Attachment A

Amendments to include Algae to: Section 1.24 Aquaculture, the Definitions and Appendix B.

(Amendments in Blue)

Scope of this standard

This Standard applies to the following products:

(a) unprocessed products from algae, plants, animals and other cultured organisms; and

(b) processed products derived mainly from (a) above.

Definitions

Production: means any primary production involved in producing an agricultural, algae or aquaculture product.

Standard

1.24 Algae and Aquaculture

General Principles

- Organic algae manufacture/production of processed and unprocessed products should reflect the general principles outlined in this Standard.
- Aquaculture includes many forms of production in fresh, brackish and salt water. This Standard covers aquatic livestock grown from fingerlings or spat, in any form of enclosure under controlled conditions.
- Organic or bio-dynamic Algae and Aquaculture is based on:
  - high quality water entering the system, and
  - sound management practices, and
  - the use of appropriate stocking rates, and
  - consideration of stock welfare, and
  - the use of approved inputs.

Standards

1.24.1 Algae and aquaculture products must be under a system of inspection for at least 12 months before any products can be labelled as organic or bio-dynamic.

1.24.2 Breeds adapted to local conditions shall be chosen. Natural breeding behaviour, settlement and hatching are desirable traits.

1.24.3 Polyploid and genetically engineered aquatic species are not allowed.

1.24.4 Provision of ample clean water.

1.24.5 The certified operator shall ensure that construction materials and production equipment shall not contain synthetic chemicals or substances, which could detrimentally affect the environment or contaminate the certified product.

1.24.6 There must be adequate room in enclosures for the stock to exhibit natural behaviour such as forming shoals.

1.24.7 The diet must be suitable for the species and be from any of the following sources:

a. plant and animal products produced according to this Standard; and/or

b. plankton and zooplankton grown in the organic aquaculture system; and/or

c. nutrients contained within the water supply; and/or

d. disease-free processed waste from wild harvested marine organisms.

1.24.8 Minerals and vitamins used as feed supplements must be naturally sourced.

1.24.9 Operators must demonstrate that water and the nutrient load leaving the system will not adversely affect the environment, natural ecology or biodiversity.

1.24.10 The use of allopathic veterinary drugs is not permitted in the treatment of organic Aquaculture. Where such a substance is required, the treated pond/tank area(s) affected cannot be used for organic production for a minimum of 12 months. Treated species will lose their organic certification status.

1.24.11 Capture and handling techniques can stress and damage stock. Aquatic stock should be handled as little as practical and fish shall not be out of water for more than 30 seconds during any handling procedure.

1.24.12 The use of synthetic chemical tranquillisers is not permitted.

1.24.13 Oil of cloves or ice slurry or carbon dioxide is permitted for the sedation of fish, for pre-slaughter or transportation purposes.

1.24.14 Any sorting or moving of aquatic stock must be recorded.

1.24.15 The collection of wild algae is considered organic production provided that the growing areas are suitable from a health point of view and are of high ecological status.

1.24.16 Wild algae must be harvested without significant impact on the aquatic environment.

1.24.17 Sustainable practices must be used at all stages of algae production from harvesting to processing.

1.24.18 Fertilisers are not to be used for algae products, except in indoor facilities according to a demonstrated need and must be listed in Appendix B.

1.24.19 The collection of juvenile algae in the wild should take place on a regular basis to supplement indoor culture stock.

1.24.20 If the final product is fresh algae, it must only be flushed with seawater.

1.24.21 If the final product is dehydrated algae, potable water for flushing and salt for moisture removal may be used.

Appendix B – Permitted materials for ~~soil~~ fertilising and conditioning

Table A1 ~~Soil~~ fertilising and conditioning

Substances	**Specific conditions/restrictions**
Animal manures	Application must be composted or followed by at least two green manure crops in cropping system.
Blood and bone, fish-meal, hoof and horn meal, or other waste products from livestock processing	Following application, uptake of such products by livestock does not form part of the animals' diet.
Compost	Should be produced in accordance with Australian Standard 4454-1999 or recognised equivalent system.
Minerals and trace elements from natural sources, including: • calcium (dolomite, gypsum, lime); • clay (bentonite, Kaolin, Attapulgite); • magnesium; • phosphate (rock phosphate, phosphatic guano); • potash (rock & sulphate potash);	Must not be chemically treated to promote water solubility

• elemental sulphur.	
Epsom salt (magnesium sulphate)	None
Microbiological, biological and botanical preparations	Products derived from genetic modification technology are prohibited
Mined carbon-based products	Peat to be used for plant propagation only
Naturally occurring biological organisms (e.g. worms) and their by-products	None
Plant by-products	From chemically untreated sources only
Perlite	For potting/seedling mixes only
Sawdust, bark and wood waste	From chemically untreated sources only
Seaweed or algae preparations	None
Straw	From chemically untreated sources only
Trace elements & natural chelates, e.g. ligno sulphonates & those using the natural chelating agents e.g. citric, maleic & other di-/tri-acids	Not synthetically chelated elements
Vermiculite	For use in potting/seedling mixes only
Wood ash	From chemically untreated sources only
Zeolites	None