

Annex B
(informative)

List of substances which may be used in organic plant production
[Clause 5.6, 5.7 and 9.7]

The list is indicative, i.e., there may be other substances that may be used in organic production according to this standard as long as they follow the criteria in the IFOAM Basic Standards or CAC/GL 32.

Table B.1 — Fertilizers and soil conditioners

| Description, compositional requirements of substance | Conditions for use |
|---|---|
| i) Plant and animal origin | |
| Farmyard manure, slurry, and urine | |
| Guano | |
| Source-separated human excrement from separated sources which are monitored for contamination | Not to be directly applied on edible parts. Not to be applied later than six weeks before harvest. |
| Vermicastings | |
| Blood meal, meat meal, bone, bone meal | |
| Hoof and horn meal, feather meal, fish and fish products, wool, fur, hair, dairy products | |
| Biodegradable processing by-products, plant or animal origin (e.g., by-products of food, feed, oilseed, brewery, distillery or textile processing) | |
| Crop and vegetable residues, mulch, green manure, cover crops (leguminous crops such as lablab and mucona), straw | |
| Wood, bark, sawdust, wood shavings, wood ash, wood charcoal | |
| Seaweed and seaweed products | |
| Peat (prohibited for soil conditioning) | Excluding synthetic additives; only for inclusion in potting mixes |
| Plant preparations and extracts | |
| Compost made from ingredients listed in this annex, spent mushroom waste, humus from worms and insects, urban composts from separated sources which are monitored for contamination | |
| ii) Mineral origin | |
| Basic slag | |
| Calcareous and magnesium amendments | |
| Limestone, gypsum, marl, maerl, chalk, sugar beet lime, calcium chloride | |
| Magnesium rock, kieserite and Epsom salt (magnesium sulphate) | |

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| Description, compositional requirements of substance | Conditions for use |
|---|---|
| Mineral potassium (e.g., sulphate of potash, muriate of potash, kainite, sylvanite, patentkali) | Shall be obtained by physical procedures but not enriched by chemical processes |
| Natural phosphates | |
| Pulverized rock, stone meal | |
| Clay (e.g., bentonite, perlite, vermiculite, zeolite) | |
| Sodium chloride | |
| Trace elements, micronutrients | |
| Sulphur | |

| Description, compositional requirements of substance | Conditions for use |
|--|--------------------|
| iii) Microbiological | |
| Biodegradable processing by-products of microbial origin (e.g., by-products of brewery or distillery processing) | |
| Microbiological preparations based on naturally occurring organisms | |
| iv) Others | |
| Biodynamic preparations | |
| Calcium lignosulfonate | |

Table B.2 — Crop protectants and growth regulators

| Description, Compositional Requirements of Substance | Conditions for use |
|--|--|
| | |
| i) Plant and animal origin | |
| Algal preparations | |
| Animal preparations and oils | |
| Beeswax | |
| Chitin nematicides (natural origin) | |
| Coffee grounds | |
| Corn gluten meal (weed control) | |
| Dairy products (e.g., milk, casein) | |
| Gelatine | |
| Lecithin | |
| Natural acids (e.g., vinegar) | |
| Neem (<i>Azadirachta indica</i>) | |
| Plant oils (e.g., castor oil) | |
| Plant preparations and plant teas (e.g., chilli, tithonia (Africa sunflower), <i>Tagetes sp.</i> , Mexican marigold) | |
| Plant-based repellents | |
| Propolis | |
| Pyrethrum (<i>Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium</i>) | The synergist piperonyl butoxide shall not be used. |
| Quassia (<i>Quassia amara</i>) | |
| Rotenone (<i>Derris elliptica</i> , <i>Lonchocarpus spp.</i> , <i>Thephrosia spp.</i>) | Studies show a link between rotenone and Parkinson's disease; therefore, any use should be limited and include precautionary measures. |
| Ryania (<i>Ryania speciosa</i>) | |
| Sabadilla | |
| Seaweed, seaweed meal, and seaweed extracts | |
| Tobacco tea (pure nicotine shall not be used) | |
| ii) Mineral Origin | |
| Chloride of lime | |

| Description, Compositional Requirements of Substance | Conditions for use |
|--|---|
| Clay (e.g., bentonite, perlite, vermiculite, zeolite) | |
| Copper salts (e.g., sulphate, hydroxide, oxychloride, octanoate) | Max 8 kg/ha per year (on a rolling average basis) |
| Diatomaceous earth | |
| Light mineral oils (paraffin) | |
| Lime sulphur (Calcium polysulfide) | |
| Potassium bicarbonate | |
| Potassium permanganate | |
| Quicklime | |
| Silicates (e.g., sodium silicates, quartz) | |
| Sodium bicarbonate | |
| Sulphur | |
| iii) Micro-organisms | |
| Fungal preparations | |
| Bacterial preparations (e.g., <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>) | |
| Release of parasites, predators, and sterilized insects | |
| Viral preparations (e.g., granulosis virus) | |
| | |
| iv) Others | |
| Biodynamic preparations | |
| Calcium hydroxide | |
| Carbon dioxide | |
| Ethyl alcohol | |
| Homeopathic and ayurvedic preparations | |
| Iron phosphates (for use as molluscicide) | |
| Sea salt and saltwater | |
| Soda | |
| Soft soap | |
| Sulphur dioxide | |
| v) Traps, barriers, repellents | |
| Physical methods (e.g., chromatic traps, mechanical traps) | |
| Mulches, nets | |
| Pheromones (in traps and dispensers only) | |