The Draft of Japanese Agricultural Standard for Organic Agricultural Feeds

(Purposes)

Article 1 The purposes of this standard are to establish the criteria, etc. of production methods for the organic agricultural feeds.

(Principles of Production of Organic Agricultural Feeds)

Article 2 The principles of the production of the organic agricultural feeds are as follows.

(1) To sustain and enhance the natural recycling in agriculture, the productivity of the farmland derived from the soil properties shall be generated by avoiding the usage of the chemical synthetic fertilizer and agricultural chemicals, and the organic agricultural feeds shall be produced in fields adopting such cultivation management method as reducing the load derived from the agricultural production on the environment as much as possible.

(2) In collection fields (meaning the field for collecting the plants growing spontaneously; being the same hereafter), to collect the plants by such methods as affecting no damage for preserving the ecosystem of the collection fields.

(Definition)

Article 3 Terms in this standard are defined in the following table, where the terms in the left column are defined by the right.

Terms	Definitions
Feeds	Products used to provide nutrition to livestock.
Organic Agricultural Feeds	Feeds produced complying with the next Article.

(Criteria of Production Methods)

Article 4 The criteria of the production methods are as follows.

Items	Criteria
Conditions of fields, etc. (fields and collection fields; being the same hereafter)	1. To clearly divide the field so as to protect it from the drifting fertilizer, soil improvement materials, or agricultural chemicals (except for substances noted in attached tables 1 and 2; called the " prohibited substances" hereafter.). In the paddy field, the necessary measures shall be taken to prevent the prohibited substances from contaminating the agricultural water. 2. To be based on either of the following. (1) The following criteria of the manuring practice in the field, etc., the criteria of the seeds and seedlings to be sown or planted in the fields, and the criteria of control of noxious animal and plant in the fields must be based on the cultivation at least 3 years before the first harvesting of perennial plants (except for pasture grasses),at least 2 years before the first harvesting of pasture grasses, and at least 2 years before the sowing of the other plants (in the case of newly developed field or the field which has not been used for cultivation, prohibited substances must not be used at

	least 2 years, and these criteria must be based on the cultivation at least 1 year before sowing of the plants. (2) In fields in conversion (called so a field starting the conversion to the field prescribed in (1) and not yet satisfying the requirements prescribed by (1)), the agricultural feeds shall be cultivated based on such criteria such as the criteria of the manuring practice in the field, etc., the criteria of the seeds and seedlings to be sown or planted in the fields, and the criteria of control of noxious animal and plant in the fields for 1 or more years before the harvesting. 3. The collection field shall be defined as a prescribed section protected from the drift of the prohibited substances from the circumference and utilizing no prohibited substances for 3 years or more before collecting the plants.
Manuring practice in fields, etc.	The productivity of the farmland shall be preserved and promoted only by applying the compost derived from the remainders of the agricultural feeds produced in the said fields, etc. and methods effectively utilizing biological functions of the organism inhabiting and growing in the fields or in the circumference (in cases where the productivity of the farmland cannot be preserved and promoted only by the methods utilizing the biological functions of the organism inhabiting and growing in the said fields or in the circumference, utilize only the fertilizers and the soil improvement materials noted in the attached table 1.)
Seeds and seedlings to be sown or planted in fields	1. To utilize seeds and seedlings (meaning the full bodies or parts of seeds, seedlings, nursery stocks, scions, stocks, and other plant bodies used for propagation; being the same hereafter.) complied with the criteria of conditions of the fields, etc., the criteria of the manuring practice in the fields, etc., the criteria of the control of noxious animal and plant in the fields, etc., and the criteria of the management concerning transportation, selection, processing, cleaning, storage, packaging, and other processes. This is not applicable to cases of being hard to obtain them in the ordinary means. 2. To be produced without using recombinant DNA technology (meaning technology preparing the recombinant DNA by connecting DNA through the breakage and reunion using enzyme, transferring it into live cells, and proliferating it; being the same hereafter.)
Control of noxious animal and plant in fields, etc.	To be executed only by the cultivation method (to control noxious animal and plant by intentionally executing works generally performed as parts of the selection of crop lists and variety, the adjustment of the cropping time, and other cultivation management of the agricultural feeds so as to suppress the emergence of noxious animal and plant), physical method (to control noxious animal and plant by methods using light, heat, sound, etc., or manual or mechanical methods), biological method (to control noxious animal and plant by introducing microorganisms suppressing the proliferation of microorganisms being the cause of diseases, predators of noxious animal and plant, plants repelling noxious animal

	and plant, or plants having effects of suppressing the emergence of noxious animal and plant, or by improving the environment suited for growing them), or an appropriate combination of these methods (in cases of being critical or seriously risky for the agricultural feeds and being impossible of effectively controlling noxious animal and plant in the fields, etc., only by an appropriate combination of these methods, use the agricultural chemicals noted in the attached table 2).
Management concerning transportation, selection, processing, cleaning, storage, packaging, and other processes	1. In the transportation, selection, processing, cleaning, storage, packaging, and other processes, control in such a manner as not being mixed with other agricultural feeds than those complied with the criteria of conditions of fields, etc., the criteria of manuring practice in the fields, etc. the criteria of seeds and seedlings to be sown or planted in the fields, etc., and the criteria of control of noxious animal and plant in fields, etc. (called the criteria of conditions of fields, etc. hereafter). 2. In the transportation, selection, processing, cleaning, storage, packaging, and other processes, only the agricultural chemicals noted in the attached table 2 and the processing substances noted in the attached table 3 (except for materials produced by using recombinant DNA technology) shall be used for materials used for the control of noxious animal and plant or quality preservation and improvement. 3. Ionizing radiation shall not be executed. 4. The agricultural feeds which are produced in accordance to the criteria of the conditions of fields, etc. and the criteria in 1 to 3 on this article shall be controlled so as not to be polluted from the agricultural chemicals, detergent, disinfectant, and other chemicals.

(Labeling of Names of the Organic Agricultural Feeds)

Article 5 The names of the organic agricultural feeds shall be labeled by the methods prescribed as follows.

Division	Criteria
Methods of labeling	1. Labeling shall be made according to any of the following examples. (1) “有機農産物飼料” (which means organic agricultural feed in Japanese.) (2) “有機栽培農産物飼料” (which means organically grown agricultural feed in Japanese.) (3) “有機農産物飼料○○” or “○○(有機農産物飼料)” (which means organic agricultural feed ○○ or ○○ (organic agricultural feed).) (4) “有機栽培農産物飼料○○” or “○○(有機栽培農産物飼料)” (which means organically grown agricultural feeds ○○ or ○○ (organically grown agricultural feed) in Japanese.) (5) “有機栽培○○” or “○○(有機栽培)” (which means organic farming ○○ or ○○ (organic farming) in Japanese.) (6) “有機○○” or “○○(有機)” (which means organic ○○ or ○○(organic) in Japanese.)

	(7) “ オーガニック○○” or “ ○○(オーガニック)” (which means organic ○○ or ○○(organic) in Japanese.) (Notes) The general name of the agricultural feed shall be described in “ ○○” 2. As for the agricultural feeds harvested in the collection field despite of the prescription in the former provisions, to describe it by either way of the former examples (1), (3), (6), or (7), and as for the products produced in the fields in conversion, to describe “ under the conversion” in the front/rear of the name to be described as prescribed by the former provisions

Attached Table 1

Fertilizers and soil improvement substances	Criteria
Composts derived from agricultural products and feeds, and their remainders	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Composts derived from livestock and poultry excreta	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Composts derived from food production industries, etc.	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Composts derived from organic household refuse	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Bark compost	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Fish meal powder	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Rape seed oilcake and its powder	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Rice-bran oilcake and its powder	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Soybean cake and its powder	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Steamed bone meal	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Nitrogen-rich guano	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Dried algae and their powder	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Vegetation ash	Those without chemosynthetic substance added.
Calcium carbonate fertilizer	Those formed by pulverizing the natural ore (including calcium magnesia carbonate).
Fossil seashell fertilizer	Those without chemically synthesized magnesia added.
Potassium chloride	Those formed by pulverizing or washing and refining the natural ore or those recovered from the natural brackish water.
Potassium sulfate	Those formed by washing and refining the natural ore.
Potassium magnesium sulfate	Those formed by washing and refining the natural ore.
Natural rock phosphate	Including cadmium 90mg or less in 1kg in terms of phosphorus pentoxide.
Magnesium sulfate fertilizer	Those formed by crystallizing bittern or refining the natural magnesia sulfate ore.

Magnesium hydroxide fertilizer	Those formed by pulverizing the natural ore.
Gypsum (calcium sulfate)	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and adding no chemosynthetic substance.
Sulfur	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Microelements	Those without chemosynthetic substance added, except for the microelements in the case of securing no normal growth of the crop by shortage of the microelements such as manganese and boron.
Charcoal	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Peat	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Bentonite	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Perlite	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Zeolite	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Vermiculite	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Calcined diatomaceous earth	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Basic slag	
Slag silicicate fertilizer	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Fused magnesium phosphate	Natural substance or those derived from natural substances without being treated chemically and added with no chemosynthetic substance.
Sodium chloride	To be mined salt.
Aluminum calcium phosphate	Those including cadmium 90mg or less in 1kg in terms of phosphorus pentoxide.
Calcium phosphate	

Other fertilizers and soil improvement materials	Those (including the living things) applying to the soil for providing the plants with nutrition or changing the soil property so as to contribute to the cultivation of the plants, and those (including living things) for applying to the plant to provide it with the nutrition; and the natural substance or those derived from natural substances (those produced by burning, calcining, melting, dry distillating, and saponifying the natural substances and those produced of the natural substances without using any chemical method) and addition of no chemosynthetic substance.

Attached Table 2

Agricultural chemicals	Criteria
Pyrethrum emulsion	To be extracted from Chrysanthemum cinerariaefolium.
Rotenone emulsion	
Rotenone powder	
Rotenone dust	
Rape-seed oil emulsion	
Petroleum oil aerosol	
Petroleum oil emulsion	
Sulfur smoking agent	
Sulfur powdered agent	
Sulfur/copper wettable powder	
Wettable sulfur powder	
Lentinus edodes mycelium extract liquid	
Sodium hydrogencarbonate wettable powder	
Baking soda	
Sodium hydrogencarbonate/copper wettable powder	
Copper wettable powder	
Copper powdered agent	
Copper sulfate	
Slaked lime	
Biotic pesticide such as natural enemy and biotic pesticide pharmaceutical	
Sex pheromone agent	
Attractant	
Repellent	
Chlorella extract liquid	
Mixed crude drug extract liquid	
Casein lime	Limited to the use for spreader.

Paraffin	Limited to the use for spreader.
Wax wettable powder	
Carbon dioxide powder	Limited to the use in storage facilities.
Diatomaceous earth agent	Limited to the use in storage facilities.
Vinegar	

Attached Table 3

Substances for processing	Criteria
Calcium carbonate	
Calcium hydroxide	
Carbon dioxide	
Nitrogen	
Ethanol	
Casein	
Gelatin	
Active carbon	
Talc	
Bentonite	
Kaolin	
Diatomaceous earth	
Perlite	
DL- tartaric acid	
L- tartaric acid	
DL- potassium hydrogen tartrate	
L- potassium hydrogen tartrate	
DL-sodium tartrate	
L-sodium tartrate	
Citric acid	
Processing substances derived from microorganisms	
Enzyme	
Isinglass	
Vegetable fat and oil	
Processing products of resin component	
Hazelnut shell	
Sea salt	Limited to be used as additives and processing aids for silage
Rock salt	Limited to be used as additives and processing aids for silage
Yeasts	Limited to be used as additives and processing aids for silage
Whey	Limited to be used as additives and processing aids for silage
Sugar or sugar products such as molasses	Limited to be used as additives and processing aids for silage

Honey	Limited to be used as additives and processing aids for silage
Lactic, acetic, formic and propionic bacteria or their natural acid product	Limited to be used as additives and processing aids for silage
Other processing substances	Materials essential for the processes such as transporting, selecting, processing, cleaning, storing, and packaging the agricultural feeds, and being the natural product or those derived from the natural products added with no chemosynthetic substance.