trained and experienced stock person.</i></b>	

## Management of Pasture

8.11.05	<b><i>A total free-range system is recommended.</i></b>	
8.11.06	<b><i>It is recommended that pigs should not return to the same ground more than 1 year in 4 and should not spend more than 6 months on the same land.</i></b>	
8.11.07	<b><i>Wallows and shade must be provided during the summer.</i></b>	
8.11.08	<b><i>During the summer, pigs may only be housed during extreme weather. Housing at other times may only take place if this can be demonstrated to be of benefit to their welfare, is detailed in the Management Plan and has been agreed by OF&amp;G.</i></b>	

8.11.09	<p><b>The facilities must provide:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <b>Ample dry bedding with plentiful natural ventilation and light;</b></li> <li>(ii) <b>Access to an outside run which must permit dunging and rooting;</b></li> <li>(iii) <b>A maximum of 10 pigs per nipple drinker, 15 pigs per bowl or 10 pigs per linear 30cm of trough. The drinkers must have flow rates sufficient to meet the needs of each class of pig;</b></li> <li>(iv) <b>If not fed ad-lib, there must be enough trough space for all the pigs to feed at once;</b></li> <li>(v) <b>Individual housing for sows with piglets;</b></li> <li>(vi) <b>Stable, evenly sized groups of fattening pigs, gilts or sows.</b></li> </ul>
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### Housing

8.11.10	<b>Bullying must be avoided in group-housed pigs, particularly at feeding. Simultaneous feeding with the feed spread evenly is recommended.</b>			
8.11.11	<p><b>For outdoor housing on the pasture the following minimum housing dimensions are required for each pig:</b></p> <p><b>Sow and litter – 4m<sup>2</sup> up to 4 weeks with additional accommodation thereafter;</b></p> <p><b>Sows and boars – 1.5m<sup>2</sup> per pig;</b></p> <p><b>Fattening pigs – See indoor lying area for winter/finishing housing (8.11.12).</b></p>			
8.11.12	<b>For farrowing, winter and finishing housing, the following minimum housing dimensions are required for each pig:</b>			
	<b>Pig group</b>	<b>Minimum indoor area (m<sup>2</sup>/pig)</b>	<b>Minimum outdoor exercise area (m<sup>2</sup>/pig)</b>	
	<b>Sows;</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
	<b>Boars;</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	
	<b>Farrowing sows with piglets up to 40 days;</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	
	<b>Fattening pigs</b>	<b>Total indoor area (m<sup>2</sup>/pig)</b>	<b>Minimum lying area (m<sup>2</sup>/pig)</b>	<b>Minimum outdoor exercise area (m<sup>2</sup>/pig)</b>
	<b>Up to 30kg and over 40 days;</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>
	<b>Up to 50kg;</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
	<b>Up to 85kg;</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.65</b>	<b>0.8</b>
	<b>Up to 110kg;</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>
8.11.13	<b>For the final fattening stage or where open fronted sheds are used for winter housing an outdoor area may not be required, subject to approval from OF&amp;G. In such cases, both the indoor and outdoor area requirements must be added together to provide the total indoor area. As an example, a finishing pig weighing 110kg would require a minimum area of 2.3 m<sup>2</sup>.</b>			
8.11.14	<b>Housing systems with flat decks and automatic intensive finishing, artificially controlled environments or without bedding are not permitted.</b>			

**Farrowing and Weaning**

8.11.15	<i>The minimum dimensions for farrowing arcs on the pasture should be 2.5m x 2.0m.</i>
8.11.16	<i>The service pen must be a minimum of 10.5m<sup>2</sup> per sow.</i>
8.11.17	<i>Withholding food and water to dry off sows is not permitted.</i>
8.11.18	<i>Additional heat is permitted in the creep areas.</i>

**Feed**

8.11.19	<i>Non-organic milk replacer (free from prohibited materials such as GMOs, antibiotics and growth promoters) is only permitted for orphans within 72 hours of birth. Use after 72 hours will result in the animal losing its organic status, except in an emergency and with the approval of OF&amp;G.</i>
8.11.20	<i>Antibiotics, copper diet supplements and probiotics for growth promotion are not permitted.</i>
8.11.21	<i>When feeding the pigs organic, in-conversion and/or non-organic feeds, the requirements of Section 8.4.26 must be observed.</i>

**Animal Health**

8.11.22	<i>Ferrous sulphate crystals are permitted for the treatment of anaemia. Iron injections may be used in the case of iron deficient soils or chronic anaemia in free range systems, with the approval of OF&amp;G. The prophylactic use of iron injections without approval is not permitted.</i>
8.11.23	<i>Doramectin may be used for the treatment of mange in pigs with approval from OF&amp;G.</i>
8.11.24	<i>Tail docking and the routine cutting and grinding of teeth are not permitted.</i>
8.11.25	<i>The ringing of sows, gilts and boars is not permitted. This does not affect existing or replacement non-organic ringed stock, which have been converted to organic production.</i>
8.11.26	<i>The castration of pigs is not permitted. Approval may be given in exceptional cases on a case by case basis if there are sound welfare reasons and following veterinary advice.</i>

**8.12 Standards Applying to Beekeeping and Beekeeping Products**

8.12.01	<i>Not included in this Manual. Apply to OF&amp;G for the Standards for Beekeeping.</i>
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**8.13 Standards Applying to Farmed Deer**

8.13.01	<i>Not included in this Manual. Apply to OF&amp;G for the Standards for Farmed Deer.</i>
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**8.14 Additional Requirements Applying to Organic Pig Production**

All other relevant standards in this Manual apply in addition to the specific pig standards.

8.14.01	General principles for animal husbandry as applied in Section 8.1 of this Manual shall apply to all organic pig production.
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8.14.02	The conversion period applied in Section 8.2 of this Manual shall apply to pig production Simultaneous conversion may apply to pigs where a 12 month reduced conversion for pigs and poultry has not been requested/applied.	
8.14.03	When introducing pigs onto an organic unit you must apply the principles laid out in Section 8.3 of this Manual.	
8.14.04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The feeding of organic/converting pigs must be based on the principals in Section 8.4 of this Manual;</li> <li>(ii) When designing a new pig unit it is recommended that wherever practical the feeding space should be divided, ideally so that each pig can be fed as an individual;</li> <li>(iii) The weaning of organic pigs should take place at no earlier than 40 days of age.</li> </ul>	
8.14.05	All disease prevention and veterinary treatments to be given to the pigs must comply with the requirements of Section 8.5 in this Manual.	
8.14.06	The prophylactic use of iron injections is prohibited.	
8.14.07	All of the principles in Section 8.6 of this Manual must be applied.	
8.14.08	Castration, teeth clipping, tail docking and ringing are prohibited.	
8.14.09	All principles in Section 8.7 of this Manual must be applied.	
8.14.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) All of the principles, where appropriate, detailed in Section 8.8 of this Manual must be applied;</li> <li>(ii) Pigs must be supplied with forage at all times;</li> <li>(iii) The grazing must provide plentiful vegetation when the pigs are moved onto the land. Once all available vegetation has been cleared the pigs must be moved to fresh ground.</li> </ul>	
8.14.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) When housing pigs with no access to pasture the stocking densities in Section 8.8.25 of this Manual must not be exceeded;</li> <li>(ii) The above are total areas including dunging areas. If there is a division between the dunging and lying areas it must be sufficiently wide enough to allow 3 pigs to pass;</li> <li>(iii) If slats are used they must not exceed 20% of the total lying area.</li> </ul>	
8.14.12	When housing pigs outdoors on the range the following densities must be used:	
	<b>Pigs</b>	<b>Indoors area Indoor lying area available to the animal</b>
	Dry sows;	1.5m <sup>2</sup> /sow
	Sows with litters;	4 m <sup>2</sup> /sow and litter
	Farrowing sows;	5 m <sup>2</sup> /sow
	Service pens;	10.5 m <sup>2</sup> /sow and boar
Finishing pigs;	Use the indoor finisher requirements in Section 8.8.25 of this Manual.	
8.14.13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Group numbers should be based on no more than 10 sows and progeny together at any one time;</li> </ul>	

	(ii) At weaning the piglets should be divided into smaller groups of no more than 40.
8.14.14	For large scale pig production systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) The soil should be free draining so as to avoid poaching and overly wet conditions for the pigs;</li> <li>(ii) The land used by the pigs should be rotated as part of an arable production system, which will utilise the accumulated nutrients, help to reduce internal parasite levels and supply cereals for the diet.</li> </ul>

### 8.15 Additional Standards Applying to The Production of Wool

8.15.01	Livestock must be managed as organic for at least 12 months prior to shearing.
8.15.02	Where replacement non-organic breeding animals have been purchased the fleece may not be sold as organic until the livestock have completed 12 months under full organic management.
8.15.03	Where organophosphate (OP) treatments have been administered the fleece may not be marketed as organic for at least 12 months, during which time the livestock must have undergone at least one complete clip.
8.15.04	Where an external veterinary treatment is used (excluding OP) a withdrawal period of at least 3 months or 3 times legal withdrawal period, whichever is longer, must be adhered to before the fleece may be clipped and marketed as organic.