BIO AUSTRIA

Regulations for Organic Farming in Austria

July 2006
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Regulations Important for organic farming

The values and the knowledge of the founders of the controlled organic farming – above all Dr. Hans Müller, his wife Mrs. Maria Müller and Dr. Hans Peter Rusch – could achieve a lasting continuity by putting together norms and clear regulations.

The resulting regulations for organic farming since the beginning of the eighties are written down in the Chapter A8 of the codex of the Austrian Food Administration and since 1991 in an EU Council Regulation and therefore became public law in the States of the European Union. In fact organic farmers can claim to be the only farmers to follow a form of farming that is defined and written down by law!

However laws are often overtaken by later developments and lose their effective power. Thus it is an important task of BIO AUSTRIA, to further develop the regulations and therefore ensure an up to date and successful development for the whole of the organic farming.

We are challenged as experts and trail blazers to form more formal regulations for many very “young” parts of organic farming, such as the animal alternatives of fish breeding, the keeping of special kinds of poultry, wood farming or new social standards. But due to the very good market development we are also confronted with more and more shameless free riders who do not take the organic status seriously and can therefore put the work of all of us at risk. We must clearly stand up to them and set against it a clear defined set of regulations.

We should always bear in mind that our regulations do not stand for “a restricted form of conventional farming”, but our regulations form the only possible way forward for agriculture – organic farming!

Our regulations are an expression of competence and will in significant sectors, such as the Austrian Genetic engineering regulation and the animal protection law, be used as a help for orientation.

International and national experts view the organic way of farming as a key technology of the 21st century and the regulations of BIO AUSTRIA are an essential base for it.

Let us walk the consequent, chosen way with well developed and balanced BIO AUSTRIA regulations and let us secure for ourselves our own future.

Your Chairman

Hannes Tomic
Indication notes

These regulations are a combination of the EU Regulation 2092/91, the Austrian legal requirements for animal protection, the Austrian Codex Alimentarius-Chapter 8, legal specifications within the Cross-Compliance-measures in line with the GAP – reform (liable with 1st January 2005) and the BIO AUSTRIA regulations.

The green marked parts are BIO AUSTRIA regulations.

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1. General Regulations

1.1. Commitment
The following regulations are to be applied to the entire holding.
Any farmer, gardener, bee-keeper or vintner who intends to market agricultural products under the association’s registered trademark is obligated to adhere not only to the pertinent general legal requirements but also to the following regulations. The legal regulations applicable to organic agriculture in Austria are as follows:
• EU Council Regulation 2092/91 including amendments
• Chapter A8 of the Codex Alimentarius of the Austrian Food Administration in the currently valid version
In this regulation book the above mentioned legal requirements are completed with additional agricultural relevant legal material (Austrian Animal Protections Law 118/2004, Water Protection Law and others) and is indicated as such (as of August 2005).

1.2. Certification as BIO AUSTRIA – farm

1.2.1 Conversion of the entire holding is a prerequisite for the official certification as BIO AUSTRIA organic farm.
The entire holding is converted, if
• the farm manager manages several farms (main or secondary farms) as economical units or
• farms form partnerships (relatives or cooperative enterprises) that are managed together and form one economical unit (that means the common use of workforce, machines etc.) even though they are legally separate.
In these cases all farms have to be farmed organically. There are temporarily exceptions for farms with permanent or special crops. These exceptions must be applied for at the BIO AUSTRIA; QS-Commission. According to the kind of crop and its local alignment, the certifier, together with BIO AUSTRIA, creates a package of measures, in order to ensure effective management of the higher risks, (such as spray drift, the mixing up of breeds, distances from similar cultures, storage conditions, steady flow of goods, etc.)
Long term plans for conversion (for permanent crops) need also the accordance of the QS-Commission. Stepwise conversion of the whole culture must be made within a maximum of 5 years according to the conversion plan.
An exception is made for bee-keeping and fish farming which may be practised conventionally. (Regulations for organic fish farming can be found in chapter 5.1 of this manual, and for organic bee-keeping in chapter 5.2.)

1.2.2 The membership of BIO AUSTRIA is gained with the signature of the declaration of accession.
There is an inspection contract with a certification body that has a valid cooperation contract with BIO AUSTRIA.
BIO AUSTRIA has a list of certification bodies, see 1.4 of these regulations.

1.2.3 Either the person responsible for the farm’s operation or someone involved significantly in the proceedings, must be in possession of the necessary capabilities, (school, vocational education, or practical experience). The minimum requirement, besides the previously required agricultural education and experience, is the successful completion of a conversion course into organic agriculture before the 31st of May of the 1st commitment year. (min. 15 hours of which a max. 5 hours is in the form of excursions).
1.2.4 The farm manager is obligated to participate regularly as a member of one of the association’s work groups.

1.2.5 Conversion to organic Farming
The normal conversion period for land is a minimum of 2 years. For perennial crops, (except grassland), it is 36 months from the signing of the inspection contract. All products harvested after the first 12 months of conversion, are conversion products. It is possible to label plant products consisting of only one ingredient (mono-products) with the notice “produced under conversion to organic agriculture”. The first crop growing or the first utilisation 24 months (or for perennial crops 36 months) after the beginning of conversion can be labelled as organic product. In certain justified cases, the conversion period may be extended or, after application, reduced.

1.2.5.1 Farms with livestock
Farms with livestock (simultaneous conversion of land and animals) cannot be accredited until all the necessary renovations for animal production have been completed. Animal products can be labelled as organic 24 months after signing the inspection contract. From this time varying conversion periods are possible in animal production. Specific conversion periods can be found in section 3.1.3.8 of this manual. No conversion notice may be applied to animal products.

1.2.5.2 reduction of the conversion period
Reduction of the conversion period can be announced at the inspection body with an informal application. The necessary certificates have to be attached. (copy of the multiple application form “Mehrfachantrag” of the last two years: general application form “Mantelantrag”, land-use list, and land sheet of the previous manager, certification of the previous manager about non-applied plant control measures, for protected land the project description and the confirmation of participation in the project).

Precondition for a reduction of the conversion period:
• The affected land needs to be included in the ÖPUL – measure “Reduction of the use of yield-increasing inputs on arable land or grassland” at least 2 years prior to the conversion date.
• Submission of a written certification that no forbidden plant control measure was used by the owner or former manager within the 24 month period prior to the conversion.

After those preconditions are fulfilled the conversion farm or additional farmland can, after the approval of the control agency
• Label as conversion product every crop that is planted after the completion of the inspection treaty or the addition of new land. For grassland the first use, that follows the date of the inspection treaty/date of the addition of land can also be so labelled.
• Every crop that is planted 12 months after the completion of the inspection treaty/date of the additional land, can be labelled as organic produce. The first use of grassland that follows 12 months after the inspection treaty date of the additional land date can be likewise labelled.

1.2.5.3 Reduced conversion periods of farms with conventional animals, such as poultry, pigs, breeding and dairy animals
The conversion period for animals starts to run after the conversion of the feeding. The husbandry has to be already aligned to the regulations. The exact limits can be found under point 3.1.3.8 in these regulations. After the conversion periods for the animals the produce can be labelled and marketed as organic.

1.2.6 Lease and purchase
The lease or purchase of additional agricultural land must be reported to the inspection body within 14 days. On newly leased or purchased parcels that are either in, or before, conversion, no plants of the same kind as those on previously accredited organic cultivated areas may be planted. A reduction of the conversion period is possible under certain preconditions.
- see point 1.2.5.2 of these regulations.

The following regulations apply to the purchase, or lease of land, already cultivated with perennial crops if the same type of planting is already present on the previously converted holding:

• The production is to be implemented within a conversion plan through professional advisers, to which the producer is contractually committed. The realisation is controlled by the inspection of the inspection body.

• Appropriate measures are to be taken to ensure that the products from those areas in conversion are kept separate from those products that are already organic:
  - The inspection board is to be informed of the harvest of the products in question at least 48 hours in advance.
  - The producer must inform the inspection board of the exact amount of harvest and of measures taken to identify the products immediately after harvest.
  - Conversion plan and separative measures must be approved by the inspection board.

1.2.7 Suspension of the admission

Any exemptions from the production regulations, particularly during the conversion period and/or in exceptional situations (e.g. natural catastrophe, etc.) must be approved by a QS – Commission of the association. This committee will also decide for how long the holding’s products are not to be labelled for sale as described in these production regulations.

1.3. Supervision and inspection

The marketing and sale of products from organic agriculture falls under the jurisdiction of the EU Council Regulation 2092/91, including amendments, as well as within the bounds of the codex of the Austrian Food Administration. These regulations make the Food Administration, and from them approved inspection bodies, legally responsible for the supervision and inspection of farms and agricultural products. The adherence to the association requirements is supervised by the association itself or by persons or organizations engaged by the association in addition to the state-authorized inspections.

1.3.1 Inspections are conducted at least once a year, and are usually unannounced. The supervisory reports concerning conducted inspections must be kept on file for at least 7 years.

1.3.2 Records

Good records are the key to the smooth inspection and expression of an ordered management. Besides a one-off description of the farm unit (plan of site and buildings, land/fields), records have to be kept of all incoming and outgoing of agricultural supplies (seeds, fertilisers, plant protection, animal feed), the crop rotation, fertilisation, plant protection, changes in livestock, feeding, animal treatment, marketing and storage as well as the purchase of goods for resale. The record books provided by your inspection authority can be helpful for this. Other registers such as an animal register will usually be accepted.

When goods are purchased it has to be checked at the point of delivery that the reference to organic produce is on the produce and the bill or the delivery receipt and that the delivered goods coincide with the announcement on the papers. Bills and delivery receipts have to have the following elements: Name and address of the buyer and seller, Code-No. of the inspection authority for goods from organic farms, complete description of the goods and state of the goods (approved organic or conversion).

The purchase of animals is to be checked for the following on the animal movement document “Viehverkehrsschein”: Information about the selling farm (for approved organic farms the farm has to be labelled with BIO and the inspection agency) and information about the animal (BIO, in conversion since; conventional) according to the use (breeding, fattening, slaughtering) of the purchased animal.
1.3.3
For supervisory purposes, the association reserves the following rights, either through its own agents or through persons or organizations employed by the association:

- To inspect the holding at any time, and to demand all the above mentioned documentation (e.g. concerning the purchase and use of fertilizers, pesticides and feedstuffs);
- To have soil and residue testing conducted;
- To take any other product quality control measures as seen fit by the association.

1.3.4
Farms currently in conversion are obligated to provide on demand complete information concerning previous methods of cultivation and previously conducted analyses to the inspection agents.

1.3.5
All examination and test results, written recommendations and requirements established by the inspection agents are to be filed and kept available.

1.3.6
Inadmissible substances, e.g. chemical/synthetic fertilizers or pesticides, may not be present on the holding.

1.3.7
The use of agricultural supplies not specifically named in the production regulations are only allowed when they are included in the catalogue of permissible agricultural supplies of the association or if prior to the use evidence can be submitted for their conformity with the regulations (EU Council Regulation 2092/91 and BIO AUSTRIA).

1.3.8 Genetic engineering
The use of substances of any kind that were manufactured with the help of genetic engineering is forbidden.
### Approved inspection bodies for the inspection of agricultural holdings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inspection Body</th>
<th>Address 1</th>
<th>Address 2</th>
<th>Contact 1</th>
<th>Contact 2</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABG (Austria Bio Garantie)</td>
<td>Standort Enzersfeld</td>
<td>AT-N-01-BIO</td>
<td>Königsnbrunnerstraße 8</td>
<td>AT-O-01-BIO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2202 Enzersfeld</td>
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<td>2202 Enzersfeld</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>T: +43(0)2262/672 212</td>
<td>W: <a href="http://www.abg.at">www.abg.at</a></td>
<td>ABG Standort Lebring</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>(Burgenland, Steiermark, Kärnten, Salzburg, Tirol, Vorarlberg)</td>
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<td>Parkring 2</td>
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<td>8403 Lebring</td>
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<td>T: +43(0)3182/401 01-0</td>
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<td>BIOS (Biokontrollservice Österreich)</td>
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<td>Feyregg 39</td>
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<td>Maria-Cebotari-Straße 3</td>
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<td>5020 Salzburg</td>
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</table>
2. Plant production

The essential first principles in organic farming are holistic thinking and the awareness that healthy soil is the carrier of life on Earth. Holistic thinking can be understood as the recognition of farming in connection with the interactions between the Earth and the cosmos. Living healthy soil is a precondition for healthy plants, healthy animals and therefore for healthy food. These first principles were defined by the founders of organic farming methods, Rudolf Steiner and Hans Peter Rusch.

**Principles of humus economy and fertilisation (inc. cultivation and soil cover):**

Organic farming is aimed at a focused humus economy. The supply of organic matter must therefore, in the long run at least, compensate for the loss through reduction. It is the objective of fertilisation to increase the activity of soil organisms. Nitrogen fertilisation is exclusively done by organic fertilisers.

A mineral additional fertilisation must be applied in a form that does not make the nutrients directly available for the plant, thus they need to be tied to organics and are not to be water-soluble.

**Preparation of manure**

Organic fertiliser from ones own holding, or purchased, are to be prepared in a way, that they farm and encourage the life in the soil. The process of putrefying is to be avoided and a process of decomposition/rot is encouraged. Note that an unprepared dung pile, un-fermented urine and un-aired slurry bring putrefy into the soil and work against the formerly stated objectives. Putrefying must be avoided under all circumstances and rot must be encouraged by all possible means. Stone meals play a central role in organic farming (diabase, basalt etc.). Stone meals encourage the building up of stable soil structures through the connection of clay crystals with living matter, the disintegration of trace elements and the regulation of the pH value. Through their high quartz fraction stone flours support the central role of silicon in the process of soil building. Stone meals are soil builders.

During the handling and use of manure the loss of nutrients by being washed out or released as gaseous flue should be avoided, that means manure should be brought to a rotting or fermenting process as quickly as possible. Every day of storage reduces the quality (Dr. Rusch).

Manure additives can be used from the current supply catalogue of permissible fertilisers.

**Cultivation and Soil cover**

Cultivation is to be done in a gentle and retaining manner. The tolerance of the life in the soil and the soil structure is to be considered with every measure. It is to be done with respect to the soil layers, to the working zones of the soil bacteria's, soil animals and to the natural soil processes. Therefore deep ploughing, the cultivation of the soil in wet conditions or a too intense cultivation must not be undertaken. All these measures damage the build up of humus and lead to the loss of nutrients as well as a causing a long exposure of open soil. Therefore soil should be covered by the use of in between seeds, green manure or mulch seed layers. Organic matter is to be brought into the soil only at the surface in order to avoid poisonous metabolites forming from putrefy.

### 2.1. Humus economy and fertilisation

The use of chemical/synthetic nitrogen fertilizers and highly soluble phosphates and fertilisers with the active ingredients in Chloride form (i.e. Potassium Chloride) is forbidden.

There is a ban on the application of sewage sludge or sewage sludge compost.

Manure (slurry, urine and fresh manure) as fertilizers may not be applied as top fertilization to berry plants (i.e. strawberries), with the exception of berry plantings after harvest.
### 2.1.1 Compost in agriculture

- Compost from organic matter that arises from one’s own agricultural or forestry (dung and compostable organic matter), which afterwards will be again used via acceptable application in the agriculture or forestry in the form of compost, does not have to follow the compost bye law (KVO) BGBI. II 292/2001 and its quality demands, (waste management law, AWG 2002). The guidelines of the EU council regulation 2092/91, concerning the limits of heavy metal content for mixtures of household waste is to be considered, (See point 2.1.5, compostable household waste).

- Composts that were produced from other waste, (due to the positive list of fertiliser and soil improvement measures point 2.1.5 of this regulation) and of agricultural and forestry derivation, are to be produced under the compost regulations and its quality classes.

- Composts from waste to be used in agriculture must conform with quality class A+ and all its requirements (compliance of limits of heavy metal, pestilence hygienic harmlessness, quality check,...)

- Excepted from these regulations of the KVO are compost producers, which do not produce more than 150 m³ of compost per year including all sieving rests, (not including the material that comes from own farm), of which nearly all is produced for own needs and not more than 50 m³ are put in circulation. A documentation of the transferred amounts of compostable material and of the purchased amount of compost is to be kept as evidence.

- The recommended applied amount for fertilisation measures is not be higher than 8 t d.m. (dry matter) per ha and year (matches approx. 13 t of f.m. (fresh matter) in a 5 year period. In any case there are not to be more than 170 kg N per ha per year – including fertilisers from one’s own farm.

**For the creation of compost piles the following regulations have to be followed:**

- There must be a minimum distance of 25 m to surface waters and drainage ditches.
- It is not permitted to have compost piles on wet soils and/or soils that do not drain.
- The nitrogen in the manure that is stored there is not allowed to exceed the amount allowed due to water management regulations at the storage surface (agricultural area/farmland).

### 2.1.2 Fertilisation constraints

#### 2.1.2.1 Temporal fertilisation constrains

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time when it is forbidden</th>
<th>Kind of N-fertiliser</th>
<th>Affected farmland/crops</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15th October until 15th February</td>
<td>Liquid animal excrements</td>
<td>The whole agricultural area <strong>without</strong> green cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th November until 15th February</td>
<td>Liquid animal excrements</td>
<td>The whole agricultural area <strong>with</strong> green cover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ATTENTION:</strong> max. 60 kg N from the 1st of October up to the time when it is forbidden</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th November until 15th February</td>
<td>Manure and compost</td>
<td>The whole agricultural area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Until 1st February</td>
<td>Any N-fertilisation</td>
<td>Early cultivated crops (i.e. Durum wheat, summer barley) or green cover with early N need (rape, winter barley and vegetables under fleece or foil)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.1.2.2 Application prohibition

There is a general prohibition for Nitrogen fertiliser application for water saturated, snow covered or frozen soils.
2.1.2.3 Fertilisation restriction

- Liquid manures are not to be applied to farmland close to water bodies that have a slope of more than 10% and that are prone to washing away. For maize or sugar beets the following precautions need to be taken:
  - till during the winter
  - cultivate transverse to the slope
  - mulch seed
  - ensure separation of the field
  - creation of a well tilled strip between the water and the field
- Liquid manure should ideally be worked in within 4 hours, and must at the latest, occur on the following day
- Slurry and urine are only to be applied on covered soil or immediately before cultivation or up to a max. 30kg N for the rotting of straw on soils that are not overgrown.
- Nitrogen fertilisation along water bodies:
  The following minimum distances have to be maintained:
  Lakes: minimum 20m (if bigger than 1ha), minimum 10 m (smaller than 1ha)
  Exception: Irrigation lakes
  Running water:
  - Slope of the bordering land
  - more than 10%: minimum 10m
  - under 10%: minimum 5 m

2.1.3 Purchase of fertiliser

2.1.3.1 Purchase of organic fertilizer

The purchase of organic fertilizer must be so calculated, that the total amount of fertilizers does not exceed 170 kg N/ha agricultural land, including the holding’s own fertilizers. This limitation may be exceeded in the case of vegetables (protected cultures, field vegetable cultivation, healing and spice plants except spices, that are harvested by threshing like coriander, fennel, caraway, anise). No more than 170 kg N/ha from animal fertilizers may be used. Water protection laws must be observed in all cases.

2.1.3.2 The purchase of organic fertilisers of conventional origin

For special crops (nursery/market garden*, fruits, wine, hop) applies the following:
From animal manure a max. 170 kg N/ha can be applied. For the purchase of organic fertilisers (not of animal origin) this threshold can be exceeded. Water protection laws must be observed in any case.
(this includes: vegetables – protected cultures and field vegetables, healing and flavouring plants except threshing spices, ornamental plant production)

For agricultural crop land and grassland applies the following:
In normal circumstances organic agriculture and grassland management works without the purchase of organic fertilisers. If a purchase is considered necessary, as an exception for the purchase of conventional organic fertilisers, then applies the following restrictions:

Crop land:
Prior to every purchase of organic fertilisers the approbation of the inspection agency is necessary. This approbation is given on base of the following requirements:
The main crop rotation contained a minimum share of 20% legumes, calculated from the agricultural crop land in the year of application.
All fields count as agricultural crop land, which are indicated with the letters “A” or “AN” on the multiple application form “Mehrfachantrag” of “Agrar Markt Austria” and the whole agricultural crop land in the application form “Förderungsantrag” of the “Agrar Markt Austria”, except field vegetables, and healing or spice plant areas.

The admitted amount of organic purchase fertiliser per ha agricultural crop land is calculated as following:

\[
\text{170 kg Nitrogen} \\
\text{minus amount of Nitrogen from animals of own holding per hectare} \\
\text{balance x 0,7 = admitted amount of nitrogen\* from slowly executing organic purchase fertiliser per ha agricultural crop land**} \\
\text{balance x 0,25 = admitted amount of nitrogen\* from fast executing organic purchase fertiliser per ha agricultural crop land***} \\
\text{\* aggregated nitrogen of the purchased fertiliser} \\
\text{\** in this count organic fertilisers with a C:N-ratio of more than 10:1 include: shredded shrub-, lobbing-, straw- and household composts, dung (only from cattle, sheep, goat or horse) or extensive animal husbandry and other slowly executing nitrogen.} \\
\text{\*** e.g. Sugar beet tips, vinasse, horn meal, hair meal, “Agro-Biosol” and “Biofert”, biogas slurry (according to point 2.1.4)}
\]

Not allowed are: liquid animal excrements, poultry farmyard manure, pig farmyard manure and potato juice (by-product of starch production) of conventional origin.

Grassland:

Prior to every purchase of organic fertilisers the approbation of the inspection agency is necessary.

This approbation is given on base of the following requirements:

Possible organic fertilisers for approbation for grassland are:

- conventional farmyard manure but only cattle, horse, sheep and goat manure.
- Composted and fermented household waste
- composted and fermented plant materials mixture.

The admitted amount of organic purchase fertiliser per ha grassland is calculated as following:

\[
\text{170 kg Nitrogen} \\
\text{minus amount of nitrogen from animals of own holding per hectare} \\
\text{balance x 0,7 = admitted amount of nitrogen\* from slowly executing organic purchase fertiliser per ha grassland**} \\
\text{balance x 0,25 = admitted amount of nitrogen\* from fast executing organic purchase fertiliser per ha grassland***} \\
\text{\* aggregated nitrogen of the purchased fertiliser} \\
\text{\** in that count organic fertilisers with a C:N-ratio of more than 10:1 include: shredded shrub-, lobbing-, straw- and household composts, dung (only from cattle, sheep, goat or horse) or extensive animal husbandry and other slowly executing nitrogen.} \\
\text{\*** e.g. Sugar beet tips, vinasse, horn meal, hair meal, “Agro-Biosol” and “Biofert”, biogas slurry (according to point 2.1.4)}
\]

2.1.4 Regulations for biogas slurry on agricultural cropland and grassland

A BIO AUSTRIA farm uses only biogas slurry from components, that were gained according to the EU council regulation 2092/91 for organic farming. Biogas slurry from plants which had the required license to build the plant before 31.12.2004, can be purchased until the end of 2010, if the biogas slurry applies the guidelines of the BIO AUSTRIA association that were valid before the 01.01.2006, and if the delivery is made demonstrable by the applicant;

Approval criteria:
- No more than 170kg of Nitrogen/ha and year are applied in the form of biogas slurry
- The only organic substances contained in the biogas slurry (coferments) are those that are
accepted by the BIO AUSTRIA – fertiliser regulation – valid before 01.01.2006.
- The amount of purchased nitrogen of conventional origin that can be admitted is calculated from the amount of nitrogen the organic holding delivered in the form of substrates plus an additional maximal purchase (see point 2.1.3) of 25% of the free Nitrogen amount based on 170kg per ha and year.

### 2.1.5 Soil conditioning and fertilization

Besides fertilizers and soil conditioners from one’s own holding the following are permitted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products containing the following products or mixtures thereof:</th>
<th>Description: Composition requirements; Regulations of use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Farmyard manure  
Conventional farmyard manure (only from cattle, sheep, goats and horses) | Mixture of animal excrement and plant material (bedding). Animal species must be declared. Only from extensive husbandry. Only with written authorization from the inspection authority. |
| Dried farmyard manure (from conventional origin only from cattle, sheep, goats and horses) | Animal species must be declared. Only from extensive husbandry. Only with written authorization from the inspection authority. |
| Composted animal excrements, including poultry manure and composted farmyard manure (from conventional origin only composted farmyard manure from cattle, sheep, goats and horses) | Animal species must be declared. Cannot be from landless farms. Only with written authorization from the inspection authority. |
| Liquid animal excrements only from organic origin (Slurry and urine) | Use after controlled fermentation and/or appropriate dilution. Animal species must be declared. Only with written authorization from the inspection authority. |
| Composted and fermented household waste | Compost from separately collected household waste, gained through composting or anaerobic fermentation in retrospect to the production of biogas. The measures for quality assurance of BIO AUSTRIA about biogas slurry fertilisation need to be followed (nutrients, heavy metals, hygiene and storage time). Only plant and animal wastes. Collected in a closed collection container as authorized and inspected by the relevant member country of the EU. Products in the form of biogas slurry purchase only for demonstrable substrate delivery through the applicant. Only compost from quality class A+: Measures for quality assurance Minimum parameter and frequency for analyses: Yearly amount of compost up to 50 m³: once (5 m³)* > 50 m³ - 300 m³: once every three years (20 m³) |
### BA Regulations

#### 15/78

July 2006

| > 300 - 1000 m_: once every two years (50 m_) |
| >1000 m3 – 2000 m_: once per year (100 m_) |
| > 2000 - 4000 m_: twice per year (150 m_) |
| *Minimum amount for assessment* |

Guidelines from Compost regulation BGBl. II 292/2001:

1. Analyses of nutrients
2. Heavy metals: Highest permissible concentrations in dry matter in mg/kg:
   - cadmium: 0.7
   - copper: 70
   - nickel: 25
   - lead: 45
   - zinc: 200
   - mercury: 0.4
   - chrome (total): 70
   - chrome (VI): 0
3. Hygiene: Analyses for Salmonella sp. Not demonstrable in 50g probe
   Only with written authorization from the inspection authority.

### Peat

Only in substrates for plant nurseries

### Clay (perlite, vermiculite, etc.)

### Substratum from mushroom cultures

Original substratum may consist only of substances contained in this list of permissible materials.

### Excrements of worms (worm compost) and insects

Only with written authorization from the inspection authority.

### Guano

Only with written authorization from the inspection authority.

### Plant-based compost or fermented mixtures from plant materials

Produce from a mix of plant material, gained through composting or anaerobic fermentation in relation to the production of biogas. Products in the form of biogas slurry purchased only for demonstrable substrate delivery through the applicant. The measures for quality assurance of BIO AUSTRIA about biogas slurry fertilisation need to be followed (nutrients, heavy metals, hygiene and storage time).

Valid compliance agreement to the ban on genetic engineering necessary when composting corn, soy and rapeseeds capable of reproduction!

For compost including plant household waste only composts of quality class A+.

Measures for quality assurance: (valid from 2007)
### Minimum parameter and frequency for analyses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yearly amount of compost</th>
<th>Analysis Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>up to 50 m_</td>
<td>once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 50 m_ - 300 m_</td>
<td>once every three years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 300 - 1000 m_</td>
<td>once every two years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 1000 m_ - 2000 m_</td>
<td>once per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 2000 - 4000 m_</td>
<td>twice per year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Minimum amount for assessment Guidelines from Compost regulation BGBl. II 292/2001:

1. For the Analyses of nutrients
2. Heavy metals: Highest permissible concentrations in dry matter in mg/kg: cadmium:0.7; copper: 70; nickel: 25; lead: 45; zinc: 200; mercury: 0.4; chromium (total): 70; chromium (VI): 0

Only with written authorization from the inspection authority.

### Following products or by-products of animal origin:
- hair meal, wool, felting hair (felt production), hair and bristles, as well as horn chips and horn meal milk products

Only with written authorization from the inspection authority.

### Products and by-products of vegetable origin for fertilization purposes (e.g. filter cake of oil seeds, cocoa hulls, malt roots, etc.)

Valid compliance agreement with the ban on genetic engineering necessary for corn, soybean, rape seed, potato and sugar beet products (so called critical cultures)

Only with written authorization from the inspection authority.

### Algae and algae products

Extracted only by:
- Physical treatment methods, incl. dehydration, freezing, grinding
- Extraction with water or acid and/or alkaline watery solutions
- Fermentation

Only with written authorization from the inspection authority.

### Sawdust and wood chips

Only from wood that has not been chemically treated since felling.

### Composted bark

Only from wood that has not been chemically treated since felling.

### Wood ashes

Only from wood that has not been chemically treated since felling.

### Soft ground rock phosphate


### Aluminium calcium phosphate


Use only on alkaline soil (pH over 7.5)

### Slag from iron- or steel preparation

Not permitted: basic slag (meals)

Approval by the inspection authority on location²
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Potassium salts (e.g. kainite, sylvinitic, etc.)</strong></th>
<th>Only with written authorization from the inspection authority.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Potassium sulphate (potash), possibly containing magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts)</strong></td>
<td>Produced from unrefined potassium salt using physical extraction methods, may contain magnesium salts. Approval by the inspection authority on location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Distiller’s wash (mash) or extracts thereof</strong></td>
<td>Valid compliance agreement to the ban on genetic engineering necessary for corn, soybean, rapeseed, potato and sugar beet products (so called critical cultures), no ammoniac distiller’s wash!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Natural calcium carbonate (e.g. chalk, marl, limestone meal, calcified seaweed, phosphate chalk, etc.)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calcium carbonate and magnesium carbonate (e.g. magnesium lime, magnesium lime meal, etc.)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Magnesium sulphate (e.g. kieserite)</strong></td>
<td>Natural origin only. Approval by the inspection authority on location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Calcium chloride solution</strong></td>
<td>For leaf treatment of apple trees. For verified calcium deficiency. Only with written authorization from the inspection authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Industrial lime from sugar production</strong></td>
<td>Approval by the inspection authority on location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trace nutrients</strong></td>
<td>Trace nutrients as according to Council Directive 89/530/EEC. Approval by the inspection authority on location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sodium chloride</strong></td>
<td>Rock salt only. Approval by the inspection authority on location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Stone meal</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 An exact definition of the terms “extensive husbandry” and “landless farm” are available from your inspection authority.

2 A current (not older than 4 years) soil analysis is necessary. In order for approval to be given, the given nutrient/trace element content in the soil must be classified as either A (very low) or B (low). At level C or higher, no additional fertilization will be approved. Exception: For vegetables and potatoes a potassium removal fertilisation can be approved even for level C. For leaf- and trace element fertilisers an advisor protocol or a documented deficiency occurrence needs to be submitted. In this case consultation with the inspection body is necessary.
An example list of permissible fertilisers and purchase sources is to be found in the current agricultural supply catalogue. If fertilisers other than the listed ones shall be used, there must be an application to the inspection body.

2.1.6
Storage capacity for manure, slurry and urine must be sufficient so that these fertilizers do not have to be distributed during the non-growing season.

Storage space for manure
Basically a holding has to have storage capacity for manure, slurry and urine for a minimum of 6 months.
Holdings with more than 100 LU equiv. (livestock unit equivalent, DGVE) must have a storage capacity for a minimum of 6 months from 01.01.2006.
Holdings with up to 100 LU equiv. (livestock unit equivalent, DGVE) must have a storage capacity for a minimum of 6 months from 01.01.2007.

Exceptions:
Holdings under 30 LU equiv. (livestock unit equivalent, DGVE) and farmyard manure systems:
Storage capacity for 3 months is sufficient, when compost pits are used. For guidelines to the erection of compost pits see point 2.1.1.2;
For holdings under 30 DGVE, if there was investment into storage capacities within the last 5 years, then there is a transitional period till 2011.

2.2. Crop rotation, seeds and variety selection

2.2.1
Varieties chosen for cultivation must be appropriate to the intended planting site and be as robust and resistant as possible. Non-hybrid varieties should be used whenever possible in order to preserve the genetic diversity of our crop plants.
Crop rotation must include legumes (as main crops, catch crops, mixed culture crops) and be diverse and balanced enough to maintain long-term soil health and to ensure healthy plants.
A minimum rate of 20% legumes in the main crop rotation is recommended.

2.2.2
Only seed and vegetative propagating material produced according to the requirements of organic agriculture may be used. The varieties available in organic quality are to be found in the legal committed seed database “www.ages.at Service, Datenbank, Bio-Saatgut”.
If matching organic seeds of potato propagating material are not available on the market, a permission for the seed of conventionally produced untreated seed must be got from the inspection body prior to the sowing (or even better prior to the order).
Vegetative propagating material (onion sets, wine seedlings, strawberries, young trees and bushes):
If sufficient evidence can be submitted, that there is no organic propagation material from the matching variety, conventional non-treated vegetative propagation material can be used.

Seedlings:
Only seedlings from organic production are permitted. This also applies to vegetable seedlings.
2.3. **Plant Protection**

2.3.1 **Preventative health care**
In addition to direct pest control measures, preventative health care is of primary importance in the protection of plants against pests and disease. Preventative care measures should include:

- Appropriate choice of varieties
- Encouragement of soil health
- Balanced plant nutrition
- Appropriate cultivation methods, e.g. crop rotation, mixed cultivation, green manuring (cover crops), soil conditioning
- Protection of birds and other beneficial animals and insects through the maintenance and creation of appropriate habitats (hedges, nesting sites, etc.)

2.3.2 **Non-permitted plant protection substances**
The use of non-natural, chemical/synthetic pesticides, growth regulators and wilting agents is forbidden.

2.3.3 **Plant protection substances**
Only plant protection substances containing the active agents listed below may be used. This is also for combination products. (No forbidden components allowed c.f. appendix II B of the EU council regulation 2092/91 and BIO AUSTRIA regulations.)

The use of the below listed components meets the admission for pest control substances according to the Austrian pest control substance law (PMG 1997).

Due to a change in the agricultural law 2002 (BGBl. I No. 110/2002) approved pest control substances in Germany and The Netherlands are simultaneously approved in Austria. They must be announced to the AGES (Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety) and included into the Austrian pest control substance register prior to being put in circulation.

A list of these Austrian registered plant protection substances for organic farming and the appropriate indications for their use (pest, crop, range of application), and the purchase sources, are included in the current agricultural supplies catalogue. If plant protection substances, other than the listed ones, are to be used then there must be an application for approval to the inspection body that meets EU council regulation 2092/91.

The use of the substances is only allowed when they meet the specific regulations for plant protection substances in Austria.

The substances listed below are only to be used when all measures included in section 2.3.1 have failed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active agent</th>
<th>Use, regulations for use/instruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azadirachtin (Neem tree)</td>
<td>Acaricide (mites, ticks), Insecticide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approval by the inspection authority on location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bee’s wax</td>
<td>Pruning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrolyzed protein</td>
<td>Attractant, only for approved uses in connection with other matching substances of this list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lecithin</td>
<td>Fungicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vegetable oils (i.e. Mint oil, pine oil, caraway oil)</td>
<td>Insecticide, acaricide, fungicide, sprout inhibitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyrethrum from Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</td>
<td>Molluscicide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quassia from Quassia amara</td>
<td>Insecticide and repellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotenon from Derris spp. Lonchocarpus spp. And Therphrosia spp.</td>
<td>Insecticide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Microorganisms (bacteria, virus, fungi) e.g. Bacillus thuringiensis, granulose virus preparations</td>
<td>No GMOs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron-(III)-Orthophosphate</td>
<td>Attractant only in traps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diammonium phosphate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.3.4
The following biological and biotechnological measures may be taken:
Release of natural predators (predatory wasps, mites etc.)
Insect traps, colour traps
Male sterilization
Mechanical measures: snail/slug fences, protective nets, fleeces etc.

2.3.5
The following plant care products (plant strengthening products) may be used:
Algae and stone meal
Bentonite (clay)
Herbal extracts, herbal brews and teas (stinging nettle, common horsetail, common tansy, fern, onion, horseradish, etc.)
Compost extracts
Any combination of the above named products

The BIO AUSTRIA advisory service offers a list of plant care products, that effect is proved with many positive experiences from the practice. (www.bio-austria.at).

2.4. Weed control

2.4.1
The following methods are acceptable forms of weed control:
Cultivation methods: crop rotation, humus development, under seeding, catch crops, soil activation
Mechanical methods: harrowing, hoeing, raking, mulch cover/ fleeces
Flame weeding

2.4.2
The use of herbicides is forbidden.

2.5. Storage
Storage rooms are to be arranged so as to avoid a negative influence on the taste or aroma of the foods, and to keep spoilage to a minimum. The environment of the store has to be kept in a hygienic and clean stage.
A wet cleaning of the storage place/silo cell before new storage is recommended. Dust in storage places raises the risk of pest control substance residues from the time before conversion and encourages storage pests. Storage of food is to be managed in a way that no storage pests (insects, rodents, birds) can enter (i.e. bird protection grids on the windows) or atmospheric conditions can effect the stored goods. The stored good is to be checked frequently and the storage room to be kept clean. (Beetle traps and rodent control in flat stores under the regulations of the permitted substances due to EU council regulation 2092/91).

2.5.1 Storage protection substances
The treatment before or during storage of the harvested goods with chemical preservatives (insecticides, fungicides) is forbidden. A list of permissible preservatives for organic farming is included in the current agricultural supply catalogue. (Approved due to the EU council regulation 2092/91 and registered in the Austrian pest control substance registry under declaration of registry number, active agent, effect type, area of use, crop/product etc.) The washing of stored fruit with chemical cleaning agents, artificial after-ripening with chemical substances, the use of sprout inhibitors and the use of ionizing (radioactive) radiation are forbidden.

2.5.2 Storage of animal feedstuffs
For the storage treatment of feedstuffs with preservatives the following organic acids are permitted: sorbic acid, formic acid, acidic acid, lactic acid, propionic acid, citric acid. As a treatment for silage, formic acid, acidic acid, lactic acid, and propionic acid are permitted if a proper fermentation, due to atmospheric conditions, is not possible. See also point 3.4.3
3. Animal Production

3.1. Basic regulations
Healthy, highly productive and long-lived livestock must be kept in a natural and appropriate environment if the animals are to produce high-quality agricultural products and fertilizers.

3.1.1 Livestock (upper) limit
Livestock numbers must be adapted to the agricultural area. An organic farm can hold only so many animals enough that the nitrogen production from the livestock does not exceed 170kg N/ha/year. (conversion key see point 5.5).

3.1.1.1 Fertiliser exchange
Organic farms with livestock that produces an excess nitrogen production (more than 170kg nitrogen/ha/year) can conclude an arrangement with other organic farmers such as arrangements for manure exchange. The included holdings need to have on their area no more livestock than will produce 170 kg nitrogen/ha/year. Fertiliser arrangements must be approved by BIO AUSTRIA.

3.1.2 Replacement stock
Replacement stock must originate from the member’s own holding or from another certified organic producer. If animals need to be purchased the regulations described in article numbers 3.1.3 must be fulfilled.

3.1.3 Livestock Acquisition
Only organically produced livestock is to be purchased, except in the case of the following exceptions:

3.1.3.1 Disaster situations
In the case of catastrophe or disaster (e.g. epidemic, fire…) the holding may be re-stocked with conventionally produced animals if organic livestock is not available, and if the purchase has been approved by the inspection authority.

3.1.3.2 Cattle
• Calves for fattening must be from organic origin.
• Calves for breeding can be from conventional origin if a new stock is started and there are not enough animals from organic origin. After weaning they must have been kept according to the regulations for organic farming, and can only be purchased up to the age of 6 months.
• Female animals, that have never calved, can be purchased every year for the increase or renewal of the herd, up to a maximum of 10% of the holdings total number of fully grown female cattle. For herds of less than 10 cattle one animal per year can be admitted for renewal. The purchase of all conventional animals must be kept in the records and is permitted within the yearly on site control. This percentage can extend up to 40%, after approval of the concerned inspection agency, for a serious expansion of the herd, for changes of breed or for the development of a new production branch. The basis of calculation is the planned final stock of fully-grown animals.
• Additionally this exception can be claimed for endangered farm animal breeds by means of breeding book excerpt or approval from the breeding association.
• Male breeding stock can be of conventional origin without limitations, if organic animals are not available.

3.1.3.3 Pigs
• Piglets for fattening must be from organic origin.
• Piglets for gilt upbringing for the renewing or restoring of the stock – if animals from organic origin are not available in sufficient quantities – must after weaning be kept according to the regulations for organic farming and have a weight under 35 kg. This also applies for the start of a new stock. Permission of the inspection agency has to be obtained in advance.
• Additional female animals that never had a litter, can be purchased for the increase or renewal of the herd every year up to 20% of the holdings total number of fully-grown female pigs. For herds of less than 5 pigs one animal per year can be admitted for renewal. The purchase of all conventional animals must be kept in the records and is permitted within the yearly on site control. This percentage can extend up to 40%, after approval of the concerned inspection agency, for a serious expansion of the herd, for changes of breed or for the development of a new production branch. The basis of calculation is the planned final stock of fully-grown animals.
• Additionally this exception can be claimed for endangered farm animal breeds (by means of breeding book excerpt or approval from the breeding association), for the purchase of conventional breeding sows.
• Breeding boars can be of conventional origin without limitations, if organic animals are not available.

3.1.3.4 Poultry

For the renewal or restoration of the stock conventional chicks for laying hen production and poultry for meat production can be purchased, if they are not older than 3 days, if animals from organic origin are not available in sufficient quantities.
In Austria broiler chicks and laying hens have to be from organic origin. Conventional laying hens, (not older than 18 weeks), and conventional poultry for meat production (not older than 3 days) can only be purchased with certified non-availability and after an approval of the inspection body. The purchase of all conventional animals must be kept in the records and is permitted within the yearly on site control.

3.1.3.5 Sheep and goats

• Lambs and kids for fattening must be of organic origin.
• Lambs and kids for breeding can be from conventional origin if a new stock is started and there are not enough animals available from organic origin. After weaning they must have been kept according to the regulations for organic farming. Such animals can only be purchased up to the age of 60 days.
• Female animals, that have never given birth can be purchased every year for the increase or renewal of the herd, to a maximum of 20% of the holdings total number of fully grown female sheep or goats. For herds of less than 5 sheep or goats one animal per year can be admitted for renewal. The purchase of all conventional animals must be kept in the records and is permitted within the yearly on-site control.
This percentage can, for a serious expansion of the herd, be extended up to 40% (after the approval of the concerned inspection agency) for changes of breed or for the development of a new production branch. The basis of calculation is the planned final stock of fully-grown animal.
• Additionally this exception can be claimed for endangered farm animal breeds (by means of breeding book excerpt or approval from the breeding association), for the purchase of conventional mother animals.
• Rams or billy goats can be of conventional origin without limitations, if organic animals are not available.

3.1.3.6 Horses (as far as they are certified according to the organic regulations)

Organic animals can be purchased without constrictions.
• Foals can be from conventional origin, if a new stock is started and there are not enough animals from organic origin. After weaning they must have been kept due to the regulations
for organic farming, and can only be purchased up to the age of 6 months.

- Female animals that have never foaled, can be purchased for the increase or renewal of the herd every year up to a maximum of 10% of the holdings total number of fully grown female horses. For herds of less than 10 horses one animal per year can be admitted for renewal. The purchase of all conventional animals must be kept in the records and is permitted within the yearly on-site control. This percentage can be extended up to 40% after approval of the concerned inspection agency for a serious expansion of the herd, for changes of breed or for the development of a new production branch. The basis of calculation is the planned final stock of fully-grown animal.

- Additionally this exception can be claimed for endangered farm animal breeds (by means of breeding book excerpt or approval from the breeding association), for the purchase of conventional mother animals.

- Stallions can be of conventional origin without limitations if organic animals are not available.

3.1.3.7 Fallow deer, Sika deer, Mouflon and Red deer

These animals must originate from holdings that produce according to the regulations of the European council regulation 2092/91 and Chapter A8 of the codex of the Austrian Food Administration.

The following exceptions are possible, if there are no suitable animals from organic origin:

- For the building up of a new stock or in case of the first conversion of a new production branch; Permission of the inspection agency is necessary.

- Female animals can be purchased every year up to 10% of the holdings total number of fully-grown animals, if animals from organic origin are not available and there is a permission of the inspection agency. This percentage can be extended up to 40% after approval of the concerned inspection agency for a serious expansion of the herd, for changes of breed or for the development of a new production branch. The basis of calculation is the planned final stock of fully-grown animal.

- Male breeding animals from non-organic origin can be acquired, if the animals afterwards are kept and fed due to the European council regulation 2092/91 and Chapter A8 of the codex of the Austrian Food Administration.

3.1.3.8 Conversion periods

Prior to every purchase of conventional animals the following terms have to be kept, before the animals or their products are allowed to be declared organic.

Terms:
- Cattle, Horses and deer for meat marketing: _ of their life, minimum 12 months
- For dairy animals (dairy marketing): minimum 6 months.
- Small ruminants and pigs: minimum 6 months (milk or meat)
- Poultry for meat production: 10 weeks (meat chickens only from organic chicks.)
- Poultry for egg production: 6 weeks

3.1.4 Conversion of livestock and forage areas

Conversion of forage areas is described in article number 1.2.5. Certified animal products may be sold 24 months after the signing of an inspection contract. If feeding and husbandry requirements are met in full before the end of the 24 months, then animal products may be sold as certified products after adherence to the time requirements given in Section 3.1.3.8. Partial certification (for poultry, pigs, breeding and dairy cattle) must be requested from the inspection authority and completed.

3.2 Animal breeding

The natural breeding of agricultural livestock should allow for a diversity of breeds.

Fertility and overall fitness are the main breeding goals. Standards are set in terms of lifetime
performance. Genetic engineering, embryo transfers or the purchase of animals resulting from embryo transfers is forbidden. No genetically manipulated animals are to be used. Purchased breeding sows and deployed boars must be stress-negative in halothane tests.

3.3. **Care**

3.3.1 **Diseases**

Domestic animals are our fellow creatures and are dependent on us for regular and sufficient care and attention. This requires the greatest conscientiousness that the animals’ needs can be fulfilled. In the case of illness, injury or damage the necessary care or veterinarian treatment must be taken swiftly. Sick or injured animals are to be kept according to their special needs and if necessary separated. There must be enough people for the care of the animals who have the necessary suitability as well as the necessary knowledge and qualification.

3.3.2 **Specifications for the keeping of animals**

Animals in animal keeping systems, whose well-being depends on the regular care of people, must be controlled at least once a day. This also applies for the operation of constructions and equipment, on which the well-being of the animals depend. If an immediate elimination of the defect is not possible, matching measures have to be undertaken to secure the well-being of the animals.

3.3.3 Weight and age similarities, depending on the type of livestock, must be respected when animals are kept in groups.

3.3.4 **Hoof care**

Hoof care is to be carried out regularly by qualified personnel, as often as required.

3.3.5 **Loading and transport**

In order to ensure the highest meat quality, loading and transport of the animals should be as careful and stress-free as possible. Therefore loading units on the holding are recommended. Electric prods are forbidden. The use of sedatives is forbidden. Animal transport laws are to be observed.

3.4. **Feeding**

3.4.1 **Origin of feeding stuff**

Livestock should generally be fed home-grown organic feeds. If feeding stuff is purchased, it should primarily come from domestic BIO AUSTRIA certified holdings. For organic mixed feeding stuff only feeding stuff that is listed in the Austrian agricultural supply catalogue and is BIO AUSTRIA certified is permitted.

BIO AUSTRIA project suppliers for brand programs need to take note of the restrictions for permitted mixed and supplementary feeding stuff with the indicator “Projekt”. Prior to the use of supplementary feeding stuff such as vitamins, minerals and active ingredients the counterpart according to the EU council regulation 2092/91 and the BIO AUSTRIA regulations in the current agricultural supply catalogue should be consulted. If another product is to be used then the inspection agency must first check the conformation with the EU council regulation 2092/91. Notice: A prescription of supplementary feeding stuff through the veterinarian is not allowed and does not replace the permission according to the EU council regulation.

If an import of feeding stuff (organic or conventional) into Austria is necessary, an application for permission has to be submitted to the department of quality management of BIO AUSTRIA and the approval of the product to BIO AUSTRIA regulations must be demonstrated. The import is only allowed after the written permission of BIO AUSTRIA.
### 3.4.2 Exemptions

All percentages are based on the maximum dry matter content of feeding stuff of agricultural origin in the yearly ration.

#### 3.4.2.1 Conversion feeds

Rations may include up to 30% conversion feedstuffs. If the conversion feeds come from the member's own holding, then the ration may include up to 60% conversion feedstuffs.

#### 3.4.2.2 Conventional feeds

Conventional feeding stuff is only to be used if organic feeding stuff is not available. The permitted maximum portion of conventional feeding stuff is for:

- Roughage feeder (ruminants and horses) up to 31.12.2007: 5%, afterwards 0% of the yearly ration
- For other animals (mono gastric animals):
  - up to 31.12.2007: 15% conventional feeding stuff dry matter in the yearly ration
  - up to 31.12.2009: 10% conventional feeding stuff dry matter in the yearly ration
  - up to 31.12.2011: 5% conventional feeding stuff, afterwards 0% dry matter in the yearly ration

In both cases, the percentage of conventional feeds in the daily ration is not to exceed 25%.

**BIO AUSTRIA project suppliers for brand programs have additional restrictions according to the percentages and the permitted feedstuffs of conventional origin.**

The following feedstuffs are permitted within the frame of the above mentioned percentages and periods, so long as they are not assessed as available in Austria (in organic or conversion quality):

*The italic printed feedstuffs is only to be fed from conventional origin, if the dealer confirms the not-organic availability for the concerned region:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feedstuffs components, vegetable</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grain</strong></td>
<td><em>Oats, barley, rye, wheat, spelt, triticale, corn.</em> By-products; brewer's grains, malt germs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Oil seeds and fruits:</strong></td>
<td>Ripe seeds*, cake* and hulls*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Soybeans* (steam treated), soy cake*, soy bean hulls*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sunflower seeds, cake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Linseed, cake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pumpkin seed cake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Seed legumes:</strong></td>
<td>Peas, groundnuts, beans (broad and <em>field beans</em>), white lupine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tubers, roots:</strong></td>
<td>Sugar beet pulp* (wet or dry), potato protein*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green forage and roughage:</strong></td>
<td>For BIO AUSTRIA farms: alfalfa grass meal, clover grass meal, grass meal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Green forage and roughage:</strong></td>
<td>For BIO AUSTRIA farms only after procurement of additional fields, as the harvest of newly acquired acreage: alfalfa, clover, green forage, hay, silage, grain straw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other plants:</strong></td>
<td>Molasses*, only as a binding agent in mixed feeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Herbs and spices, extracts and powders from plants in mixed feedstuffs up to an amount of 1% (except mineral and supplementary feedstuffs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sea algae meal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Feed stuff components, animal (only those listed are allowed to be used!):**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Milk and milk products</th>
<th>Raw milk, milk powder, skimmed milk, skimmed milk powder, buttermilk, organic curd cheese, organic curdled milk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buttermilk powder, whey, whey powder, sugar-reduced whey powder, whey protein powder (extracted through physical treatment), casein powder, lactose powder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eggs and egg products</strong></td>
<td>For feeding to poultry, preferable from own holding (BIO AUSTRIA farms only organic origin!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other products for animal feeding</strong></td>
<td>Brewer's yeast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* For the use of feedstuffs or feed additive indicated with *, either the domestic origin must be certified by the dealer or the organic farm has to get an assurance declaration about the appliance of the ban of genetic engineering for the concerning product from the producer.
3.4.2.3 Emergency situations

If conventional basic ration must be purchased due to an emergency situation, approval must be obtained from BIO AUSTRIA, department for Quality management. In emergency situations (e.g. extreme weather conditions), the board can entitle the inspection authority to approve higher amounts of conventional feeds than those listed in 3.4.2.2 in individual cases.

3.4.3 Other feed additives

| Feed stuff base products of mineral origin: |
| Certain sodium, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium and sulphur compounds are permitted. Please consult the currently valid agricultural supply catalogue when purchasing mineral and trace element supplements. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Additives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trace elements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certain iron, iodine, cobalt, copper, manganese, zinc, molybdenum, and selenium compounds are permitted. Please consult the currently valid agricultural supply catalogue when purchasing mineral and trace element supplements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamins*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Of natural origin or nature identical synthetic vitamins, that are meant for mono gastric animals (no ruminants). For ruminants: nature identical synthetic vitamins A, D, E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Micro-organisms*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>According to the regulation 1831/2003 in the currently valid version about supplements for the use in animal feed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enzymes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enzymes are not to be used in feeding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Binding agents, flowing agents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium stearate of natural origin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colloidal silicon dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kieselghur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepiolite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bentonite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Koalinite clays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermiculite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perlite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural mixtures of stearite and chlorite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Processing agents for feedstuffs production |
| Preservatives |
| Sorbic acid, formic acid, acetic acid, lactic acid, propionic acid, citric acid |
| Treating agents for silage |
| Mineral salt, sea salt, whey, sugar, sugar beet molasses*, grain meals and molasses, yeasts*, enzymes and bacteria (permitted additives according to regulation (EU) 1831/2003). If weather conditions make correct fermentation impossible, then the use of lacto-, acetic-, formic- and propionic acid for silage production can be approved by the inspection authority. |

* For the use of feedstuffs or feed additive indicated with *, either the domestic origin must be certified by the dealer or the organic farm has to get an assurance declaration about the appliance of the ban of genetic engineering for the concerning product from the producer.

3.4.4 Miscellaneous

Antibiotics, coccidiostatics and other pharmaceuticals, growth promoters and other agents for promoting performance or growth, dyes, urea and non-protein nitrogen compounds as protein substitutes are forbidden.

3.4.5 Feeding of Roughage feeders (cattle, sheep, goats, horses, dear)

Roughage for ruminants

Roughage must comprise at least 60% of the daily ration for ruminants. Calves are to be offered
structured roughage from the second week of age.

**Feeding of young roughage feeders** (calves, lambs, kids, foals)

Feed for young mammals is to be based on natural milk.

Minimum time limits for liquid feeding:
- Cattle and horses: 3 months;
- Sheep and goats: 45 days

For dairy goats and dairy sheep holders the following applies:

Feeding based on natural milk means a minimum of 50% of the ration is natural milk (cow milk is possible). The remainder of the ration may be organic milk substitute e.g. organic whole milk powder.

### 3.4.6 Pig and poultry feeding

The daily rations for swine or poultry must be supplemented with fresh, dried or silaged roughage. The upbringing of piglets with natural milk: Minimum time limit for liquid feeding 40 days.

### 3.5. Prevention and treatment of illness

#### 3.5.1 Permitted methods

Preventative measures are the primary method of ensuring animal health. If an animal becomes ill or injured, it is to be treated immediately. Phytotherapeutic and homeopathic treatments are preferable to treatments with chemical or synthetic pharmaceuticals. The production of homoeopathic remedies and nosodes is not allowed for farmers. If phytotherapeutic (plant extracts and plant essences) and homeopathic methods are not expected to have the appropriate therapeutic success, then the veterinarian may employ chemical or synthetic conventional veterinary pharmaceuticals and antibiotics. The prophylactic use of these pharmaceuticals is forbidden.

#### 3.5.2 Vaccinations are permitted. Prohibited are:

- prophylactic use of coccidiostats and other artificial agents to promote growth or performance
- hormones or similar agents to influence reproduction (e.g. synchronization of heat cycles).

Exemption: The use of hormones for the therapeutic treatment of individual animals is permitted.

#### 3.5.3 Waiting periods

The previously valid waiting periods for medications (also phytotherapeutic remedies) are to be doubled. If there is no legal waiting period, then the minimum waiting period is to be 48 hours. Homoeopathic remedies in the potency D4 or higher potencies (also D6, D12 ea) or in C2 or higher potencies effect no waiting periods and can be administered by the animal holder orally. The animal medicine control law requests records about it.

Lower homoeopathic potencies (under D4 or under C2) lead, if there is no defined waiting period for the concerned kind of animal, to the following waiting periods: 28 days waiting period for meat, 7 days for milk or eggs. These waiting periods also apply for healing plants (phytotherapy), if they are not used as feedstuffs of care products and if there are no other waiting periods defined. The doubling of the waiting periods is even here to be noted (According to animal medicine control law TAKG BGBI I, 28/2002).

#### 3.5.4 Number of treatments

An animal may not be treated more than 3 times within a period of 12 months with chemical-synthetic allopathic pharmaceuticals.

Animals with a productive life-cycle of up to 12 months (i.e. animals that do not live longer than 12 months) may only be treated with chemical or synthetic conventional pharmaceuticals once.

In a multi-phased animal production system, the current production phase is considered to be the
productive life-cycle. This means that, for example in the case of pork production, the life-span of the animal is divided into 2 productive life-cycles, piglet production and fattening. Both life-cycles may be spent on the same holding.

Animals which have been treated more often than specified above must be marketed as conventional. It is possible that the animal(s) in question repeat the conversion process (see limits in 3.1.3.8) after approval by the inspection board.

The following treatments are not included in the limit:

- all treatments against parasites (Coccidia are parasites)
- vaccinations
- physical measures, like horn removal, castration etc.
- treatments prescribed by the authorities within the framework of epidemic elimination programs.

3.5.5 Record keeping
If pharmaceuticals are used, the following records must be entered into the log book:

- Diagnosis
- Medication (including active ingredient)
- Kind and Length of treatment
- Legal Waiting period

3.5.6 Identification of treated animals
Treated animals are to be clearly identified. Small animals like poultry may be identified in groups or batches.

3.5.7 Sick or injured animals are treated immediately and if necessary kept in a sick-partition box.

3.5.8 Prohibited operations

- The use of rubber rings to castrate or amputate body parts (extra teats, tails) is forbidden.
- Prophylactic and systematic measures such as tail docking, teeth cutting, beak trimming, horn removal and the like are forbidden.

Certain above mentioned operations may be approved by the inspection board for reasons of safety, hygiene, animal protection, or to improve animal health.

Animal suffering is to be reduced to a minimum (Anaesthetisation). The guidelines of the animal protection law and its regulations must be observed.

Permitted operations for cattle: (according to animal protection law BGBl. I 118/2004 and the animal keeping regulation respectively)

- Permitted interventions are only to be performed by the veterinarian or by another qualified person. A qualified person in this respect is classified as a person, who has a demonstrable respective qualification (via courses, seminars, trainings) about legal requirements, knowledge about anatomy and a professional practical execution.
- Dehorning or destruction of the horn disposition, if
  - the operation is done professionally on animals up to two week old through burning out with an electric hot iron dehorner that has an exact time control as well as an automatic stopping of the burning action or
  - the operation is done with a hot iron dehorning device after effective anaesthetisation, or
  - the operation is done by a veterinarian after effective anaesthetisation.
- The castration of male cattle, if done after effective anaesthetisation by a veterinarian or other suitably qualified person, who undertakes their trade on the basis of the Trade, Commerce and Industry Regulation Act 1994, BHBl. Nr. 194, last changed via BGBl. I Nr. 118/2004.
- The installation of nose rings for breeding bulls.
Permitted operations for pigs:
- Permitted operations are only to be performed by the veterinarian or other suitably qualified person.
- Downsizing of the canines,
  - if the pigs are not older than 7 days,
  - an even and intact surface is achieved through polishing
  - the operation does not routinely occur but only in order to avoid further injuries to the teats of sows.
- The shortening of the canines of boars.
- The castration of male pigs, if
  - the pigs are not older than 7 days or
  - if done after effective anaesthetisation by a veterinarian or other suitably qualified person, who undertakes their trade on the basis of the Trade, Commerce and Industry Regulation Act 1994, BHBl. Nr. 194, last changed via BGBl. I Nr. 118/2004 and afterwards use of pain relievers, and
  - the operation happens with methods other than the tearing out of tissue.

Permitted operations for sheep or goats:
Permitted operations are only to be performed by the veterinarian or by an other qualified person.
- Tail docking (does not apply for goats), if
  - the lambs are not older than 3 days or the operation is done by the veterinarian after effective anaesthetisation and
  - a maximum of a third (or in case of a veterinarian proved farm necessity for female lambs, that are meant for breeding, maximum half) of the tail is removed and the operation happens using sharp clippers.
- The castration, if done after effective anaesthetisation by a veterinarian or other suitably qualified person, who undertakes their trade on the basis of the Trade, Commerce and Industry Regulation Act 1994, BHBl. Nr. 194, last changed via BGBl. I Nr. 118/2004.
- Operations are to be performed only by qualified personnel and documented in the log book. The inspection authority can then approve the operations during the annual inspection.
- Muzzles, tongue rings, swine snout clips and sight restrictive devices for chickens are forbidden.

3.5.9
Prophylactic teat dipping with chemical or synthetic substances is forbidden. After presentation of a written certificate about the necessity through the responsible veterinarian, teat dipping can be done (certificate includes effected animals, diagnose and durance of treatment).

3.6. Disinfection of barns, facilities and machines
Buildings, facilities and machines must be sufficiently cleaned and disinfected so as to avoid infection of the stock. Only cleaning and disinfection agents containing the following components may be used:
- soda and potassium soaps
- water and steam
- lime milk
- lime
- burned lime
- sodium hypochlorite
- caustic soda
- caustic potassium
- hydrogen peroxide
- natural plant extracts
• citric-, peracetic-, formic-, lactic-, oxalic-, and acetic acids
• alcohol
• nitric acid for milking equipment
• phosphoric acid for milking equipment
• formaldehyde
• sodium carbonate
• detergents for milking machines

A list of detergents and disinfectants compliment to the EU council regulation can be found in the agricultural supply catalogue for organic farming. If substances other than those listed are used, then the inspection agency has to be consulted prior to the purchase.

3.7. Pest control in barns
Mechanical and biotechnological methods of control of insects and parasites (e.g. poison free fly paper) are to be used in stall buildings where possible. Where no other recourse is available, preparations with the following components may be used:

• Azadirachtin
• hydrolysed protein as bait in traps
• vegetable oils
• natural pyrethroids
• Quassia amara
• Rotenone
• Micro-organisms
• Pheromones in traps and dispensers
• Potassium soap
• Paraffin oil

Products consisting of these approved components are listed in the current agricultural supply catalogue. Note the indication for BIO AUSTRIA certified farms.

3.8. Community pasture/alpine pasture:
Community pasture and the sale of products resulting from community pasture is possible under the following conditions:

• The pasture areas are either organically cultivated, or conventional pastures have not been treated with forbidden substances (according to the EU council regulation 2092/91, Appendix II) for at least 3 years. Conventional pastures must be subject to inspection and a certification of the participation in the measure “Alpine pasturage and herding” of ÖPUL must exist respectively.
• All conventional animals must be from extensive management. (Animals are considered to be from extensive management when they come from holdings which participate in ÖPUL [Austrian Program for Environmentally-Friendly Agriculture] measures and which have an animal concentration of not more than 2 large animal units/hectare.)
• Conventional and organic animals are either not on pasture simultaneously or they must be easily identifiable at any time (e.g. ear tags for cattle).
• During the time when animals are on community pasture, animal products may only be declared as organic if it can be proven that the animals and/or the products were kept separate at all times and the feeding of animals of organic origin happens with feedstuffs permitted by BIO AUSTRIA.
• A report to the inspection agency is necessary prior to the driving up to the mountain community pastures of animals that were not mentioned at the completion of the inspection treaty

3.9. Basics of a husbandry appropriate for the species
Animal husbandry is an important part of the organic farm cycle. With the help of farm animals the
holdings vegetable feedstuffs are turned into high value food. In this sense we use the animals but also take over responsibility for their condition and well being. The farm animal was taken out of its natural context and via domestication became a part of human culture. Nature is the model for the husbandry systems designed by humans. The husbandry systems must be adapted to the needs of the animals and satisfy their behavioural physiologic demands. The animal keeper is committed to guaranteeing these qualities to the domestic animal: In a form appropriate to the animal species and character and involving balanced care, feeding and breeding. The BIO AUSTRIA animal keeping standards are oriented by these principles and try to harmonise the human interests for the use of animals and their needs and requirements. Through animal appropriate keeping we achieve healthy and vital animals and contribute to the sustainable production of high value food. Adequate freedom of movement and plenty of litter in the sheds (animal comfort), outside access, contact with non-specific animals, species appropriate feeding rations from organic farming, the selection of resistant vital species and intensive care for the animals (animal health and hygiene) are the pillars of BIO AUSTRIA animal keeping.

3.10. The keeping of cattle and horses

An animal-appropriate cattle keeping must allow the animals to fulfill their biological and ethological needs. Cattle are day- and twilight active herd animals. They are herbivores with a stomach with multiple chambers and spend most of their days feeding and resting. Therefore they have the following requirements:

• Species appropriate feeding and feeding methods:
  • The majority of the ration must consist of structured roughage
  • Demand driven feeding
  • Basic feedstuffs should be, if possible, offered all day round for free intake.
  • Calves must be fed based on natural milk and are to be offered structured roughage from the second week of age.

Sufficient space for movement and space to take on all resting and sleep positions.
  • Tethering only in exceptional cases
  • Generous well structured minimum barn space
  • Lying spaces with bedding
  • If possible daily excess to the outsiders/pasture

No obstruction for the species to get up or lie down
  • Adapted lying spaces and tethering equipment.

Social contact and preferably stable herd structures
  • No single keeping (exceptions: sick animals, cows around birth, breeding bulls)

Protection from unsuitable weather conditions, injuries, parasites, diseases and behaviour disruptions
  • Possibility of shelter for free range keeping
  • Plentiful ventilation and protection from draft in the barns
  • good litter (barn hygiene, hoof trimming etc.)
  • veterinarian care in case of need in sufficient time

3.10.1 Barns

3.10.1.1 Stock density

Minimum barn space requirements for cattle:
### Barn space (net area available to the animals):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Live weight (kg)</th>
<th>Minimum required space (m²/animal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breeding and fattening cattle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 100</td>
<td>1.6 for group keeping; 1.5 for single boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 200</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 350</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over 350</td>
<td>5, at least 1 m²/100 kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy cattle</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding bulls</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Minimum barn space requirements for horses in single box keeping:

According to the Animal protection law BGBl.I 118/2004 the arrangement happens according to the withers heights (hands) calculated in STM, that gives the height of a horse from the level floor to the highest part of the withers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of animal</th>
<th>Box size¹</th>
<th>Shortest side</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STM up to 120 cm</td>
<td>6,00 m²/animal</td>
<td>180 cm/animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STM up to 135 cm</td>
<td>7,50 m²/animal</td>
<td>200 cm/animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STM up to 150 cm</td>
<td>8,50 m²/animal</td>
<td>220 cm/animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STM up to 165 cm</td>
<td>10,00 m²/animal</td>
<td>250 cm/animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STM up to 175 cm</td>
<td>11,00 m²/animal</td>
<td>260 cm/animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STM up to 185 cm</td>
<td>12,00 m²/animal</td>
<td>270 cm/animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STM over 185 cm</td>
<td>14,00 m²/animal</td>
<td>290 cm/animal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹This area also applies for mares with foals up to weaning or for 2 foals up to an age of one year.

Box partitions need to enable a direct sight contact with fellow animals. For stallions box partitions can be closed if another sight contact with other horses is possible. The height of the partitions need to be for stallions a minimum of 1,3 x STM and for other animals minimum 0,8 x STM.

#### Minimum barn space requirements for horses in group keeping: (according to animal protection law)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size of animal¹</th>
<th>Box area for the first and second animal²</th>
<th>Box size for every additional animal²</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STM up to 120 cm</td>
<td>6,00 m²/animal</td>
<td>4,00 m²/animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STM up to 135 cm</td>
<td>7,50 m²/animal</td>
<td>5,00 m²/animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STM up to 150 cm</td>
<td>8,50 m²/animal</td>
<td>6,00 m²/animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STM up to 165 cm</td>
<td>10,00 m²/animal</td>
<td>7,00 m²/animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STM up to 175 cm</td>
<td>11,00 m²/animal</td>
<td>7,50 m²/animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STM up to 185 cm</td>
<td>12,00 m²/animal</td>
<td>8,00 m²/animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STM over 185 cm</td>
<td>14,00 m²/animal</td>
<td>9,00 m²/animal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹The mean of the group; ²Feeding stands are not included in these areas

For group keeping there need to be individual boxes in sufficient quantities.
3.10.1.2 Adaptation of minimum barn area requirements for cattle or horses

If the barn was constructed before 24 August, 1999 and the stall area conforms to the national requirements (codex of the Austrian Food Administration chapter A8), and was valid in August 1999, then the minimum barn area requirements described in article numbers 3.10.1.1 do not have to be fulfilled until 1.1.2011.

For horses in stables, where the area conforms with the EU council regulation 2092/91 before the national animal protection law and its regulations came into effect in 01.01.2005, the requirements according to 3.10.1.1 apply with the start of building measures (reconstruction, new construction, renewing of the stable facilities).

Submission of plans

Approval must be obtained from the inspection authority if the transitional period described in Section 3.10.1.2 is taken advantage of. Plans must be submitted to the inspection authority describing which steps will be taken to conform to the new regulations.

3.10.1.3 Barn flooring and bedding

Half of the minimum required area must be paved and non-slippery. Comfortable, clean, dry lying and resting spaces of adequate size must be available for all animals, that means that the all animals can lie unhindered there at the same time. These may not be perforated and must contain dry bedding material. The area of space available for reclining must be equal to at least one third of the total minimum barn area requirement.

3.10.1.4 Feeding areas

If there is no possibility for constant access, the animals are to be provided with roughage a minimum of 3 times a day. The width of the feeding area per animal must be calculated so that all animals can feed simultaneously (for rationed or timely limited feeding for every animal one feeding place), unless constant access to feed is available. If the animals in group keeping are fed ad lib in all-day feeding then the ratio of animal-feeding space to cattle must not be less than 2,5:1 and for horses 1,5:1.

Drinking facilities, with clean drinking water, must be continuously available, functional and in working order.

The minimum requirements for feeding and drinking facilities according to the Austrian animal protection law (Animal keeping regulation, Section 2, point 2.6) are to be fulfilled.

3.10.1.5 Light

If there is no constant access to the outside then the barns must have window surfaces or other open or transparent surfaces (tight size*) measurements to the extent of a minimum 3% of the barn floor surface, where daylight can flow in. In the animal space of the barn there must be minimum 8 hours a day of light with a strength of minimum 40 Lux.

* corresponds with the plastered and insulated wall opening

3.10.1.6 Barn climate

In closed barns there must be natural or mechanical air condition and ventilation plants. These are constantly to be used, and maintained, so that their function is secured. In the animal area harmful drafts are to be avoided.

3.10.2 Tethering

Tethering is generally forbidden. Animals are to be kept in groups.

The following exception from the ban on tethering is possible for cattle and horses:
• Temporarily for individual animals, e.g. in case of illness, during covering, for care measures

The following exceptions from the ban on tethering are possible only for cattle:
• Tie stalls already in use before 24 August 2000, may continue to be utilized as such until 31 December 2010. The following conditions must be met: The husbandry system must have at least 21 ANI (TGI) points. A resting area with bedding must be available and regular outside access be provided. Regular outside access for cattle in tie stalls is defined in article number 3.10.5
• On small farms, tie stalls may continue to be used, as long as the livestock conditions reach at least 21 ANI (TGI) points, and as long as the animals have access to pasture or an outside run at least twice a week. (The number of cattle which constitutes a small farm has yet to be defined by the EU)

Approval must be obtained from the inspection authority in all three cases.

It is forbidden to plan provisions for tethering in newly constructed or renovated stall buildings.

3.10.3 Cow trainers
The use of a cow trainer is no longer allowed in new or renovated barns. In existing barns with an installed system, it may be used until 31/12/2010 only under the following conditions:
Only appliances with a delivery of max. 0.3 joule per impulse may be used.
Cow trainers may be in operation not more than 1 day a week.
The cow trainer must be installed along the length of, and parallel to, the trough. The distance between withers and cow trainer may not be less than 5 cm, meaning that only devices that are adjustable for each individual animal may be used.
Cow trainers may only be used for pregnant cows until 1 month before birth.
Additionally it is recommended to improve the animal suitability of the cow trainer by the installation of a “contact hoop guard” out of plastic or another non transmitting material.

3.10.4 Calf husbandry
All cattle up to 6 months of age are considered calves.
Care of calves:
• Calves are to be fed colostrum.
• If bucket fed, then buckets with nipples are to be used.
All requirements of the regulations pertaining to the care of calves (91/629/EEC) must have been fulfilled by 24 August 2000 and since 01.01.2005 the regulations of the Austrian animal keeping laws must be fulfilled. That implies the following for all holdings:
• Tethering for calves is not allowed.
• Calves older than one week may not be kept in single pens. Housing systems such as igloos or hutches, when the animals have the possibility to use a common outside access, are not considered as single pens.
• If only one calf of a particular age group is present on the holding, this is not considered to be single pen management.
• Calves older than one week are not to be kept in groups if
  - the calves are with their mothers and are fed by her
  - there is a veterinarian order, that they must be kept in single pens for treatment.
• Calves kept in groups may be tethered for a maximum of one hour during feeding.
• Because of their physiological condition, it is not necessary to provide calves under the age of 1 week with outside access.
• All barns built, renovated or used for the first time after 1.1.1998 must conform to the regulation 91/629/EEC. For barns rebuilt, or for the first time used after the 01.01.94 the regulations applied since 01.01.2007. For all other constructions and husbandry systems the regulations applied since 01.01.2005. (coming into effect from the animal protection law
and its regulations.

- The requirements listed in Section 3.10.1.1 and 3.10.5.2 apply to the minimum barn space and outside access areas that must be available to calves. A transition period until 1.1.2011 is in effect concerning the minimum barn space and outside access area requirements, as long as the national regulations as valid in August 1999 are fulfilled.

### 3.10.5 Outside access

All animals must have access to pasture, access to the open or at least a paved exercise yard, if the condition of the soil, animals or climate allows it. In no case, for animals with a life cycle for more than a year, should it go below 180 outside access days, distributed throughout the year. **Outside access under the mentioned conditions is also possible in the winter.**

If cattle is permitted pasture access during pasture time and if the keeping is in a loose housing, the commitment to outside access all year round is not necessary.

#### For tethered cattle:

In no case can animals with a life cycle of more than a year, have less than 180 days of outside access distributed throughout the year. The Animal Needs Index ANI (TGI) must be followed. **Outside access under the mentioned conditions is also possible in the winter.** For disadvantageous conditions, such as lack of space, where there is the achievement of 21 ANI (TGI) for cattle, there are transition regulations exemptions up to 31.12.2010.

#### 3.10.5.1 Equipping outside areas

Runs or pasture areas are to be equipped with protection against rain, sun, cold or heat where necessary. Constantly used runs are to be paved (closed) or equipped with slatted floors. Over-grazing of exercise and pasture areas is to be avoided.

Outside areas may be partially roofed over. A minimum 10% of the minimum outside access area ($m^2$/animals) must not be roofed over. The gutter counts into the roof area.

#### 3.10.5.2 Minimum outside access areas for cattle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Live weight (kg)</th>
<th>Outside access (outside area excluding pasture areas) ($m^2$/animal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Cattle for breeding or meat
  - up to 100
  - up to 200
  - up to 350
  - over 350               | 1.1
| Dairy cows                | 4.5                                                            |
| Breeding bulls            | 30                                                             |

Transitional regulations for outside access:

If the barn was constructed before 24 August, 1999 and the outside access areas conform to the national requirements as valid in August 1999, then the minimum outside access area requirements according to EU council regulation 2092/91 do not have to be fulfilled until 1.1.2011.

Minimum outside access areas for horses for stables, that were built after 01.01.2005:

For new buildings the outside access area must be according to the animal protection law a minimum of double the size of the single box area.

The fencing around the paddock and the horse exercise area must be arranged in a way that sharp angles are avoided. The use of barbed wire or wide mesh fences for paddocks and horse exercise areas is forbidden.

#### 3.10.5.3 Transition regulations for outside access area for existing barns

For horses applies:
If the stables were constructed before 24 August, 1999 and the outside access areas conform to the national requirements as valid in August 1999, then the minimum outside access area requirements according to section 3.10.5.2 do not have to be fulfilled until 1.1.2011.

For horses and cattle in general:
If conditions for cattle and horses conform to national requirements as valid in August 1999, and if outside access has not been mandatory due to space restrictions, then outside access will not be required until 01.01.2011.

If conditions for cattle and horses conform to the national requirements as valid in August 1999 and pasture has not been made available, then pasture need not be made available until 1.1.2011, if conditions permit (boundary re-adjustment).

Cattle or horses keepers which have restricted space and no outside access areas must, after the transition period that ends latest 01.01.2011, provide the animals pasture in summer and loose housing in winter.

Submission of plans
Approval must be obtained from the inspection authority if one of the transitional periods described in this section are taken advantage of. Plans must be submitted to the inspection authority describing which steps will be taken to conform to the new regulations.

3.10.6 Keeping in the open all year round
For every animal there must be available a roofed, dry and bedded lying area with wind protection to the extent that all animals can lie undisturbed at the same time.
If feeding needs cannot be covered sufficiently by pasture then additional feeding stuff must be offered. Even at low temperatures this supply must be secured and the amount and energy content of the existing feedstuffs sufficient to cover the energy need of the animals.
The soil in the permanently used feeding and drinking area must be paved.
Sick and injured animals are kept separately and protected.

3.11. Sheep and goat husbandry
Basics of the husbandry appropriate to the species of sheep's and goats
An animal appropriate sheep and goat husbandry must enable the animals to fulfil their physiological and behavioural needs. Therefore it is also necessary to supply
• species appropriate nutrition and feeding methods (sheep spend the greater part of their day with grazing and rumination. Goats have a strong need for selection and use many types of feedstuffs).
• Sufficient freedom to move and space to take up resting and sleep positions (sheep generally keep their sleep places, higher places are preferred. Goats have a distinct exploration behaviour and need climbing possibilities.)
• Social contacts and, if possible a stable herd structure (sheep are “patient sufferers”, goats need sufficient possibility to avoid and to withdraw.)
• Protection against unsuitable weather conditions, injuries, parasites, diseases and behaviour disturbances.
• Regular, professional shearing (for the respective sheep species) and hoof treatment.
• Dry, airy but draft free barns.
• Sheep and goats need access to pasture during the vegetation period.

3.11.1 Barns
3.11.1.1 Stock density
The following table shows the minimum barn space requirements:
Barn area (net area available to the animals)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum area (m²/animal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sheep and goats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 per sheep/goat, ram, billy goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.35 per lamb/kid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>after separation from the mother (separate keeping): 0.5 per lamb/kid (up to 6 months)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.6 per young lamb, young kids (6 – 12 months)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In single/separate boxes possible, m²/animal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Breeding ram, billy goat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3 per animal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Separate keeping during lambing for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mother sheep/goat with 1 lamb/kid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 per animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mother sheep/goat with 2 lambs/kids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 per animal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.11.1.2 Transitional regulations for minimum area requirements

If the barn was constructed before 24 August 1999 and the stall area conforms to the national requirements (Chapter A8 of the codex of the Austrian Food Administration) as valid August 1999, then the minimum barn area requirements described in article numbers 3.11.1.1 do not have to be fulfilled until 1.1.2011.

The minimum area requirements for young animals after the separation of the mother and for male breeding animals must be fulfilled after 01.01.2005.

Submission of plans

Approval must be obtained from the inspection authority if the transitional period described in Section 3.11.1.2 is taken advantage of. Plans must be submitted to the inspection authority describing which steps will be taken to conform to the new regulations.

3.11.1.3 Barn flooring and barn facilities

Half of the minimum required area must be paved and non-slippery.

Comfortable, clean, dry lying and resting spaces of adequate size must be available for all animals, so that all animals can lie there unhindered at the same time. These may not be perforated and must contain dry bedding material. The area of space available for reclining must be equal to at least one third of the total minimum barn area requirement.

3.11.1.4 Feeding intake

The width of the feeding area per animal must be calculated so that all animals can feed simultaneously unless constant access to feed is available. Here an animal feeding place ratio of 2.5:1 is not to be exceeded. If sheep in groups are rationed or fed under time limited feeding, there must be one feeding place for every animal.

Drinking facilities with clean drinking water must be continuously available, in working order and functional.

The minimum requirements for feeding and drinking facilities according to the Austrian animal protection law (Tierhalteverordnung BGBl II 485/2004, Section 3; sheep and Section 4 goats, Pt. 2.6) are to be followed.

3.11.1.5 Light

The barns must have open or transparent surfaces (tight size*) measurements to the extent of a minimum 3% of the barn floor surface, where daylight can flow in. In the animal space of the barn there must be minimum 8 hours a day light with a strength of minimum 40 Lux.

* corresponds with the plastered and insulated wall opening
3.11.1.6 Barn climate
In closed barns there must be natural or mechanical air condition and ventilation plants. These are constantly to be used and maintained, so that their function is secured. In the animal area harmful drafts are to be avoided.

3.11.1.7 Animal care
Sheep must be shorn a minimum of once a year, if it is necessary for the species. The condition of the feet must be checked regularly and, if necessary, foot treatment is to be undertaken.

3.11.2 Tethering
Tethering is generally forbidden. Animals are to be kept in groups.
The following exception from the ban on tethering is possible for sheep and goats:
• Temporarily for individual animals, e.g. in case of illness
For this exception the approval of the inspection agency is necessary.

3.11.3 Outside access
All animals must have access to pasture, access to the open or at least a paved exercise yard, if the condition of the soil, animals or climate allows it. In no case, for animals with a life cycle of more than a year, should it go below 180 outside access days, distributed throughout the year. Outside access under the mentioned conditions is also possible in the winter.
If pasture is available, sheep and goats must be allowed access to pasture.
Outside access need not be given on days with extreme weather, e.g. glaze ice.
For disadvantageous conditions, such as steep slopes or lack of space, and if 21 ANI (TGI) points are reached then exemptions apply for sheep and goats as a transition regulation. (up to 31.12.2010) see Section 3.11.3.3.

3.11.3.1 Equipping outside areas:
Outside access areas are to be equipped with protection against rain, sun, cold or heat where necessary. Regular used runs are to be paved (closed).
Over-grazing of exercise and pasture areas is to be avoided.
Outside areas may be partially roofed over. A minimum of 10% of the minimum outside area (m²/animal) is not to be roofed. The gutter counts as roof area.

3.11.3.2 Minimum outside access areas for sheep and goats

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outside area (Outside access areas exclusive of pasture areas) (m²/animal)</th>
<th>Sheep and goats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.5 per lamb/kid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.11.3.3 Transitional regulations for outside access
If the barn was constructed before 24 August, 1999 and the outside access areas conform to the national requirements as valid in August 1999, then the minimum outside access area requirements described in Section 3.11.3.2 do not have to be fulfilled until 1.1.2011.
If conditions for sheep and goats conform to the national requirements as valid in August 1999 and pasture has not been made available, then pasture need not be made available until 1.1.2011, if conditions permit (boundary re-adjustment).

Submission of plans
Approval must be obtained from the inspection authority if one of the transitional periods described in this section are taken advantage of. Plans must be submitted to the inspection authority describing which steps will be taken to conform to the new regulations.
3.11.4 Keeping in the open all year round
For every animal there must be available a roofed, dry and bedded lying area with wind protection
to the extent that all animals can lie undisturbed at the same time.
If feeding needs cannot be covered sufficiently by pasture, additional feedstuffs must be offered.
Even at low temperatures this supply must be secured and the amount and energy content of the
existing feedstuffs are sufficient to cover the energy need of the animals.
The soil in the permanently used feeding and drinking area must be paved.
Sick and injured animals are kept separately and protected.

3.12. Swine husbandry
An animal appropriate swine husbandry must enable the animals to fulfil their physiological and
behavioural needs. Therefore it is also necessary to

• supply the possibilities for occupation, grubbing and cooling down. Pigs spend most of their
day investigating and foraging. Wallowing is an important part of comfort behaviour and
serves for cooling down and as a defence against ectoparasites.
• Pens must enable the separation of excrement, lying and feeding places. (For resting and
sleeping sleep nests are made. Pigs frequent different places for excrement. Feeding and
resting places are kept clean.)
• Species appropriate nutrition and feeding methods (pigs are omnivore).
• Group keeping with manageable group sizes and if possible stable social structure (pigs
live naturally in packs with up to 20 animals).
• Special facilities for undisturbed littering
• Protection against unsuitable weather conditions, injuries, parasites, diseases and
behaviour disturbances.

3.12.1 Barns for pigs
3.12.1.1 Stock density
Piglets may not be kept in flat deck batteries or piglet cages.

The following table shows the minimum barn space requirements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barn space (net area available to the animals):</th>
<th>Live weight (kg)</th>
<th>Minimum area (m_/animal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nursing sows with piglets up to 40 days of age</td>
<td>7.5/sow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piglets</td>
<td>over 40 days and up to 30 kg</td>
<td>0.6 per animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fattening pigs</td>
<td>up to 50</td>
<td>0.8 per animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>up to 85</td>
<td>1.1 per animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>up to 110</td>
<td>1.3 per animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding sows*</td>
<td>2.5/female breeding sow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding boars*</td>
<td>6.0/male breeding boar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*bay form for breeding sows

If the bay is used as a covering bay then the minimum barn space requirement is 10m_.
For group keeping of more then 6 animals then every side of the bay must be at least 2,8 m long.
For group keeping of up to 5 animals every side of the bay must be more than 2,4 m long. That
applies for all pig barns, that are newly build, rebuild or for the first time used after 01.01.2003 and
after 01.01.2013 for all keeping facilities when a building measure is necessary.

3.12.1.2 Transitional regulations for minimum area requirements
If the barn was constructed before 24 August, 1999 and the stall area conforms to the previously
valid national requirements (Chapter A8 of the codex of the Austrian Food Administration) as valid
August 1999, then the minimum barn area requirements described in article numbers 3.12.1.1 do
During the transitional period until 13.12.2010, holdings with farrowing pens conforming to the previous national regulations of 5.5 m_ may use crates only from a period of one week before until 10 days after farrowing.

When a holding (including breeding) in the transition regulation does not achieve one of the Codex-minimum standards then a minimum of 24 ANI (TGI) points must be reached.

Submission of plans
Approval must be obtained from the inspection authority if the transitional period described in this Section is taken advantage of. Plans must be submitted to the inspection authority describing which steps will be taken to conform to the new regulations.

3.12.1.3 Barn flooring and facilities
Half of the minimum required area must be paved and non-slippery. Comfortable, clean and dry lying and resting spaces of adequate size must be available for all animals so that all animals can rest there unobstructed at the same time. These may not be perforated and must contain dry bedding material.

3.12.2 Barn climate
In closed barns there must be natural or mechanical air condition and ventilation plants. These are constantly to be used appropriately and to be maintained, so that its function is secured. In the animal area harmful drafts are to be avoided.

3.12.3 Light
The barns must have window surfaces or other open or transparent surfaces (tight size*) measurements to the extent of a minimum 3% of the barn floor surface, where daylight can flow in. In the animal space of the barn there must be minimum 8 hours a day light with a strength of minimum 40 Lux.

(* corresponds with the plastered and insulated wall opening)

3.12.4 Group husbandry
Tethering is generally forbidden. Pigs, including sows, are to be kept in groups. Individual management is acceptable only in late pregnancy and during the suckling period. Sick or injured pigs are allowed to be separated from their group for a limited period of time. Separation pens must be available in sufficient quantities.

3.12.5 Care for pregnant sows and young sows
Pregnant or young sows must, if necessary, be treated against ecto- or endoparasites. Before being put in farrowing pens the animals must be carefully cleaned. In the week before the expected farrowing the animals need to be given nest bedding in sufficient quantities. Sows, who have finished lactation, need to be provided with sufficient basic feedstuffs and feedstuffs with high crude fibre content, as well as concentrated feed.

3.12.6 Feeding, drinking
The width of the feeding area per animal must be calculated so that all animals can feed simultaneously, unless constant access to feed is available.
For rationed or restricted feeding there must be one feeding place for every animal.
For reservoir feeding with dry feeding machines there must be one feeding place for every four animals. For reservoir feeding with wet- or mash feeding machines there must be one feeding place for every eight animals.
Drinking facilities with clean drinking water must be continuously available, in working order and functional.
The minimum requirements for feeding and drinking facilities according to the animal protection law not have to be fulfilled until 1.1.2011.
3.12.7 Outside access

All animals must have access to pasture, access to the open or at least a paved exercise yard, if the condition of the soil, animals or climate allows it. In no case, for animals with a life cycle of more than a year, should it go below 180 outside access days, distributed throughout the year. Outside access under the mentioned conditions is also possible in the winter. If pasture is available, sheep and goats must be allowed access to pasture.

Outside access need not be given on days with extreme weather, e.g. glaze ice. For disadvantageous conditions, if 24 ANI (TGI) points are reached exemptions apply in the sense of a transition regulation up to 31.12.2010. They can be found in Section 3.12.7.3.

3.12.7.1 Equipping outside areas:

Outside access areas are to be equipped with protection against rain, sun, cold or heat where necessary. Regular used runs are to be paved (closed) or equipped with slatted floors. Since outside runs must provide opportunities for rooting, paved areas should have at least hay / straw racks.

Outside areas may be partially roofed over. A minimum of 10% of the minimum outside area ($m^2$/animal) is not to be roofed. The gutter counts as roof area.

Over-grazing of exercise and pasture areas is to be avoided.

3.12.7.2 Minimum outside access for pigs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Live weight (kg)</th>
<th>Outside access (outside areas not including pasture) ($m_2$/animal)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nursing sows with piglets up to 40 days old</td>
<td>2.5 per animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fattening pigs up to 50</td>
<td>0.6 per animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 85</td>
<td>0.8 per animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>up to 110</td>
<td>1 per animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piglets over 40 days and up to 30 kg</td>
<td>0.4 per animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding sows</td>
<td>1.9 per animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding boars</td>
<td>8.0 per animal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.12.7.3 Transitional regulations for outside access

If the barn was constructed before 24 August, 1999 and the outside access areas conform to the national requirements (Chapter A8 of the codex of the Austrian Food Administration) as valid in August 1999, then the minimum outside access area requirements described in Section 3.12.7.2 do not have to be fulfilled until 01.01.2011. For holdings in the transition regulation there is an exception for the compulsory outside access for sows with piglets during the suckling period.

If conditions for pigs conform to the national requirements (Chapter A8 of the codex of the Austrian Food Administration) as valid in August 1999, and if outside access has not been mandatory due to space restrictions, then outside access will not be required until 01.01.2011.

Submission of plans

Approval must be obtained from the inspection authority if one of the transitional periods described in this section are taken advantage of. Plans must be submitted to the inspection authority describing which steps will be taken to conform to the new regulations.
3.13. Poultry Management

Basics of the husbandry appropriate to the species of chicken

An animal appropriate chicken husbandry must enable the animals to fulfill their physiological and behavioural needs. Especially for high performance laying hens it is important to fulfill all behavioural needs from the chick onwards, as behaviour disturbances (pecking of feathers and cloacae and cannibalism) can occur more often. A species appropriate husbandry must fulfill the following:

- A minimum offer of space in the barn as well as a suitable outdoor area or pasture access (chickens possess a varied repertoire of behaviours, that concern life and foraging on the ground. Chicken show an extensive comfort behaviour including sand and sunbathing.)
- A separation of the barn into resting and activity zones.
- Behaviour relevant facilities like suitable nests, scrabble areas, sand bathing possibilities, sitting poles at various levels etc.
- Feeding appropriate to needs and behaviour as well as sufficient feeding and drinking facilities.
- Sufficient daylight in the barn.
- A barn climate with little dust and contaminants.
- Protection from sickness, morbid conditions, injuries and scavengers.
- A group size manageable for animals.

3.13.1 Housing

Poultry may not be kept in cages. Access to an outside run must be provided.

(See Section 3.13.2 for equipping outside access)

3.13.1.1 Stock density

The following table shows the minimum barn space requirements (= usable barn space):

As “usable barn space” count an unrestricted accessible, minimum 30 cm wide and highest 14% (=6.3°) tilted area with headroom of a minimum 45 cm (minimum distance between levels). The nest area, its approach grids, advanced sitting poles and surfaces in the outside scrabble space are not part of the usable barn space. In systems with more stacked situated levels, usable barn space is all the lattice or grid surfaces, that can be cleared of dung with dung clearing facilities directly under it, as well as the bedded barn floor surface (specifications according to Council directive 1999/74/EC for the protection of laying hens from 19.07.1999).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Barn space (net area available to the animals):</th>
<th>Number animals/m_</th>
<th>Nest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laying hens</td>
<td>6; if outside scrabble space according to regulations max. 7 animals per m_ of usable space in the barn. (definition of outside scrabble space will follow)</td>
<td>5* laying hens per nest or in the case of a group nest 120 cm_/animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laying hens in aviaries</td>
<td>Max. 7-animals/m_ usable barn space (for closed barn openings max. 14 animals per m_ barn surface space.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table poultry (in permanent housing)</td>
<td>10, maximum allowable live weight 21 kg/m_</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table poultry (in moveable housing)</td>
<td>16, maximum allowable live weight 30 kg per m_, if the houses are maximum 150 m_ and keep open during the night.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Nests must be provided with natural, mouldable materials.
### Outside scratching area (outside climatic area)

An outside scratching area can be counted into the usable barn space for poultry husbandry under the following conditions:

An **outside or cold scratching area** describes an outside climate area, that is roofed, not insulated, littered, with light, that is bordered on one or more sides with grids or wind nets and

- during the whole activity phase (light phase, natural and artificial light) is accessible for the animals through all barn openings
- comprises a minimum of one third (minimum one quarter for the raising of young chickens up to 18 weeks) of the usable barn space inside the barn,
- is roofed, has automatic sliding openings or hatches, illumination, fencing and wind protection facility,
- is littered,
- has a minimum height of 1.5 m,
- is positioned on the same level as the barn and respectively the difference in levels between barn and outside scratching area is maximum 80 cm (maximum 50 cm for the raising of young chickens up to the age of 18 weeks). Higher differences in level can be overcome with descend and ascent aids, but need to be approved by BIO AUSTRIA, department for quality management.
- have openings from the inside of the barn into the outside scratching area, that fulfil the requirements for openings to the outside.

### 3.13.1.2 Definition of a poultry barn/house

A poultry barn is a closed unit with its own airspace drinking and feeding belts and with outside access for animals around the barn.

Such a poultry barn may not house more than 4,800 chickens, 3,000 laying hens, 5,200 guinea fowl, 4,000 female Muscovy or Peking ducks, 3,200 male Muscovy or Peking ducks or ducks of any kind, or 2,500 geese or turkeys.

One holding may not have more than 1,600 m\(^2\) barn area for poultry intended for meat production.

**Minimum requirements for poultry barns (including laying hen husbandry)**

### 3.13.1.3 Barn floor

At least 1/3 of the floor space available to the animals must be paved and strewn with litter (structured material like straw, wood chips, etc.) and be available to the animals as scratching area.

A sufficiently large area, but only up to a maximum of 2/3 of the barn’s floor area, is to function as a droppings pit for laying hens.

### 3.13.1.4 Barn design

Raised perches must be available for laying hens and guinea fowl, at least 20 cm per bird.

Furthermore, the perches for laying hens may not be over the litter-strewn area, and may not have sharp edges. If grates are installed over the droppings pit, then 1 m\(_2\) of grate may replace 3 m of perch. However, at least half of the required perches must be arranged in a terraced manner, in which the horizontal distance between the perches is at least 30 cm, and the distance from perch to wall at least 20 cm.

### 3.13.1.5 Keeping of laying hens in aviaries

The keeping of laying hens in aviaries is only allowed in connection with an outside scratching area, if the following parameters are fulfilled:

- Existence of an outside scratching area conforming to the definitions set
- Correctly implemented aviary with a maximum of three levels (floor plus three levels; if three levels, than the highest level is arranged as a resting area with sitting poles).
- Stock density see 3.13.1.1
3.13.1.6 Openings to the outside area
Openings to exercise yard of at least 4 m wide per 100 m\_\_ of barn area must be available. Individual openings to the exercise yard must be at least 35 cm high and 40 cm wide, and must be distributed in a manner that they can be easily used by all birds as a connection between barn and yard.

3.13.1.7 Light
In poultry barns a luminous intensity of minimum 20 lux has to be reached in the light – phase. (guiding value: window space – tight size* = minimum 3% of the minimum barn area)
*corresponds with the plastered and insulated wall opening

Artificial light may be used. Only high frequency fluorescent tubes or other light sources are used, that cause no stroboscopic effect. An uninterrupted night-time phase of at least 8 hours without artificial light must be observed. For light changes gliding of staged/graduated transitions are obligatory. If heavy feather pecking occurs, then daylight in the inside of the barn can be shaded if there is access to an outside scratching area.
If illumination only comes from natural light, the light openings must provide an even contribution of the light into the barn.

3.13.1.8 Feeding, drinking
Drinking facilities with clean drinking water must be continuously available, in working order and functional.
If nipple watering places/facilities or drinking cups are used, for every keeping unit (group) there must be at least two units in reach.
The distribution of the feeding and drinking facilities must allow all animals to have unobstructed access. The minimum requirements for feeding and drinking facilities for alternative keeping systems according to the Austrian animal protection law (Tierhalteverordnung BGBl. II 485/2004, Section 6, Pt. 3.1) are to be followed.

3.13.1.9 Barn Hygiene
All stall buildings, facilities and tools that are in contact with the animals, must be regularly cleaned and disinfected completely after every complete clearance of one party of animals and before the introduction of the next party of animals. As long as the barns are occupied, all surfaces and facilities have to be kept clean.
Excrements are to be removed as often as necessary and dead animals daily.
All animals have to be controlled at least once a day.

Cleaning and disinfection agents
The permitted substances for cleaning and disinfection of poultry barns can be seen in section 3.6. A list of agents for cleaning and disinfection that conform with the regulations (EU council regulation 2092/91) can be found in the agricultural supply catalogue for organic farming. If other agents than those listed are to be used then before the purchase the inspection authority must be consulted.

Insect treatment in poultry barns
Products, that consist of the permitted substances in section 3.7 in these regulations, are listed in the agricultural supply catalogue. Please note the indication for BIO AUSTRIA certified holdings.

3.13.1.10 Transitional regulations for poultry barns
If the poultry barn conforms to the national requirements as valid in August 1999, then the following requirements do not have to be fulfilled until 01.01.2011:
• Minimum barn area, see Section 3.13.1.1
• Regulations concerning dimensions of scratching areas and droppings pit, see 3.13.1.3
• Regulations concerning openings to exercise yard, see Section 3.13.1.6
• Maximum stock density, see Section 3.13.1.2

Submission of plans
Approval must be obtained from the inspection authority if the transitional period described in this section is taken advantage of. Plans must be submitted to the inspection authority describing which steps will be taken to conform to the new regulations.

3.13.2 Outside access
All animals must have access to pasture, open spaces or at least a paved exercise yard, if the condition of the ground/soil, the animals or the climate allow it.

Outside access need not be given on days with extreme weather, e.g. glaze ice.
For disadvantageous conditions, such as lack of space, there are transition regulations. They are listed in Section 3.13.2.7.
Free range management must include a pasture area, mainly plant-covered, of at least 10 m² per animal.

Outside access areas for laying hens must be within a radius of 150 m of the poultry barn. The outside area borders directly the opening to the outside of the barn and outside scratching area or forecourt respectively. Tunnels or similar measures to overcome obstacles are not permitted.

3.13.2.1 Use of the outside area
It is freely accessible all day. In the summer term preferably all day round, but for a minimum 8 hours, in the winter term a minimum of 4 hours per day. If the outside temperatures are below the freezing point, the outside access time can be limited to lunchtime or in justified cases (danger of freezing) be cancelled.

3.13.2.2 Equipping outside areas
If there is an accessible outside area consisting of a forecourt and a green run, the forecourt is to be paved (closed) and roofed. By the use of precautions such as concreting or paving the Nitrogen introduction into the soil has to be minimised.
The forecourt comprises a minimum of one third of the minimum barn area and is littered. Wind protection is recommended. Furthermore a possibility for dust bath should be provided.
The care for the forecourt must take account of hygienic necessities in order to reduce the transmission of diseases via rodents or wild birds and others. (Regular clearing of excrements and feedstuffs rests).
Runs or pasture areas are equipped with protection against weather, sun or predators. This encourages the use of the outside areas of the poultry.
Over-grazing of exercise and pasture areas is to be avoided. Woodland and orchards also count as outside areas. Woodland must include plant cover.
For green pasture paddock management is recommended, with paddocks of minimum 5m² per paddock and animal.

3.13.2.3 Outside area rest
Between production cycles a rest of 4 weeks should be kept. These necessities do not apply for poultry that is not kept in restricted outside areas, but runs free all day.

3.13.2.4 Minimum outside access areas for poultry
Minimum outside area requirements (in m\(^2\)/animal)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Type</th>
<th>Outside Area Requirements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laying hens</td>
<td>10, as long as the upper limit of 170 kg/N/ha/year is not exceeded*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table poultry</td>
<td>4 Broilers and guinea fowls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.5 Ducks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 Turkeys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15 Geese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The upper limit of 170 kg/N/ha/year may not be exceeded by any of the poultry types named above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Floor management with outside access is possible until 31.12.2010: Outside access of at least 8 m\(^2\) per hen in the form of a paved exercise yard must be freely available for at least 8 hours a day, 200 days a year.

3.13.2.5 Transitional regulations for outside access

If the barn was constructed before 24 August 1999, and the outside access areas conform to the national requirements (Chapter A8 of the codex of the Austrian Food Administration) as valid in August 1999, then the minimum outside access area requirements described in Section 3.13.2.4 do not have to be fulfilled until 01.01.2011.

If conditions for poultry conform to the national requirements (Chapter A8 of the codex of the Austrian Food Administration) as valid in August 1999, and if outside access has not been mandatory due to space restrictions, then outside access will not be required until 01.01.2011. This applies also to the vegetation and protective cover in outside access areas for poultry.

Submission of plans

Approval must be obtained from the inspection authority if one of the transitional periods described in this section is taken advantage of. Plans must be submitted to the inspection authority describing which steps will be taken to conform to the new regulations.

3.13.2.6 Water access for waterfowl

Waterfowl must have access to running water, ponds or lakes, if climatic conditions, hygiene requirements and guidelines of water protection permit it. As a minimum requirement waterfowl have to have constant access to a water container that allows at least the dipping of head and neck with subsequent scooping movement. If it is not a through-flow system then the containers have to be emptied and cleaned regularly. To rest the pasture, the containers have to be moved frequently. The frequency must be adapted to the local requirements as that there is no puddling. The minimum water depth must be 10cm. This regulation is time limited until practicable artificial bathing and showering facilities are available.

3.13.3 Minimum slaughter ages

The following ages at slaughter apply to poultry:

- 81 days for Chickens
- 49 days for Peking ducks
- 70 days for Female Muscovy ducks
- 84 days for Male Muscovy ducks
- 92 days for Mulard ducks
- 94 days for Guinea hens
- 140 days for Turkeys and geese

The minimum slaughter ages need not be applied to slow-growing breeds.

3.14. Regulations for the rearing of young chickens

In addition to the regulations from section 3.1 to 3.7 the following regulations for the rearing
of young chickens apply:
The young chickens shall during their rearing learn natural behaviourism and be able to execute it in a laying barn. Thus possible behaviour disturbances shall be avoided. The barn system in the upbringing barn shall be compliment with the laying hen barn as far as possible. (The young chicken upbringing for laying hens in aviaries shall also happen in aviaries.) In-breeding resistance and a natural immunity shall be developed and build up.

3.14.1 Animal stock
In one barn unit with its own outside area, no more than 4800 young chickens shall be kept. Up to the age of 3 weeks a rearing of maximum 9600 animals is permitted, separated into 2 groups of maximum 4800 animals.

3.14.2 Conditions of husbandry
3.14.2.1 Stock density
max. 35 animals/m² usable barn area* up to the age of 3 weeks
max. 20 animals/m² usable barn area up to the age of 6 weeks
max. 14 animals/m² usable barn area up to the age of 10 weeks
max. 10 animals/m² usable barn area up to the age of 18 weeks

For a definition of usable barn area and outside scratching area see 3.13.1.1
For barns with outside scratching area according to the regulations a stock density of max. 12 animals/m² usable barn area between week 11 and 18 is possible.

3.14.2.2 Equipping of the barn
From the first day of life for the chicks on there are cascaded sitting poles. The minimum distance to the floor is 15 cm. In addition from the first day on structures in the barn are recommended (e.g. hay or straw bales).
Up to week 11: 4 cm of sitting pole per animal
From the week 11 on: 10 cm sitting pole per animal,
Unlike in aviaries the structures of the higher levels are sufficient as sitting poles.
The chicks must have litter from the first day on with sand partitions for free disposal. At least one third of the barn must be a littered scratching area. The bedding is to be kept dry, loose and clean.

3.14.2.3 Organic young chicken rearing in aviaries
The aviary husbandry for organic young chicken rearing is permitted. Only aviaries with a maximum of 3 levels are permitted (ground space + 3 levels), whereas the third level is equipped as a resting area. The same stock densities/m² usable barn area as in other husbandry systems, the limit is a maximum of 24 animals/m² barn floor.

3.14.2.4 Light – Details see 3.13.1.7

3.14.3 Outside scratching area and run
3.14.3.1 Design of the opening to the outside – see 3.13.1.6

3.14.3.2 Outside scratching area – Definition 3.13.2.2
At least from week 10 on the animals during activity times need to have access to a regulation compliant outside climate area (outside scratching area) with the size of a minimum of a quarter of the accessible barn area. Exempted are holdings with a stock size of less than 200 young chickens or with mobile barns, as long as green outside access is provided.

3.14.3.3 Green run (see also 3.13.2)
From week 12 at the latest the chickens need green outside access. On days with extreme
weather conditions (e.g. snow), access to the outside scratching is sufficient. The green run must comprise of at least 0.5m^2/animal. As outside access area count only areas within a radius of 50 meters around the openings to the outside.

In buildings where young chicken rearing had already existed before 01.01.2002 and have no regulation compliant outside scratching area or roofed forecourt, a green run is sufficient.

### 3.15. Free-range broiler husbandry

In addition to the regulations contained in Sections 3.1 to 3.7 and 3.13, the following requirements apply to holdings of over 100 broilers:

#### 3.15.1 Number of animals

3.15.1.1 Maximum number of animals per barn section
No more than 4800 broilers may be kept in one barn.

3.15.1.1 Overall limits per holding
The total allowable number of broilers per farm is 9600 broilers.

#### 3.15.2 Husbandry

3.15.2.1 Stock density

The following stock densities per m^2 of usable barn area are permissible:

- **Chicken rearing:** Max. 35 animals/m^2 until the end of the 4th week of age
- **Fattening stage:** Max. 10 animals/m^2 from the 5th week of age, but no more than 21 kg live weight/m^2 usable barn area in any case.

3.15.2.2 Litter

The chickens use the litter in the barn area to create a loose, dry, deep litter. Grain should be added to the litter regularly, so that the chickens break it up and loosen it.

3.15.2.3 Light – see section 3.13.1.7

#### 3.15.3 Outside access

Outside access is to be made available to the chickens from the fourth week of age (in well-founded cases from the sixth week at the latest, admission through BIO AUSTRIA, department for quality management).

3.15.3.1 Openings to exercise yard

Animals must be able to reach the openings easily. Distance to the openings to the exercise yard should not exceed 12 m for chickens. In newly constructed barns distances to the openings may not exceed 12 m for chickens. Areas that are farther than 12 m from an opening to the outside exercise yard are not calculated as barn area.

Width of the openings – see 3.13.1.6

During cold weather periods and at the beginning of the fattening period, the openings may be reduced enough to maintain an adequate barn temperature, while still allowing the animals to get outside.

3.15.3.2 Outside access areas use and design – see 3.13.2 up to 3.13.2.2

For moveable barns the paving rules need not apply if the surface of the forecourt changes with every broiler party. The forecourt can be separated from the pasture through a fence. The connections between forecourt and pasture need to have the same wide openings as the openings...
BIO AUSTRIA / Regulations for Organic Farming in Austria

at the barn.

Farms with barns built before 24 August 1999 and which conform to the old ERNTE requirements need not fulfil the 4 m_ outside access per broiler requirement until 1.1.2011.

3.15.3.3 Outside area rest – see 3.13.2.3

3.15.3.4 Roofed yard (definition 3.13.2.2)

3.15.3.5 Green run, Pasture area – see 3.13.2.1 and 2.13.2.2

Distances of over 30 m should be avoided. After accordance of the minimum outside areas for holdings with transition regulations according to 3.15.3.2 to the EU regulation then a distance of 45m should not be exceeded.

3.15.4 Breeds

Slowly-growing breeds are to be chosen, to ensure the highest possible meat quality. If no slowly growing breeds are used then the minimum fattening time is 81 days.

3.15.5 Capture, transport, slaughter

Broilers should be handled with care during capture, transport and slaughter. The animals must be taken to the nearest slaughterhouse immediately after loading, and length of transport may not exceed 6 hours.

3.16. Turkey husbandry

The regulations apply for all barns that after 01.07.2006 were used for turkey husbandry for the first time. For existing turkey barns these regulations apply from 01.01.2007.

3.16.1 Stocking levels

3.16.1.1 Maximum stock per barn

Not more than 2500 turkeys are to be kept in one barn.

The overall used area of poultry barns per holding does not exceed max. 1.600 m_.

3.16.1.2 Stock density

The stock density is not to exceed 10 animals, respectively 21 kg live weight/m_ for fixed barns.

3.16.2 Husbandry

3.16.2.1 Barn floor, litter

The usable barn floor is not to be perforated (slatted, grids) and is kept with dry and loose litter (structured material like straw, wood chips etc) as scratching room for the animals.

In order to enable the animals to act out their biological behaviour patterns as far as possible (investigation behaviour, resting zones, flight possibilities and high seat possibilities), the barn shall contain higher seats like such as straw bales or tables.

3.16.2.2 Outside climate area, outside scratching area

An outside scratching area can be counted into the usable barn area for turkeys under the following conditions:

An outside or cold scratching area describes an outside climate area, that is roofed, not insulated, littered, illuminated outside climate area, that is bordered on one or more sides through grids or wind nets and
3.16.2.3 Opening to the yard

Openings for outside access are to be planned as a minimum of 4 m/100 m² of the animals building. For all newly built barns after the 01.07.2006 the openings to the outside are to be allocated evenly over the side of the building that borders the outside area (applies for stocks over 100 animals), so that it is for all animals an easy to use connection between barn and outside area. The minimum width of the openings is 80 cm, the minimum height 60 cm.

In cold weather conditions the openings can be reduced so that the barn temperature is secured and the turkeys still have access to the outside areas.

3.16.2.4 Demands light – see section 3.13.1.7 of the BIO AUSTRIA regulations

3.16.2.5 Feeding, drinking – see section 3.13.1.8 of the BIO AUSTRIA regulations

3.16.2.6 Barn hygiene – see section 3.13.1.9 of the BIO AUSTRIA regulations

If necessary sick and injured animals must be separated or housed specially.

3.16.2.7 Barn climate, noise

A natural or mechanical air condition and ventilation plants must be included in closed barns. The exchange of air must happen constantly and be sufficient without effecting harmful drafts. Where the well being of the animals depend on the air conditioning system, an alarm system and a suitable replacement system must be in place.

There is not a constant occurrence of sudden noise in the animal area.

3.16.3 Outside access

The requirements of the regulation section 3.13.2 up to 3.13.2.5 are to be applied analogously for turkeys.

From the 8th week of age unrestricted access to the outside is possible in the daytime.

The outside access area is a minimum of 10 m²/animal. For hygienic reasons and for the recovery of the vegetation paddock management is recommended (minimum 5 m²/animal).

3.16.3.1 Roofed and paved forecourt run – see 3.13.2.2 of the BIO AUSTRIA regulations

The pasture can be separated from the forecourt run with a fence. The connection between forecourt and pasture must as a minimum be the same size openings as that of the barn.

For moveable barns the paving need not apply if the surface for the forecourt changes with every new group.
3.16.3.2
Resting of the outside areas – see section 3.13.2.3 of the BIO AUSTRIA regulations

3.16.4
Origin of the animals – regulations for the animal purchase: see section 3.1.3.4 of the BIO AUSTRIA regulations
Acknowledged slowly-growing genetic breeds (species) are to be used. If no slowly growing breeds are used, the minimum slaughtering time is 140 days.

3.16.5 Animal care and treatment of the poultry
See the regulations of the section 3.3 (care) and 3.5 (avoiding diseases and disease treatment) with subsections.

3.16.6 Transport and slaughter
The loading of the animals should be done with care and with the smallest stress for the animals possible. The animals must be taken to the nearest slaughterhouse immediately after loading, and the length of transport may not exceed 6 hours.
4. Horticulture and permanent crops (Planting, processing, storage)

4.1. Vegetable production
In addition to the pertinent general regulations (Chapter 1) and the regulations applicable to plant production (Chapter 2.1 to 2.5), the following regulations also apply to the growing and production of vegetables:

4.1.1 Humus management
The cultivation method must result in a positive humus balance. To ascertain this the humus content of the soils must be analysed every 2 to 3 years.

4.1.2 Fertilization
Special attention must be paid to the quality of any organic fertilizers used, particularly to the presence of antibiotics, heavy metals and pathogens. For compost please note the regulations in chapter 2.1.1 and 2.1.5 of this manual.
Fresh manure (slurry, urine, fresh farm yard manure) may not be applied directly to crops from planting to harvesting (for permanent crops up to the last harvest of the particular year).

4.1.3 Cultivation of young plants
Young plants needed by the holding must either be cultivated on the premises or purchased from another organic farm.

4.1.4 Soil and substrata
Vegetables may only be grown in a soil culture. Cultivation on mineral wool, hydroculture, nutrient-film technique and similar procedures are not permitted. Chicory and cress may be sprouted in water.
Peat content in substratum mixtures for the cultivation of young plants may not exceed 70% of the total amount. Peat may not be used as an organic soil supplement. Styrofoam refuse and other synthetic materials may not be used in soil or substrata.
Soils and additional substances added to substrata (e.g. commercially available soils, bark products, and commercially available compost and compost materials) may not contain any additives that are not approved in the general regulations.

4.1.5 Steam treatment of fields and soils
Steam treatment in the open is forbidden.
Steam treatment of cultivating soil and substrata in plastic tunnels and greenhouses is permitted at the discretion of the consultant.

4.1.6 Cultivation under glass and plastic
During the winter (December through February), cultivated areas may be only kept free from frost (up to 10°C, 50°F). Young plants and pot plant production and the exclusive heating using only demonstrable renewable energy sources (regrowing resources, wood chips, sun energy) and the use of rejected heat (biogas plants etc.) are excepted.
Greenhouses are to be well insulated.
Artificial light is forbidden, except for young plants.

4.1.7 Nitrate levels:
The following maximum allowable nitrate levels apply to vegetables:
1. Maximum allowable values:
   • max. 2.0 g nitrate (NO₃) per kilogram fresh weight in:
     Head lettuce, iceberg lettuce, field lettuce, kohlrabi, small radishes, cress, parsley and parsley root
• max. 0.8 nitrate (NO3) per kilogram fresh weight in: Cabbage, kale, endive lettuce, chicory, leeks, carrots, celery root, green beans

2. Recommended values:
  • max. 2.0 g nitrate (NO3) per kilogram fresh weight in: Radishes, beets
  • max. 1.2 g nitrate (NO3) per kilogram fresh weight in: Spinach
  • max. 0.8 nitrate (NO3) per kilogram fresh weight in: Chinese cabbage

4.1.8 Used plastic sheeting and other materials are to be recycled.

4.1.9 Harvest and processing
The most important principles when selecting harvesting methods and dates, as well as in the further processing of the crops, should always be to produce and preserve the highest quality goods for human consumption. The pertinent regulations are to be observed as concern further processing.

4.1.10 Packaging and storage
Vegetable packaging should be chosen to best preserve the quality and freshness of the product, while at the same time taking into account the environmental-friendliness of materials and production. Styrofoam trays are not permitted.

4.2. Herb production and processing
In addition to the pertinent general regulations (Chapter 1) and the regulations applicable to plant production (Chapter 2.1 through 2.5), the following regulations also apply to the growing and processing of herbs:
Many herbs are used not only for human nutrition but also serve medicinal purposes. For this reason particular care must be taken in the cultivation and processing herbs.

4.2.1 Cultivation
Selection of location and crop rotation practices
Locations near densely populated areas (cities) are to be avoided. The distance to heavily used roads (motorways and main roads) must be at least 50 meters. Protective hedgerows are generally recommended in such cases. If the growing area borders on a field that is cultivated conventionally then a distance of at least 5 meters between fields is recommended. Bordering on conventional fields should be avoided if possible. Protective hedgerows are recommended. A well-considered crop rotation plan is necessary to ensure optimal cultivation and to prevent disease.

4.2.2 Fertilization
Fertilization and/or distribution of fresh manure (surface compost mulch) is permissible only at the end of the vegetation period, farmyard manure prepared according to the regulations (urine, slurry, manure) may be spread only until the beginning of the growing season. During the growing season, only fully composted farmyard manure is permitted. An optimal crop rotation plan and the cultivation of cover crops are necessary to provide an adequate nutrient supply.

4.2.3 Collection in the wild
The collection of edible plants (including mushrooms), and any of their parts, that occur naturally in the wild, in forests and on cultivated areas is acceptable within the BIO AUSTRIA regulations as long as:
  • It can be proven that, in the 3 years prior to the collection of the plants, the collection areas have only been treated with such substances as are specifically permitted in other chapters of these regulations.
  • The collection does not affect the natural equilibrium and/or the preservation of the plant...
species in the collection area. These areas are to be subjected to at least one annual inspection. All necessary records must be kept. (Complete description of the fields and/or collection areas (map) as well as the locations where further processing or packaging steps are conducted, where applicable.)

4.2.4 Preparation and drying

4.2.4.1 Preparation

Freshly harvested herbs are to be processed in accordance with the regulations immediately after harvest. Lengthy transport is to be avoided. During any unavoidable temporary storage periods, the herbs are to be kept loosely piled, not too high, and protected from warming up and direct sun. Only machines that ensure a careful handling of the crops should be used for processing and packing. Contamination with harmful substances (e.g. lubricants, oil) is to be avoided. Blades must be regularly inspected for sharpness and cleanliness.

4.2.4.2 Drying

The pre-processed fresh goods are to be dried with care immediately after preparation (cutting, sifting, etc.). Drugs containing essential (ethereal) oils may not be dried at temperatures exceeding 40°C. This temperature is to be taken as a guideline for all other drugs. In the case of drugs that tend to have a high bacterial count, such as flower drugs (Calendula officinalis, etc.) or as a preventative measure against pest contamination (e.g. Arnica montana), higher temperatures are permitted. Higher temperatures are permitted if the aesthetic quality of the product would suffer by drying at a lower temperature, thus failing to achieve the values as required by the Austrian and/or German Pharmacopoeia, (lovage, ribwort, etc.). Any drugs that would negatively influence one another during drying may not be dried together in the same drying equipment. The recently dried product is to be filled into clean containers and labelled after the cooling phase. (Minimum declaration: name of product, cut, year of harvest).

4.2.4.3 Drying room and heating

The drying room should be a separate unit. The room may not contain any materials contaminated with harmful substances (e.g. treated particle board). It is forbidden to use direct heating with fuel oil, gas, coal, or wood, or dehydration through chemical additives. Heating with renewable energy sources (regrowing resources, wood chips, sun energy) or the use of rejected heat (biogas plants etc.) is preferred if possible.

4.2.4.4 Record keeping

A batch record of drying temperatures and drying times is to be kept, which is to be made available during the annual inspection.

4.2.5 Storage

The storage space must be protected from light, dry and as cool as possible. High fluctuations in temperature are to be avoided (Recommendations: A humidity level of 60% and a temperature of 19°C). Drugs must be inspected regularly and the storage areas kept clean. Storage areas are to be kept separate from processing locales. Storage protective measures include strict supervision of stored goods (inc. pest monitoring with pheromone traps etc.) and freezing of endangered wares. Should these measures prove insufficient, storage areas may only be treated with pest control substances that are permitted in organic agriculture. A list of permissible substances can be found in the current agricultural supply catalogue. Chemical and radioactive disinfection and disinfection agents are strictly forbidden. For the entire processing and storage records about charges and amounts are to be kept in order to make to steady flow of goods traceable.
Ingredients
Ingredients must come from BIO AUSTRIA farms or from farms belonging to an association recognized by BIO AUSTRIA as equivalent. If for climatic or technical reasons no domestic BIO AUSTRIA products are available, then goods may be obtained from abroad, the authenticity and organic quality of which can be retraced up to the agricultural origin. Drugs collected from the wild must be declared as such on the packaging. (Ingredient *-* from collection from the wild.)

Packaging
Packaging for herbs should be chosen to best preserve the quality and freshness of the product, while at the same time taking into account environmental-friendliness in respect to materials and production.

Fruit production (stone and pomaceous fruits, strawberries and berries)
In addition to the pertinent general regulations (Chapter 1) and the regulations as applicable to plant production (Chapter 2.1 through 2.5), the following regulations also apply to the growing and production of fruit:
Since orchards are perennial crops, it is important to preserve as diverse an ecological balance as possible.

Choice of species and variety
The choice of fruit species and varieties must be in accordance with the suitability of the intended location. The orchard’s surroundings as well as accompanying cultivation (flowering plants, bushes, hedges…) must be considered particularly carefully.

Crown structure
Trees with a loosely-structured crown are desirable, so that leaves and fruit receive as much sun as possible. This is particularly important for facilities using protective hail netting. The trees should be equally balanced between branch growth and fruit formation.

Land planting and soil preparation and fertilization
Land planting with a planting mixture appropriate to the location is required throughout the year. In areas with extreme dryness in summer, the land planting period must be at least 10 months. The plantings may not be ploughed under in the period between the beginning of September until the end of March. Mulch cuttings are to be treated in a way that beneficial organisms are protected. (For example leave border areas unmulched or treated alternately.) Humus content must be shown to increase.
When planting new trees, a thorough preparation of the soil is especially important. Particularly in the case of young trees, the rows can be kept open using mechanical methods, or covered with organic material.

Beneficial birds and insects [Beneficial organisms]
Measures should be taken to encourage the presence of beneficial birds and insects such as the provision of nesting boxes, hedges and bushes, flowering plants, available water, release of predatory mites, etc.

Conversion
The gradual conversion of an orchard requires a detailed conversion plan. The conversion plan must be approved by BIO AUSTRIA. All requirements listed under section 1.2 must be fulfilled.

Record keeping
Detailed records must be kept concerning any direct pest and disease control measures taken in the orchard, as well as any fertilization measures taken.

Marketing
Only fully ripened fruit may be marketed. Quality grading labelling requirements must be met.
Every case must be labelled with the producer’s address. Under-developed, worm-infested fruit or fruit of an unappetizing appearance may not be put on the market. Fruit used for juice must also fulfil the quality requirements (fully ripe fruit, balanced sugar, acid and aroma contents).

4.3.8 Permitted plant protection substances: see 2.3.3.
Use of copper may not exceed 2.5 kg pure copper per hectare per year.

4.4. Wine production
In addition to the pertinent general regulations (Chapter 1) and the regulations as applicable to plant production (Chapter 2.1 through 2.5), the following regulations also apply to vineyards:

4.4.1 Land planting and soil preparation
The vineyard must be cover cropped throughout the year, in order to provide a habitat for diverse flora and fauna. Species-rich mixtures should be sown. Cover cropping may be interrupted for up to 2 months for soil preparation, winter furrowing of heavy soils, loosening of the soil, new sowing, summer drought and for new plantings. No cover cropping is necessary under the vines.

4.4.2 Plant nutrition
Cover cropping is an important aspect of plant nutrition, supplying organic substance and nitrogen through the use of legumes. All organic materials resulting from planting and/or processing are to be either composted on a compost heap or returned to the soil in the form of surface compost mulch. Only fertilizers listed in the current agricultural supply catalogue may be used.

4.4.3 Pest control
All vinicultural measures should be oriented towards the strengthening of the vines’ resistance to disease and the encouragement of beneficial organisms.
The choice of vine varieties that are appropriate to the intended location is very important, as are the training of the grape vines and vine structure.
The use of chemical/synthetic insecticides, acaricides, organic fungicides and herbicides is forbidden.
Only pest and disease control measures listed under section 2.3.3 of this manual are permitted.
Use of copper may not exceed 3 kg pure copper per hectare per year, but in exceptional cases, a higher level may be used after approval by BIO AUSTRIA, Department for Quality Management.

4.4.4 Conversion requirements
The term conversion applies to the process of developing a viable biological system over a period of time and according to a conversion plan approved by BIO AUSTRIA.
The entire holding must convert to organic agriculture within a pre-determined period of time (max. 5 years). Before beginning conversion, a conversion plan must be submitted containing proposals pertaining to the following points:
• A soil preparation program designed to augment soil fertility,
• Creation of environmental conditions, under which the occurrence of pests and disease are reduced.
• The requirements contained in section 1.2.5 of this manual must be fulfilled.
The conversion plan must be accepted by BIO AUSTRIA.
Pre-conversion wines, conversion wines, and accredited wines must be clearly and comprehensibly labelled. Even after the entire holding is accredited, wines left over from before and during conversion must be correctly declared.
It must be ensured that no mixing of the products can occur during processing. Processing procedures must be verifiable for inspectors, and the cellar log be made available at inspection.
4.4.5 Processing
The goal of organic viticulture is the production of wine made from organically grown grapes. The product should be of a high sensory quality, taste good and be easily digestible. Resource and energy intensive procedures are to be avoided. Organic waste resulting from wine production must be recycled and returned to the soil. Waste water may not lead to environmental pollution.

4.4.6 Permitted oenological practices:
• Thermal treatments: Heating of crushed grapes and/or must to initial fermenting temperature, cooling
• Hot bottling of wine
• Treatment with air or gas using protective gas (Nitrogen, CO$_2$) technically pure air and O2
• Filtration with the help of the following filtering agents: Cellulose, kieselghur (diatomaceous earth), perlite
• Filtration with membrane filters
• Concentration methods

4.4.7 Treating agents for must and wine
Only the following substances are permissible for the treatment of must and wine:
• Organically grown grape juice
• Organically grown thickened grape juice concentrate
• Organically grown sugar
• Selected yeasts (dried yeast, fresh yeast from organic production)
• Bacterial starter cultures
• Sulphuric acid in the form of SO2, liquid gas and Potassium metabisulphite
• Bentonite
• Calcium carbonate
• Potassium bicarbonate
• Potassium bitartrate
• Copper sulphate (maximum 0.5 g/hl, after previous analyses)
• Copper citrate (Pre and after analysis necessary, as well as obligatory report to the Federal Inspection body for cellars (“Bundeskellerreiinspektion”).
• Tartar
• Gelatin
• Isinglass (fish glue) (dried products)
• Egg white from organic agriculture
• Casein
• Silica (silicon dioxide)
• Oenological charcoal (activated charcoal)
• Enzymes
• Yeast mineral nutriment
• Ascorbic acid
• Citric acid

All wine treating agents and food additives must be from GMO-free production. A list of sources where these products can be obtained is included in the current agricultural supply catalogue.

4.4.8 Cleaning and disinfection
The use of cleansing and disinfection products is only acceptable when the use of water, steam and mechanical cleaning methods prove to be insufficient to achieve a high-quality product that is stable under storage conditions and hygienically satisfactory. Waste water pollution is to be avoided.

The following cleansing and disinfection agents are permitted:
• Soda (sodium carbonate)
• Potash soap (soft soap)
4.4.9 Packaging
The acceptance of empty packaging (bottles) must be possible/guaranteed. The use of crown caps is to be avoided. Paper labels are preferred. PVC and styrofoam packaging materials are forbidden. Only fermenting and storage containers made of wood, stainless steel, enamel, neutral baked enamel, cistern tiled or glassed tanks or food safe polyester resin (only existing containers; not permitted as new acquisitions) are to be used.
Methods of transport and shipping are to be as environmentally-friendly as possible.

4.4.10 Labelling
Only wines produced according to these regulations may be labelled with the BIO AUSTRIA trademark. If the additional regulations listed above are not fulfilled, then the wine may only be sold declared as "Wine made from organically grown grapes"; in this case, the use of the BIO AUSTRIA trademark is not permitted.

4.5. Cultivation of mushrooms
In addition to the pertinent general regulations (Chapter 1) and the regulations as applicable to plant production (Chapter 2.1 through 2.5), the following regulations also apply:

4.5.1 substrates
The substrate may consist of the following components:

Only from organic agriculture:
- Farm yard manure (fresh or dried)
- Compost from animal excrements and farmyard manure
- Liquid animal excrements (urine, slurry)
- Other agricultural products, e.g. straw

Not from organic agriculture:
- Non-chemically treated peat
- Wood, that was not chemically treated after cutting
- Mineral substances according to chapter 2.1.5 agents for soil conditioning and fertilisation
- Water
- Soil

4.5.2 Exemption
If farmyard manure or compost from animal excrements from organic agriculture are not available then these components can be used from conventional production up to a content of 25% of the basic material. The restrictions from chapter 2.1.5 have to also be followed.
5. Other Animal alternatives of organic origin

5.1. Fish Farming

5.1.1 Scope
- The BIO AUSTRIA fish farming regulations apply to two types of habitat: The "Carp Section" regulates production in standing waters and warmer water biotopes, and the "Trout Section" applies to the production of predatory fish inhabiting cold, running, oxygen-rich waters in low-nutrient water biotopes.
- Until aquaculture is regulated in the EU Council Regulation 2092/91, then the requirements contained therein for other types of livestock are to be applied to aquaculture, as appropriate.

5.1.2 Basic principles
5.1.2.1
Organic pond farming is oriented towards intact ecological systems and complete nutrient cycles. To this end, methods and techniques are employed that maintain indefinitely the fertility of fish and water, make use of sustainable resources, avoid unnecessary pollution of the environment, encourage the natural cycles that occur in the water, and do not hinder other processes transpiring along the food chain.

5.1.2.2
Design and judgement of husbandry conditions are to be based on the natural behaviour and the needs of the fish.

5.1.2.3
The requirements included in the BIO AUSTRIA general regulations and livestock regulations generally apply to fish farming. Pertinent legal requirements e.g. in production and processing are to be adhered to (WRG, Emissions regulations, epidemic control laws, Food and Fish hygiene regulations and animal protection law).

5.1.3 Water
5.1.3.1
Catchment area: Inflowing water must be fit for the production of food products (valid residue limits, water quality classification, etc.). The catchment area for the water supply is to be in areas assumed not to be polluted by agriculture, industry or sewage treatment plants. This will be determined at conversion and tests (on water and/or sediment) conducted where deemed necessary, especially for heavy metals, halogen-organic compounds, pesticides, (chlorinated) hydrocarbons and/or radioactivity and other substances.

5.1.3.2
The quality of the water or waters from in- to outflow may not deteriorate because of the utilization for fish farming, if so appropriate measures must be taken.

5.1.4 Prerequisites for fish farming
5.1.4.1
Aquaculture requires limited, for the most part artificially, created systems. In order to insure a maximally species-appropriate husbandry, the habitat must be adjusted to the animals’ needs and allowance for natural behaviour.
5.1.4.2
Species-specific behaviour is to be facilitated wherever possible. Fish are to be kept in natural-style ponds with, at least, a natural bottom. Different current/flow areas as well as areas of light and shadow are to be provided where possible. Artificial containers (polyester, concrete, metal, etc.) are only to be used for short-term confinement, and for the care of fry (max. 16 weeks). Net cages and water recirculation are forbidden.

5.1.4.3
In- and outflow of the facility are to be constructed so as to prevent the escape of domestic fish and/or the entry of wild fish.

5.1.4.4
For the natural flora and fauna bound to water and water-land transitions, natural structures (biotopes, watersides with bushes, reed, trees etc.) equal to 1% of the water surface for carp and 5% (for trout) are to be left undeveloped on the ground for natural flora and fauna that depend on water and water/land transitional areas. The flora and fauna occupying these biotopes are to be provided with an undisturbed habitat.

5.1.5 Therapy and hygiene

5.1.5.1
The health of the fish is to be maintained mainly through preventative measures such as optimal husbandry conditions, choice of stock, moderate feeding and high quality feedstuffs. If abnormal behaviour occurs, fish and water (O₂, pH, conductivity, ammonia, etc.) are to be tested immediately. A maintenance contract with Fish Health Services is recommended.

5.1.5.2
Vaccinations are permitted, but must be reported and approved by BIO AUSTRIA, Department for Quality Management. The appliance pharmaceuticals and vaccines are regulated as stated in the BIO AUSTRIA regulations section 3.5 “prevention and treatment of illness”. The conduction of the vaccination must be administered in connection with a veterinarian (e.g. Fish Health Service).

5.1.5.3
In case of illness, the encouragement of natural healing powers and the elimination of contributing factors (e.g. feeding) have first priority. Natural treatments (e.g. homoeopathy) are preferable to conventional medications.

5.1.5.4
In case of imminent danger and with a prescription in writing from a veterinarian (before use), the use of medications is acceptable under the following conditions: The waiting periods prescribed for a given animal pharmaceutical is to be doubled. For rededications a general waiting period of 1000 day degrees applies. The waiting period is to be calculated in day degrees. Should the prescribed waiting period apply only to warm-blooded animals, then this period is to be multiplied by 37 (°C) to obtain the waiting period in day degrees. No pharmaceutical treatment is to be conducted 3 months before sale, either for consumption or as stock for fishing, or else the fish must be clearly declared as conventional (“not organically raised”).

5.1.5.5
Ectoparasites can be treated with time limited baths with salt (also possible for general strengthening), quick lime, hydrogen peroxide, peracetic acid etc. These measures are not to be used prophylactically or routinely. A hygiene plan, pertaining to critical areas (egg incubation, feeding and raising of fry) is to be worked out before conversion. Quaternary ammonium bases
(Actomar B100) and Benzalkonium chloride are accepted measures for problems that occur.

5.1.5.6
Facility buildings, tools and machines must be kept hygienically clean while keeping environmental pollution to a minimum. For coarse cleaning mechanical-physical methods are to be used e.g. brush, pressure washer, hot water, etc. For fine cleaning natural cleaning agents/disinfection agents (acidic acid, caustic soda solution, citric acid e.g. against viruses VHS, IHN,...) are preferable to synthetic ones. The permitted agents can be found in the positive list in appendix 5.1.23.5.

5.1.6 Fish reproduction, origin, distribution
5.1.6.1
Breeding: Stocking fish (eggs and/or brood fish, fry, fingerlings, etc.) may come only from organic facilities. Fish should be produced in infection-free facilities. The so-called “2/3 of lifetime” requirement, pertaining to purchase, applies to trout pond production. As a point of reference this regulation counts the size of the stocking fish of minimum 8 to 10 cm (=1/3 of the lifetime), the date of the beginning of keeping under organic conditions (date of introduction end of March, beginning of April) and a sales weight of minimum 250 to 300 g. From this sales weight the conversion time (2/3 of the life time) can be seen as complied. If after consultation with the advisor no stocking fish for carp from organic origin is available, stocking can be purchased from other farms. In this case too, the marketing as fish from organic farming requires the keeping for a minimum 2/3 of the lifetime on the organic farm.

5.1.6.2
Neither mother fish, stocking fish nor eggs are to be subjected to any form of genetic engineering or biotechnology (e.g. triploidisation, gynogenesis, cloning, etc.), or are to be influenced through the use of hormones, and are not to be the offspring of parent fish thus treated. It is therefore not possible to keep entirely female stocks, triploid fish or the like.

5.1.6.3
The supervised keeping and ovipositing of brood fish, supervised egg collection and incubation as well as the subsequent raising of fry in hatchery halls is permitted as an exception to the regulations stated in Section 5.1.4.2 of this manual. In order to avoid unnecessary stress, fish are to be anaesthetized during stripping (e.g. natural clove oil).

5.1.6.4
A hygiene plan for the hatchery hall must be drawn up based on the permitted substances (appendix 5.1.23.6) and any measures taken (purchase and use of substances, details of treatment, etc.) are to be recorded in a breeding log.

5.1.6.5
Only indigenous fish species, well adapted to the intended location, may be delivered as natural stocking fish for aquatic habitats. Ideally, offspring of parent fish of a species regional to the habitat in question should be offered as stocking fish (see list of fish species in the appendix 5.1.23.4). Stocking fish must be free of pathogens of notifiable fish diseases (Fish disease regulation).

5.1.7 Purchase of feedstuffs
5.1.7.1
The manufacturer guarantees the suitable origin and quality of the raw materials from organic agriculture and must be able to ensure that no direct or indirect contamination with genetically modified organisms (GMOs) or their derivatives has occurred.
5.1.7.2
Packaging from organic feedstuffs must be clearly identifiable as such and carry an exact declaration of contents. Packaging material should ideally be offered in a deposit/return system or be recycled.

5.1.7.3
The regulations 3.4 from the BIO AUSTRIA regulations and its applicability to fishes apply as well as the current agricultural supply catalogue (compiled by InfoXgen.com). Prohibited are: enzymes, performance and growth promoters, appetite promoters, synthetic preservatives, synthetic antioxidants, hormones and hormone agents, synthetic binding agents. For mixed foodstuffs the association checks the conformity with the regulations on base of the full declaration on ingredients of the manufacturer).

5.1.8 Fish protection
5.1.8.1
The fish are never to be exposed to unnecessary stress, strain or suffering. All possible organizational and technical precautions to this effect are to be taken during all chores.

5.1.8.2
All activities necessary for yielding are to be performed humanely (no O2 deprivation, etc.) and quickly.

5.1.8.3
Fish are to be anaesthetized before slaughter with a blow to the head, carbon dioxide or electrical anaesthetization (dependant on type and strength of electrical current, species of fish, salinity, etc.), then slaughtered by a cut to the gills and gutted immediately. The refrigeration chain must begin right after slaughter and be maintained consistently until sale. Hygiene requirements must fulfil the general legal requirements (Food hygiene regulation, fish hygiene regulation). Permissible substances to this end are listed under Section 5.1.5.5 and/or included in the list in the appendix 5.1.23.5.

5.1.8.4
Live fish are to be transported in suitable water (temperature, cleanliness, etc.) and in insulated containers if necessary, and provided with sufficient oxygen. Feed is to be withheld before transport, depending on the species and size of fish (rule of thumb: the bigger the fish, the longer feed should be withheld – 7 days for table carp, 5 days for table trout).

5.1.8.5
The amount of water for transport depends on the temperature of the water and the age/size and species of fish. Exact requirements are included in the appendix 5.1.34.

5.1.9 Inspection/Conversion
5.1.9.1
The regulations pertaining to obligatory record keeping are as stated in EU Council Regulation 2092/91, the BIO AUSTRIA regulations and the fish analyses regulation, particularly for all parameters relevant to production and inspection, such as stock (kg, size, origin, daily amount of feed, water treatment, hygiene precautions, date of transfer, yielding, etc.), feed purchase and water quality (including nutrient balance). The records have to be kept in a “pond book” and updated regularly.
5.1.9.2
The conversion period for fish species differ and are noted in the referring chapters. Before the end of the conversion period the product, water and/or sediment test (especially for carp) need to exist, these are conducted in cooperation with the BIO AUSTRIA advisory service and exclude an improper burden of the fish with anthropogenic harmful substances. These tests are needed especially if the presence (or intrusion) of harmful substances is suspected due to the economical and/or agricultural structure of the catchment area.

5.1.9.3
The whole holding has to be converted within a year. In exceptional cases a stage plan (timetable and pond occupation plan, feeding plan, management) has to be drawn up and submitted for approval to BIO AUSTRIA, department for quality management.

5.1.10 Carp pond production
5.1.10.1
The ponds must have a natural soil bottom and natural banks. They must be protected against escape (and/or intrusion), so that fish may not migrate unchecked from the ponds to natural waters.

5.1.10.2
Only organic fertilizers (hay, manure, straw, etc.) or stone meals and limestone are to be used to encourage and support the natural production of nutrients. Burned lime may not be used for fertilization purposes.

5.1.10.3
The pond farmer must ensure that the chemical parameters of the water (temperature, pH, oxygen, NH4, etc.) are within suitable limits for fish during periods of production and captivity, as appropriate to the season. Measurements are to be taken and documented during possibly critical periods in the day at both the inflow and outflow.

5.1.11 Feeds
5.1.11.1
Most of the feed (over 50%) is to come from the pond’s natural feed sources.

5.1.11.2
Additional feeding (no animal protein) should contribute towards an optimal usage of the pond’s own protein production. Feeds must come from organic agriculture. Oil cakes (sunflower, rape, soy, thistle, oil pumpkin) may not be the product of extraction.

5.1.11.3
Amount of feed is to depend on the gain and feeding ratios. The following basic rules apply to the calculation of the maximum amount of feed: <50% of gain from additional feeding, grain is calculated at a feeding ratio of 3.5, and high protein feeds at a feeding ratio of 1.5 (peas, oil cake, etc.).
Calculation formula (simplified):
Max. amount grain: Gain x 1.75 = kg feed.
Max. amount high protein feed: Gain x 0.75 = kg feed.
Calculations are to be adjusted accordingly when feeding mixed feeds.
5.1.12 Stock
5.1.12.1
Stock is to come from organic facilities, preferably from the member's own holding. Fish other than those raised under these conditions are not to be used (for grass carp, silver carp, and bighead carp, see 5.1.12.3).

5.1.12.2
In order to ensure an optimal exploitation of the natural feed resources, stock must include several different fish species after the first year of age (at least 2 non-predatory and 1 predatory species).

5.1.12.3
Stock density is to be based on the natural potential yield and the climatic conditions. Stock density limits apply for 2 regions (Region I = cold region, e.g. Waldviertel, Region II = warm region, e.g. Styria).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region I</th>
<th>Region II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number carp/ha</td>
<td>Number carp/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2500 C1 (4 m_/fish)</td>
<td>3000 C1 (3.33 m_/fish)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500 C2 (20 m_/fish)</td>
<td>600 C2 (16.66 m_/fish)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For C1 weights of 50 – 100 g, for C2 0.7 kg are based. For specific objectives of the farming (e.g. regional typical end weights, prolonged production cycles) the stock numbers can be adapted within the borders of +/- 20% in arrangement with the advisory service. Calculations are to be adjusted according to the weights of the fish being kept (e.g. tench) in the case of mixed stock. No limits are set for stocking with other fish species (e.g. cyprinidae, predatory fish).

Grass carp, silver carp, and bighead carp may only be stocked in exceptional cases (e.g. where necessary for production safety) and in agreement with the inspection authority, up to max. 10% of the number of carp. These fish may not be sold as "organic", since reproduction does not conform to these regulations.

5.1.13 Reproduction
Traditional, natural methods are to be used to ensure a well-regulated reproduction in carp pond production. In unfavourable years and/or locations, spawning may be stimulated only by influencing outside factors (warmth, light, etc.), stripping, and artificial egg incubation. Pituitary hormone injections and the like are not to be used.

5.1.14 Conversion
The conversion period is 2 years. Fish may be sold as conversion goods after at least one growing season, as stocking fish for organic fish farms, among other things.

5.1.15 Trout pond production
The trout production regulations apply to, among others, those indigenous and/or appropriately established fish species that are considered carnivorous with regard to their feeding habits, and which are included in the species list in the appendix.

5.1.16 Water quality
5.1.16.1
Water quality must be appropriate to the needs of the individual species, and be checked regularly at critical times of day and documented (temperature, O2, pH, NH4 at least twice a year, BSB5 every 3 years).
5.1.16.2
The holding is to conduct ongoing nutrient balance analyses (input-output calculation, see appendix). Any necessary water purification measures are to be so arranged that the water quality is not excessively impaired by aquacultural use. Water quality assessment (see appendix 5.1.23) should be conducted periodically in order to maintain high quality standards.

5.1.16.3
The construction of a particle sedimentation pond should be considered in order to hold back sedimentable metabolic products. Any deposited metabolic products and/or feed residues collected must be put to agricultural use.

5.1.17 Husbandry
5.1.17.1
Ponds must possess a natural bottom so that normal purification processes can occur and natural habitat conditions can be simulated. Ponds may not be exposed to unimpeded sunlight. At least part of the water zone of each pond must have shade (artificial, if necessary).

5.1.17.2
Spawning mats are required during spawning and until fry begin to be fed, in order to allow the fish to hide (negative photo-tactic behaviour).

5.1.18 Feeding
5.1.18.1
Salmon-type fish are predators with demanding requirements regarding the supply of high quality protein and fatty acids. No natural nutrients for these fish types are produced in running water pond systems, and unprocessed agricultural products cannot be used in trout feeding.

5.1.18.2
For this reason, fish meal/oil is irreplaceable in the ration, and there are no acceptable substitutes available in certified organic farming. Fish meal/oil is known to be problematic in origin, and can therefore only be accepted with an approved certificate of “sustainable” origin, to which the quality criteria included in the appendix apply.

5.1.18.3
In consideration of the circumstances, fish meal/oil, with special authorization, may be included as a conventional ration component at a level of up to 50% of the dry matter of the ration. Any additional raw materials of agricultural origin must be produced entirely according to the BIO AUSTRIA regulations. These feeds may only be fed to fish species to which these regulations apply. Fish meal is not to be given to any species of fish other than those listed here.

5.1.18.4
Valuable nutrients are to be preserved as well as possible during processing and manufacture of raw materials and feedstuffs. Especially important is to avoid high temperatures and pressure during preparation of raw materials and mixed feeds. Carbohydrates in extruded or expanded form may be used in feeds to improve digestibility. Other feed components and/or mixtures may not be extruded.

5.1.18.5
Only mixed rations in accordance with the BIO AUSTRIA regulations is to be used for feeding.
Feed purchases are to be recorded in the log immediately.

5.1.18.6
Feed may not contain any genetically modified organisms and/or derivatives thereof.

5.1.19 Stock density
Stock density is to be based for the most part on the available oxygen level. Technical measures to increase oxygen and/or air are unacceptable, as is water recirculation. If the oxygen saturation of inflowing water is considerably lower than 100%, then technologies to raise the oxygen level to 100% are necessary, as well as in emergency situations. The use of such technologies must be reported and approved by BIO AUSTRIA, department of quality management.
The stock level should be calculated to maintain an oxygen saturation level of at least 60% near the outflow. These conditions are generally obtainable at a maximum density of 100 kg/l/sec. A maximum of 10 kg fish may be kept per m_ of pond surface, maximum 15 kg/m_ in flowing water canals.

5.1.20 Reproduction
Temperature and light are the only permissible spawning stimulants. The stripping of the fish should be conducted as gently as possible, with anaesthesia if necessary. Spawning mats are required during spawning and until fry begin to be fed, in order to allow the fish to hide (negative photo tactic behaviour).

5.1.21 Hygiene
Permissible substances for hygienic purposes: peracetic acid, iodophors, formalin, NaOH, KMnO4, hydrogen superoxide (H2O2). Ectoparasites can, for instance, be controlled through the use of time limited baths with salt, burnt lime, hydrogen superoxide, etc. These measures are not to be used as prophylaxis or as routine. A hygiene plan, pertaining to critical areas (egg incubation, feeding and raising of fry) and which conforms to the regulations, is to be submitted before conversion, and the efficacy and acceptability of the substances and measures will be assessed by BIO AUSTRIA.

5.1.22 Record keeping and conversion
Records about stock, fishing, harvesting, sorting, purchase of fish and marketing have to be kept complete.
The tests of water quality and the connected nutrient balance has to be done according to the regulations. Feeding and eventually medication has to be documented as well.
No natural nutrients are produced in running water pond systems, all feed must be supplied from outside. The conversion period is 2/3 of the animals' lifetimes, usually 1 year.

5.1.23 Appendix to fish regulations
5.1.23.1 Water quality assessment
The holding is to have water quality measured and documented at least once a year, and inspected in regard to the tolerance limits (maximum/minimum) applicable to each fish species:
Inflow: Temperature, O2 content, conductivity, pH, NH4-N, NO3-N, etc.
Outflow: O2, COD (chemical oxygen demand), total P, PO4-P, nitrate (NO3-N), nitrite (NO2-N), ammonia, (NH4-N), acid binding capacity (SBV), conductivity.

5.1.23.2 Input/output calculation (nutrient balances)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Gain kg</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>500</th>
<th>1000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Fish: g N/kg</td>
<td>2600</td>
<td>13000</td>
<td>26000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>g P/kg</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>2250</td>
<td>4500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INPUT</td>
<td>Fish: g N/kg</td>
<td>2900</td>
<td>14498</td>
<td>28995</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.1.23.3 Requirements for fish meal/oil and additives

Preferably, fish meal resulting from food fish processing (no conventional breeding fish) is to be used. Fish meal has to be dried with care using low temperature procedures (i.e. steam) and must be safe for consumption. Production and processing methods that minimize the use of antioxidants are to be given preference. Fish may not have been chemically preserved before being processed into fish meal. Fish meal may not contain proteins of the species of fish that the feeding stuff will be fed to (cannibalism prohibition EU regulation 811/2003).

Protein content may equal 50% of the total ration for fry, and 40% in fattening feed. 90% of the protein content may come from fish meal, and 50% of the fat content from fish oil. The total ration may not contain more than 15 g/kg P (1.5%). Appropriately manufactured fish meal/oil raw materials may be included in BIO AUSTRIA trout feeds, if certification is available to ensure that the requirements have been met.

Supplies and additives generally have to be approved by the association. Crab meal and phaffia yeast (non-toxic extraction) are permitted for pigmentation. Vitamin and mineral supplements are to be of natural origin and permitted in accordance with Council Directive 70/524/EEC. The inspection authority determines whether the regulations have been fulfilled after inspection of the complete declaration of ingredients.

Feed may contain no genetically modified organisms or derivatives thereof.

5.1.23.4 Water volumes during fish transport

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish species</th>
<th>Fish weight in kg per 1000 litre water</th>
<th>Fish : Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carp, 25 to 40 g</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1 : 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carp, 200 to 500 g</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1 : 1,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carp, over 1,000 g</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tench, 100 to 200 g</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>1 : 1,5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tench, over 200 g</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>1 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern pike, 50 to 200 g</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1 : 5,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Northern pike, over 500 g</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>1 : 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pike-perch, 8 to 12 cm (ca. 7 kg/1,000 fish)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1 : 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pike-perch, over 12 to 15 cm (15 kg/1,000 fish)</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>1 : 19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roaches, over 15 cm</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1 : 5,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout/char, 10 to 12 cm</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>1 : 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trout/char over 20 cm</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>1 : 5,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.1.23.5 Definition of the most common fish species for organic carp/trout pond husbandry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Main species &quot;Carp pond&quot;</th>
<th>&quot;indigenous&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cyprinus carpio</td>
<td>Common Carp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other species (excerpt)</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.12.3.6 Positive list of the recommended agents for hygiene and health:

| Quaternary ammonium bases (Actomar B100) and against Myxobacterial gill disease, Columnaris disease |
| Benzalkonium chloride (“Germazid”) |
| Citric acid (e.g. for surface disinfection for viral diseases such as VHS, IHN) |
| Peracetic acid |
| Iodophores |
| Formalin |
| NaOH (caustic soda) |
| Hydrogen peroxide |

In addition the EU regulations 2092/91 in the current valid version about cleaning and disinfection of equipment and tools (appendix II, E.) are to be followed.

5.2. Organic bee-keeping

5.2.1 Placement of the bee colonies

Placement locations should be chosen in which the bees are subjected to a minimum of stress. Organically cultivated areas are preferred. Bee products must be analysed if there is any suspicion of heavy pollution with harmful substances. Should the suspicion be confirmed, the location must be changed. The bees’ pasture must consist for the most part of plants from organic agriculture, forests and plants cultivated on areas belonging to the ÖPUL (Austrian Program for Environmentally-Friendly Agriculture) program, within a radius of 3 km. The beehives must be a sufficient distance away from any possible non-agricultural sources of pollution, such as urban areas, main roads, industrial areas, waste-disposal depots, waste incineration facilities, etc.
5.2.2 Beehives
The beehive must be constructed entirely of natural materials (solid wood, straw or clay), with the exception of connective parts, roofing, grated floors and feeding facilities.

5.2.2.1 Hive protection
The inside of the beehive may only be treated with wax or propolis from organic bee-keeping. The outside of the hive may only be treated with substances made from natural, ecologically harmless materials.

5.2.2.2 Cleaning and disinfection
Beehives may be cleaned and disinfected only with water and steam, flaming, caustic soda solution and sodium carbonate.

5.2.3 Operating procedures

5.2.3.1 Colony management
In accordance with the principles of organic agriculture, care of bee colonies should be oriented towards the bees’ natural needs. The unity of the breeding nest should be kept intact, and in the process of expansion not be disturbed through relocation of combs. Barriers should be used only in exceptional situations, and not until the end of the colony growth. Only meshed grid or punched plastic grids that has been deburred may be used for pollen collection.

5.2.3.2 Propagation and breeding selection
The propagation of bee colonies must be adapted to the natural course of the colony’s development during the yearly cycle. The use of genetically manipulated bees is forbidden. Bee colonies used for honey production may only be kept in a single-queen husbandry method. In breeding particular attention is to be paid to resistance to disease and pests. The clipping of queen bees’ wings is forbidden. Artificial insemination is permitted in order to maintain the purity of the bee strains.

5.2.3.3 Purchase of colonies and queen bees
The operating method is to be based mainly on existing stock. Bees may only be purchased from holdings which practice organic bee-keeping. Up to 10% of the queens or swarms may be purchased annually from conventional agriculture for stock renewal. A high death rate within the bee colonies or catastrophe situations may constitute an exception, in which case the inspection authority may approve the purchase of swarms from conventional agriculture for re-stocking, if colonies from organic holdings are not available; in this case the conversion periods apply (see Section 5.2.8).

5.2.3.4 Strains
The choice of strains should be influenced by the bees’ capacity for adaptation to environmental conditions, their vitality, and resistance to disease. European Apis mellifera breeds and local ecotypes are recommended.

5.2.3.5 Comb construction
Comb construction is to be based on a wooden frame and the wax produced by the bees. The colonies must be able to build natural comb on at least 10% of the breeding space. Only organic wax is to be used for the construction of starting strips or foundations. If beeswax from organic bee-keeping is not available (in rare cases), then proven residue-free beeswax (uncapping wax) of other origin may be used.
5.2.3.6 Wax processing
The wax cycle is to be kept intact within the organic holding. If wax is processed outside the holding, the organic wax must be processed under inspected conditions. No solvents or bleaches may be used during wax processing.

5.2.3.7 Storage of comb
Comb material must be stored in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas. Only substances listed in Section 5.2.10 may be used as protection against wax moths.

5.2.4 Feeding
The bees' natural diet is based on honey and flower pollen, and these should always be available to the colony in sufficient amounts.

5.2.4.1 Winter feeding
If the colony does not have enough suitable honey for wintering then organic honey, organic sugar, organic sugar syrup or organic sugar molasses may be used as feed.

5.2.4.2 Emergency feeding
If it should be necessary to feed before the first honey flow in spring, then sugar may be fed up to 15 days before the beginning of flow. Any necessary emergency feeding between harvests may consist only of the organic farm’s own honey.

5.2.4.3 Feeding of swarms and starter colonies
Sugar may be fed for the development of swarms and starter colonies as described for wintering.

5.2.4.4 Pollen feeding
Pollen substitutes are forbidden.

5.2.5 Honey production
Comb honey is honey in its original form, and this high quality should be preserved until the honey is offered for sale.

5.2.5.1 Honey collection
Bees should be removed from the honeycomb a gently as possible. No chemical or synthetic substances are permitted to subdue or drive away the bees. Comb that contains brood may not be used for honey production.

5.2.5.2 Extraction of honey
Honey may not be warmed to a temperature of over 35°C during extraction, filtration, purification or final storage. Pressure filtration is forbidden.

5.2.5.3 Honey Storage
Honey must be stored in air-tight containers, and in dark, dry, constantly cool conditions. Only stainless steel storage containers are to be used. Plastic food storage containers currently in use may only be used until they wear out. A new purchase of food safe plastic containers is only permitted, if there are stainless steel containers for the mean yearly harvest and the new plastic containers serve the purpose of transport and/or contract filling. Only glass containers are to be used for sale to the consumer (except for comb honey).
5.2.5.4 Assessable quality of honey, values of analysis

In addition to the legal requirements, the following criteria apply: Water content may not exceed 18% as measured by DIN/AOAC. HMF content may not exceed 10 mg per kg, measured according to Winkler. Enzyme activity, measured according to Siegenthaler, must be at least 37.5 units, with the exception of naturally enzyme-low honeys. These quality criteria are valid until submission of the honey by the bee-keeper.

5.2.6 Bee health

The measures employed in organic bee-keeping are intended to preserve the colony’s vitality and self-healing capabilities. Biotechnological and organic measures are the methods of choice in treating disease or pests. The loss of individual colonies which may be particularly susceptible to disease or pests must be accepted as part of the natural selection process. If it becomes necessary to treat for disease or parasites, only the substances listed in Section 5.2.10 may be used. They may only be used, however, in a manner that rules out a contamination of the honey. The regulations of the Bee Epidemic Control Laws apply in any case.

5.2.7 Record keeping

The following records must be kept:

• Location map with an index of the hives (map, cadastral map)
• Rotation plan including locations, number of colonies, time period and amount of harvest.
• Colony stock list with continuous numbers (e.g. stock card)
• Treatment log to record the treatment of disease and pests (e.g. stock card)
• General records of harvest amounts, purchases, sale and processing (flow of goods)

5.2.8 Certification

Every new applicant must undergo a 12-month conversion phase. Beeswax must be replaced with organic wax during the conversion period. If it can be proven that the existing wax is free of residues, then no replacement is necessary. Participation in an introductory course in organic bee-keeping or a written certification about a special counselling in organic bee-keeping is a further requirement for certification.

5.2.9 Marketing

BIO AUSTRIA bee-keepers who intend to market their honey under the BIO AUSTRIA label must have a wax analysis conducted in addition to the requirements listed here. Whether or not the honey can carry the BIO AUSTRIA label depends on the results of this analysis. Wax is analysed for varroa and wax moth control substances which are forbidden in organic agriculture. A mixed sample of comb, foundations and wax supplies is taken. Residues of Varroa and wax moth control substances may not exceed 0.5 mg/kg wax per substance. The costs for analysis are the responsibility of the applicant. If these criteria are not fulfilled, then the BIO AUSTRIA trademark may not be used. The current valid regulations concerning labelling, as well as relevant regulations of the food hygiene regulation for bee-keeping apply in any case. Marketing of Propolis drops under the BIO AUSTRIA label is only permitted if organic alcohol is used for the production.

5.2.10 Admissible substances

The following substances or measures are permitted for use in organic bee-keeping:

Herbal teas, homoeopathic preparations, formic acid, acetic acid, lactic acid, oxalic acid, thymol, eucalyptol, camphor, menthol, sulphur, sodium carbonate solution, heat and cold.

The use of the essential oils thymol, eucalyptol, camphor and menthol for varroa regulation is permitted under the following conditions:

• The above mentioned essential oils are not to lead to a contamination of the honey. The use in honey production colonies is allowed after the last honey harvest up to the last mite treatment in autumn.
• The treatment with essential oils all year round is not permitted. (no thymol frame)
• Comb material, that is contaminated with essential oils is to be aired before using it with
bee colonies.

- If there is suspicion of forbidden use of essential oils, the inspection body has to draw a sample on site. Thymol contents in the honey over the natural content lead to a prohibition of the BIO AUSTRIA declaration. (According to the kind of honey contents of up to 800 ppb are accepted.)
- The harmlessness of purchase products (combination compounds) is to be acknowledged by InfoXgen (www.infoXgen.com) and/or BIO AUSTRIA.

5.3. Rabbit husbandry

In addition to the regulations contained in Sections 3.1 to 3.7, the following requirements apply to stocks of over 50 fattening rabbits:

5.3.1 Husbandry conditions

- Housing area: min. 0.125 m\(^2\) per fattening rabbit from weaning until the end of the 8th week of age = 8 animals per m\(^2\). After the end of the 8th week, 0.25 m\(^2\) per animal = 4 rabbits per m\(^2\).
- Housing height: min. 60 cm
- Housing flooring: litter strewn resting area. Up to 50% of the housing floor may be perforated.
- Outside access: paved and easy to clean, partial roofing possible. Minimum outside access area: 0.125 m\(^2\) per fattening rabbit. Further outside areas can be plant-covered ground.
- Protection from infectious conditions (hygienic measures) such as heavy soiling through faeces and urine (risk of coccidiosis!)
- Group husbandry with manageable group sizes (max. 40 animals per group)

5.3.2 Feeding

- All animals are given hay, and green fodder during the vegetation period. Succulent feeds such as vegetable scraps, beets, etc. are also recommended.
- Fresh water must be continuously available.
- Concentrates: see Section 3.4 of these regulations.
- Feeding facilities must be arranged in such a manner that even low-ranked animals receive sufficient feed.
- Branches with bark must be available for gnawing, and must be changed at least every 14 days. (recommended: branches from pomaceous fruit trees, ash, willow, fir, oak – coccidiostatic effect)

5.4. Animals and animal products from Fallow deer, Sika deer Mouflon and Red deer

5.4.1 Origin and purchase of animals

The animals must come from holdings that produce according to the regulations of the EU council regulation No. 2092/91 and changing regulations and codes of practice in this chapter. Exemptions are possible if there are not enough suitable animals from organic agriculture available. See section 3.1.3.7 of these regulations.

5.4.2 Conversion

Conversion of the areas used for animals production within organic agriculture happens according to the general regulations about the conversion of areas and animals according to section 3.1.3.8 and 3.1.4 of these regulations.

5.4.3 Feeding

The feeding regulations of number 4 in appendix I B of the EU council regulation 2092/91 are to be followed. For all enclosed deer the regulations for ruminants apply. An analogous description is to
be found in section 3.4.2 up to 3.4.5 of these regulations.

5.4.4 Disease prevention, diseases treatment, animal husbandry practices, transport and identification of animal products.
The special regulations of Number 5 and the general regulations of Number 6 in appendix I B of the EU council regulations 2092/91 is to be followed.

5.4.5 Keeping of Fallow deer, Sika deer, Mouflon and Red deer
The mentioned deer species are to be kept on pasture all year round.

5.4.6 Enclosure
Regulations concerning the enclosure are governed in the individual regional laws differently. If a regional law sets in particular points different (higher) minimum standards, those regional laws apply.
The location of the enclosure needs to ensure sufficient weather- (wind, sun, rain) and disturbance protection. Extremely wet (muddy) locations are to be avoided.
In the enclosure there must be natural feeding in the vegetation period. Locations, that cannot contribute the main part of the feeding through green growth in the vegetation period are to be excluded.

The minimum size of an enclosure for fallow deer, sika deer and mouflon is 1ha; for red deer 2 ha. If more deer species are kept together, the minimum size of the enclosure is 3 ha. The enclosures are to be designed in a way, that the two animal species can visually separate themselves.
Organic holdings with existing smaller enclosures can continue to use them, if the permitted animal stock per ha (see section 5.4.8 of this regulation) is not exceeded.
For every enclosure there must be the possibility to separate it into two different paddocks. This is in order to assure the conduction of care measures on the area. The minimum paddock size for fallow, sika and mouflon deer is 0,5 ha, for red deer of more deer species in one enclosure 1 ha.

5.4.7 Facilities in the enclosures
The animals need sight and weather protection: This is best achieved via trees and bushes (inclusion of tree groups, wood parts or wood rims into the enclosure). Is this not possible in a sufficient degree, the animals are to be provided with shelters. They must be roofed and closed on the weather side.
In red deer enclosures there must be possibilities for wallowing for body care and temperature regulation.
The feeding areas are to be on a weather protected place that can be easily reached by both animals and care personal. In the feeding area the soil must be sufficiently fortified/paved. If there is no constant access to the feeding, the feeding facilities must be dimensioned in a way, that all animals, including those of lower rank, can feed simultaneously. Facilities for reservoir feeding (e.g. hay racks) must be roofed over.
If through the condition of the soil the wearing of the hoof is not ensured, it is to be remedied by suitable measures (e.g. fortifying or paving of the feeding area).
Inside the enclosure there must be clean water for the deer at all times and in sufficient quantities. If a natural, and easily accessible source of water is not present, reservoir drinking places have to be provided.

5.4.8 Animal stock
The mentioned deer species live in social groups. The minimum stock per species is therefore in one enclosure three female and one male animals. The isolated keeping of single animals is not permitted, except if it is a time limited measure (e.g. sick animals).
The animal stock is to chosen in a way that the animals can feed in the vegetation period predominantly from the green growing of the enclosure. The maximum stock per ha enclosure is 10 adult animals for fallow, sika and mouflon deer. For red deer it is 5 adult animals per ha. Young animals descending from the herd are not counted extra.
The maximum stock per ha is to be reduced, if special characteristics of a particular area demand it in order to keep the regulations. The stocking per area is basically to limit in particular the impact to the environment, especially to the soil, the surface waters and the groundwater. Overgrazing or erosion is to be reduced to a minimum.

5.4.9 Fencing
Newly constructed enclosure fencing for fallow- sika and mouflon deer should be a minimum of 1,8m high and for red deer, 2m. This does not apply for fences within the enclosure for paddock creation. In order to avoid injuries outside, as well as inside, fences must be clearly visible for the animal. It is essential to pay attention to avoiding sharp angles so that animals can move close to the fence without danger.

5.4.10 Catching and transport of animals
The catching of animals can only be conducted with the help of suitable catching facilities or via immobilisation of the animals. For immobilisation the legal regulations have to be followed. Anaesthetised animals are not to be left unsupervised. Heavily pregnant animals, as well as animals with antlers in velvet are not to be transported.

5.4.11 Record keeping, inspections, labelling
Concerning the duties of the holding and the minimum inspection requirements applies the EU council regulation 2092/91 together with issued changing regulations and codes of practice. See also section 1.3.2 of this regulation.

5.4.12 Processing
Processed products must fulfil all regulations concerning the ingredients from non-agricultural origin and the processing auxiliary agents section 8 of the Austrian Codex Alimentarius Chap. A8 as well as the appendix VI C of the EU council regulation 2092/91.

5.5  Conversion key for animal stock

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal species</th>
<th>Kg nitrogen per animal and year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horses up to 1 year</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses 1 to 3 years</td>
<td>72.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses over 3 years</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves 0 to 3 month</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calves 3 to 6 month</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young cattle 6 to 12 month</td>
<td>42.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cattle between 1 and 2 years</td>
<td>51.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Male cattle from 2 years on</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pregnant young cattle</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy cows/mother cows</td>
<td>85</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goats</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breeding pigs with average 19 piglets</td>
<td>26.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fattening pigs over 20 kg</td>
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<td>Boars</td>
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<td>Laying hens</td>
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<td>Young chickens up to 18 weeks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ducks</td>
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<td>Animal</td>
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<td>Geese</td>
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<td>Rabbits</td>
<td>1.7</td>
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</table>
6. Registry of the Austrian organic associations in the network of BIO AUSTRIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BIO AUSTRIA Linz</th>
<th>BIO AUSTRIA - Burgenland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quality management, advisory service</td>
<td>Hauptstraße 69/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europaplatz 4</td>
<td>7350 Oberpullendorf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4020 Linz</td>
<td>T: +43(0)2612 436 42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T: +43(0)50 654 884</td>
<td>F: +43(0)2612 436 42-40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F: +43(0)50 654 884-35</td>
<td>M: <a href="mailto:burgenland@bio-austria.at">burgenland@bio-austria.at</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M: <a href="mailto:office@bio-austria.at">office@bio-austria.at</a></td>
<td>W: <a href="http://www.bio-austria.at">www.bio-austria.at</a></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BIO AUSTRIA - Niederösterreich und Wien</th>
<th>BIO AUSTRIA - Oberösterreich</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steinergasse 2a-4/3</td>
<td>Auf der Gugl 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3100 St. Pölten</td>
<td>4021 Linz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T: +43(0)2742 908 33</td>
<td>T: +43(0)50 69 02-14 20</td>
</tr>
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<td>M: <a href="mailto:oberosterreich@bio-austria.at">oberosterreich@bio-austria.at</a></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BIO AUSTRIA - Salzburg</th>
<th>BIO AUSTRIA - Tirol</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Schwarzstraße 19</td>
<td>Wilhelm-Greil-Straße 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5020 Salzburg</td>
<td>6020 Innsbruck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T: +43(0)662 870 571-313</td>
<td>T: +43(0)512 572 993-10</td>
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<tr>
<td>F: +43(0)662 878 074</td>
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<tr>
<td>M: <a href="mailto:salzburg@bio-austria.at">salzburg@bio-austria.at</a></td>
<td>M: <a href="mailto:tirol@bio-austria.at">tirol@bio-austria.at</a></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>BIO AUSTRIA - Vorarlberg</th>
<th>BIO ERNTE AUSTRIA - Kärnten</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KOPRA (Consumer Producer Cooperation)</td>
<td>8.-Mai-Straße 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jahnstraße 20</td>
<td>9020 Klagenfurt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6900 Bregenz</td>
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<tr>
<td>T: +43(0)5574 537 53</td>
<td>F: +43(0)463 332 63-15</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>M: <a href="mailto:vorarlberg@bio-austria.at">vorarlberg@bio-austria.at</a> bzw. <a href="mailto:bio@lk-vbg.at">bio@lk-vbg.at</a></td>
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<tr>
<th>BIO ERNTE AUSTRIA - Steiermark</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Krottendorferstraße 81/2</td>
<td>8950 Stainach 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8052 Graz</td>
<td>T: +43(0)3623 201 16</td>
</tr>
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<td>F: +43(0)3623 201 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>M: <a href="mailto:steiermark@ernte.at">steiermark@ernte.at</a></td>
<td>W: <a href="http://www.bioland-ennstal.at">www.bioland-ennstal.at</a></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Erde und Saat</th>
<th>Förderungsgemeinschaft für gesundes Bauernum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Molkereistraße 10</td>
<td>Nöbauerstraße 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4132 Lembach</td>
<td>4060 Leonding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T: +43(0)7286/75 17</td>
<td>T: +43(0)732 675 363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F: +43(0)7286/75 17-20</td>
<td>F: +43(0)732 675 363</td>
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<tr>
<td>M: <a href="mailto:kontakt@erde-saat.at">kontakt@erde-saat.at</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>W: <a href="http://www.orbi.or.at">www.orbi.or.at</a></td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Freiland Verband</th>
<th>Österreichischer DEMETER-Bund</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Theresianumgasse 11/1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1040 Wien</td>
<td>1040 Wien</td>
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<tr>
<td>T: +43(0)1 408 88 09</td>
<td>T: +43(0)1 879 47 01</td>
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<tr>
<td>F: +43(0)1 403 70 50-190</td>
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<tr>
<td>M: <a href="mailto:office@freiland.or.at">office@freiland.or.at</a></td>
<td>M: <a href="mailto:info@demeter.at">info@demeter.at</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>W: <a href="http://www.freiland.or.at">www.freiland.or.at</a></td>
<td>W: <a href="http://www.demeter.or.at">www.demeter.or.at</a></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verein der biologisch wirtschaftenden Ackerbaubetriebe BAF</th>
<th>Verein organisch-biologischer Landbau Weinviertel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pottenhofen 111</td>
<td>Peigarten 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2163 Ottenhal</td>
<td>2053 Peigarten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T: +43(0)2554/853 74</td>
<td>T: +43(0)2944/82 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F: +43(0)2554/81 14</td>
<td>F: +43(0)2944/84 02</td>
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<tr>
<td>M: <a href="mailto:piatti@nanet.at">piatti@nanet.at</a></td>
<td>M: <a href="mailto:biohof.kettler@aon.at">biohof.kettler@aon.at</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W: <a href="http://www.biobackerfrucht.at">www.biobackerfrucht.at</a></td>
<td>W: <a href="http://www.oekoland.at/kettler">www.oekoland.at/kettler</a></td>
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### 7. Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANI</td>
<td>Animal Needs Index</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>°C</td>
<td>Degrees Celsius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>°F</td>
<td>Degrees Fahrenheit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AOAC</td>
<td>Association of Analytical Chemists</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGBl</td>
<td>Bundesgesetzblatt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C:N-ratio</td>
<td>Carbon: Nitrogen Ratio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2</td>
<td>Homeopathic potency in centesimal system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chap.</td>
<td>Chapter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cm</td>
<td>centimeter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO₂</td>
<td>Carbondioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D6</td>
<td>Homeopathic potency in decimal system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d.m.</td>
<td>Dry matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DGVE</td>
<td>Düngegroßvieheinheiten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DIN</td>
<td>Deutsches Institut für Normung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr.</td>
<td>Doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC</td>
<td>European Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e.g.</td>
<td>For example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>Et cetera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EEC</td>
<td>European Economic Community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f.m.</td>
<td>Fresh matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>Gram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAP</td>
<td>Common Agricultural Policy of the European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMO</td>
<td>Genetic modified organism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha</td>
<td>Hectar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hl</td>
<td>Hectoliter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMF</td>
<td>Hydroxymethylfurfurol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IHN</td>
<td>Infectious hematopoietic necrosis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inc.</td>
<td>Inclusive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg</td>
<td>Kilogram</td>
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<tr>
<td>KMnO₄</td>
<td>Potassium permanganate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KVO</td>
<td>Kompostverordnung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LU</td>
<td>Livestock unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>Meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m²</td>
<td>Square Meter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max.</td>
<td>Maximum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min.</td>
<td>Minimum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NaOH</td>
<td>Sodium Hydroxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NH₃</td>
<td>Ammonium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO₂</td>
<td>Nitrite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO₃</td>
<td>Nitrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Number</td>
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<tr>
<td>O₂</td>
<td>Oxygen</td>
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<tr>
<td>OPUL</td>
<td>Österreichisches Programm für Umweltgerechte Landwirtschaft, the Austrian Agri-Environmental Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PO₄</td>
<td>Phosphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PVC</td>
<td>Polyvinyl chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>QS</td>
<td>Qualitätssicherung, Quality Assurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SBV</td>
<td>Säurebindungsvermögen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STM</td>
<td>Stockmass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>Ton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TGI</td>
<td>Tiergerechtheitsindex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VHS</td>
<td>viral hemorrhagic septicemia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRG</td>
<td>Wasserrechtsgesetz, water rights law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x</td>
<td>times (multiplication)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>