



## **Annex E: List of Allowed Inputs**

Note: This list is not exhaustive: it only includes inputs that have been put forward for consideration by A Greener World. If there is any doubt as to whether an input is suitable for Certified Regenerative by AGW, it should be referred to A Greener World BEFORE it is used.

### **Outline:**

#### **Fertilisers and Soil Conditioners**

#### **Materials for Plant Care**

#### **For Livestock**

#### **Allowable brought-in feeds**

#### **Feed extenders**

#### **Animal care**

#### **Fertilisers and Soil Conditioners**

1. Fertilisers and soil conditioners from Certified Regenerative or equivalent sources:
  - Compost
  - Stable manure, semi liquid manures from animals
  - Liquid manures from plants
  - Organic wastes (harvest residues, etc.)
  - Straw
  - Fish, composted or fermented (factory fishmeal and fish wastes are excluded)
  - Seaweed preparations
  - Processing by-products (such as from horn, bone-meal, hair / ,feather) in addition to farmyard manure
  - Sawdust and wood chips, composted bark and wood ash, only from wood that has not been chemically treated
2. Other miscellaneous:
  - Microbial or plant-based compost activators, not of GMO origin
  - Extracts and preparations from plants
  - Microbial or plant-based compost activators
  - Humic acids, naturally occurring deposits
3. Only if soil testing proves there is need for remediation purposes:
  - Natural phosphate rock, low in heavy metals
  - Ground basic slag
  - Crude potassium sales, potassium magnesium sulphate, potassium sulphate (chloride content maximum 3%), only from naturally occurring potassium
  - Magnesium sulphate
  - Sulphur
  - Trace elements
  - Agricultural lime
  - Dolomite
  - Quartz sand

- Stone meal and clays, for example ground basalt, bentonite, perlite, and vermiculite

## Materials for Plant Care

1. Biological agents and technologies:
  - Encouragement and use of natural control agents for plant pests (predator populations of mites, parasitic wasps, etc.)
  - Sterilised male insects
  - Insect traps (coloured boards, sticky traps, attractants)
  - Pheromones (sex-attractants, attractants in traps and dispensers)
  - Mechanical repellents (mechanical traps, slug and snail fences, etc.)
  - Repellents (non-synthetic agents to deter and expel pests)
  - Foodstuffs, not as herbicides but for the control of pest and disease
2. Adhesion aids and materials to promote plant health:
  - Preparations that promote plant disease resistance, and inhibit pest and diseases: plant preparations (stinging nettle liquid manure, equisetum tea, wormwood tea, etc.), propolis, milk and milk products
  - Sodium silicate and potassium silicate
  - Spreader / stickers approved for certified organic production
  - Homeopathic preparations
3. Agents for use against fungal attack:
  - Wet-able Sulphur and flowers of Sulphur
  - Sodium silicate and potassium silicate
  - Potassium bicarbonate
4. Agents for pest control:
  - Virus, fungal, and bacterial preparations
  - Pyrethrum extracts and powder, except for mushroom production (no synthetic pyrethroids).
  - Quassia tea
  - Oil emulsions based on vegetable or mineral oil, allowed only on perennial crops
  - Potassium soaps (soft soap)
  - Hydrolysed proteins, as attractant
  - Gelatine
  - Fe (III) orthophosphate (molluscicide)
  - Azadirachtin (neem-insecticide)
  - Anticoagulant rodenticide for use in barns, stables, or other housing (only in bait boxes or similar so predators are not harmed)
  - Rock flour, coffee
  - Boric acid, for structural pest control with no contact with food or crops
  - Pheromones, for insect management
  - Repellents by smell of animal or plant origin / sheep fat, only on the non-edible parts of the crop and where the plant material is not ingested by sheep or goats
  - Foodstuffs, not as herbicides but for the control of pest and disease
  - Steam to sterilise buildings and equipment

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- Mechanical traps, barriers, and sound
  - Spinosad
5. Allowable aids on specialised crops, perennial crops, and ornamental plants
    - Diatomaceous earth
    - Calcium hydroxide
    - Copper may be used if needed, not to exceed 3 lbs / acre (3.35 kg / hectare) annually (copper equivalent)
    - Sulphur preparations
    - Ethylene
    - Carbon dioxide
    - Beeswax, as a pruning agent / wound protectant
    - Fatty acids, all uses authorised, except as herbicide
  6. Other allowable synthetic aids for specific uses:
    - Alcohols, ethanol or isopropanol, as algicide, disinfectants, and sanitiser, including irrigation system cleaning systems
    - Chlorine materials (calcium hypochlorite, chlorine dioxide, sodium hypochlorite), for use in pre-harvest, with residual amounts not exceeding the maximum limits under the Water Resources Act 1991.
    - Hydrogen peroxide
    - Ozone gas, for use as an irrigation system cleaner only
    - Peracetic acid, for use in disinfecting equipment, seed, and asexually propagated planting material

### **For Livestock**

The normal feed and nutrition of livestock in the Certified Regenerative by AGW **holding** is intended to be produced by the **holding** itself; therefore, feeds should not be brought-in as a regular practise. The following brought-in feeds are allowable under specific conditions and must be authorised as an exception by A Greener World on a situational basis. Potential examples of situations that may warrant exception are in severe drought, crop failure due to disease, and special nutrition needs for sick animals.

*Note: **Holdings** may plan and trade output with other Certified Regenerative partners, such as **cooperative** members.*

1. Ruminant diets
  - Basic staple feeds like hay, straw, silage, maize, and beets
  - Grain, bran, grain offal
  - Pulses
  - Hay made from foliage
  - Herbs
  - Molasses
  - Grassland and arable products not mentioned elsewhere
  - Fodder mixes containing the above-mentioned ingredients
  - Litter of fruits and vegetables
  - By-products of processing (animal products excluded)
2. Pigs (in addition to the feeds listed as above)
  - Milk products and skim milk powder without additives
  - Plant oils of natural origin (providing there is no concern about residue levels)

- Clean vegetable litter
3. Poultry (in addition to the feeds listed as above)
- Milled dried herbage
  - Paprika powder

#### **Allowable Feed Extenders and Additives**

- Stock salt
- Calcified seaweed, feed lime, lime from seashells
- Seaweed
- Mixtures of minerals and vitamin preparations allowed in organic production. (Synthetic amino acids are not permitted)
- Rock flour, cod liver oil, carob
- Plant oil, bran, brewers yeast, molasses as a carrier in mineral concentrates or as an aid to reduce dust, or as an aid in pressing (max. 2% of the production ration)
- For beekeeping: sugar
- The following are allowed as aids in the silage making process:
  - Feed-grade sugar
  - Grain meals from grain produced to these standards
  - Lactic acid promotion agents
  - Whey
  - Molasses, salt, wet and dry cuttings

#### **Standards Consulted:**

##### **Demeter/BioDynamic Inputs**

<http://www.demeter-usa.org/downloads/Demeter-Farm-Standard.pdf>

Permitted and restricted fertilisers and soil conditioners

Allowed materials and methods plant care

Allowed brought-in feeds

Allowed feed extenders and additives

##### **Soil Association Approved Inputs**

<https://www.soilassociation.org/farmers-growers/technicalinformation/approved-inputs-for-organic-farms/>

Fertilisers

Composts

Microorganisms

##### **EU Organic**

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32008R0889>

##### **NOP List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances**

<https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr&SID=9874504b6f1025eb0e6b67cadf9d3b40&rgn=div6&view=text&node=7:3.1.1.9.32.7&idno=7#sg7.3.205.g.sg0>