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## Plant production rules - Regulation (EU) 2018/848, Annex II Part I

### 植物生产规则 —— 法规(EU) 2018/848, 附录二第一部分

<b>1. General requirements 通则</b>	
1.1.	Organic crops, except those which are naturally grown in water, shall be produced in living soil, or in living soil mixed or fertilised with materials and products allowed in organic production, in connection with the subsoil and bedrock 有机作物，除在水中自然生长的作物外，应在地表土壤中生产，或在与底土和基岩相关的有机生产中允许的材料和产品混合或施肥的活土壤中生产。
1.2.	Hydroponic production, which is a method of growing plants which do not naturally grow in water with their roots in a nutrient solution only or in an inert medium to which a nutrient solution is added, is prohibited 禁止水培生产，这是一种不在水中自然生长的植物的方法，它们的根仅在营养液中或在添加了营养液的惰性培养基中生长。
1.3.	By way of derogation from point 1.1, the following shall be allowed: 作为对第 1.1 点的放宽，允许以下情况：
	(a) the production of sprouted seeds, which include sprouts, shoots and cress, solely living on the nutritional reserves available in the seeds, by moistening them in clear water, provided that the seeds are organic. The use of growing medium shall be prohibited, except the use of an inert medium intended solely to keep the seeds moist when the components of that inert medium are authorised in compliance with Article 24; 在使用有机种子的前提下，可以通过在清水中湿润种子来生产发芽种子，包括豆芽、芽和水芹。禁止使用生长培养基，除非使用仅用于保持种子湿润的惰性培养基，且该惰性培养基应当符合第 24 条的规定。
	(b) the obtaining of chicory heads, including by dipping them in clear water, provided that the plant reproductive material is organic. The use of a growing medium shall be allowed only when its components are authorised in compliance with Article 24. 在使用有机繁殖材料的前提下获取菊芋头，包括将其浸润在清水中。仅当其成分符合第 24 条的规定时，才允许使用生长培养基。

1.4.	By way of derogation from point 1.1, the following practices shall be allowed: 作为对第 1.1 点的放宽, 允许以下操作:
	(a) growing plants for the production of ornamentals and herbs in pots to be sold together with the pot to the final consumer 用于生产盆栽观赏植物和草药的种植植物应与花盆一起出售给最终消费者。
	(b) growing seedlings or transplants in containers for further transplanting. 在容器中培育幼苗或者移栽植物以便于进一步移栽。
1.5.	<i>Not applicable for non-EU countries</i> 不适用于非欧盟国家
1.6.	All plant production techniques used shall prevent or minimise any contribution to the contamination of the environment. 使用的所有植物生产技术应防止或尽量减少对环境污染的任何影响。
<b>1.7.</b>	<b>Conversion 转换期</b>
1.7.1.	For plants and plant products to be considered as organic products, the production rules laid down in this Regulation shall have been applied with respect to the parcels during a conversion period of at least two years before sowing, or, in the case of grassland or perennial forage, during a period of at least two years before its use as organic feed, or, in the case of perennial crops other than forage, during a period of at least three years before the first harvest of organic products. 对于被作为有机产品的植物和植物产品, 本法规适用的生产规则是这些地块应在播种前至少经过两年的转换期, 草地或多年生牧草在用作有机饲料前至少经过两年的转换期, 或在多年生作物(饲料除外)在首次收获有机产品前至少经过三年的转换期。
1.7.2.	Where the land or one or more parcels thereof have been contaminated with products or substances not authorised for use in organic production, the competent authority may decide to extend the conversion period for the land or parcels concerned beyond the period referred to in point 1.7.1. 如果土地的一块或多块地块受到了未经授权用于有机生产的产品或物质的污染, 主管当局可以决定将相关土地或地块的转换期延长至第 1.7.1 点所述的期限后。
1.7.3.	In the case of treatment with a product or a substance not authorised for use in organic production, the competent authority shall require a new conversion period in accordance with point 1.7.1. 如果使用未经授权用于有机生产的产品或物质处理产品, 主管当局应根据第 1.7.1 点要求新的转换期。
	That period may be shortened in the following two cases: 在以下两种情况下, 该期限可以缩短:

	(a) treatment with a product or a substance not authorised for use in organic production as part of a compulsory control measure for pests or weeds, including quarantine organisms or invasive species, imposed by the competent authority of the Member State concerned; 使用未经授权用于有机生产的产品或物质进行处理，其作为有关成员国主管当局实施的害虫或杂草（包括检疫生物或入侵物种）强制控制措施的一部分；
	(b) treatment with a product or a substance not authorised for use in organic production as part of scientific tests approved by the competent authority of the Member State concerned. 使用未经授权用于有机生产的产品或物质进行处理，其作为有关成员国主管当局批准的科学测试的一部分。
1.7.4.	In the cases referred to in points 1.7.2 and 1.7.3, the length of the conversion period shall be fixed taking into account the following requirements: 在第 1.7.2 和 1.7.3 点的情况下，应考虑以下要求确定转换期长度：
	(a) the process of degradation of the product or substance concerned must guarantee, at the end of the conversion period, an insignificant level of residues in the soil and, in the case of a perennial crop, in the plant; 有关产品或物质的降解过程必须保证在转换期结束前，且在土壤中以及多年生作物植物中的残留水平极低；
	(b) the harvest following the treatment may not be placed on the market as organic or in-conversion products. 处理后的收获物不得作为有机产品或转换产品投放市场。
1.7.4.1.	Member States shall inform the Commission and the other Member States of any decision taken by them which lays down compulsory measures related to treatment with a product or a substance not authorised for use in organic production. 成员国应向欧盟委员会和其他成员国通报其做出的任何决定，这些决定规定了与未经授权用于有机生产的产品或物质处理相关的强制措施。
1.7.4.2.	In the case of treatment with a product or a substance which is not authorised for use in organic production, point 1.7.5(b) shall not apply. 如果使用未经授权用于有机生产的产品或物质进行处理，则第 1.7.5(b) 点不适用。
1.7.5.	In the case of land associated with organic livestock production: 对于与有机畜牧生产相关的土地：
	(a) the conversion rules shall apply to the whole area of the production unit on which animal feed is produced 转换规则应适用于生产动物饲料的生产单元的整个区域
	(b) notwithstanding point (a), the conversion period may be reduced to one year for pasturages and open air areas used by non-herbivore species. 尽管有(a)点的规定，非草食动物物种的牧场和露天区域的转换期可缩短至一年。

<b>1.8.</b>	<b>Origin of plants including plant reproductive material</b> <b>植物起源，包括植物繁殖材料</b>
1.8.1.	For the production of plants and plant products other than plant reproductive material, only organic plant reproductive material shall be used. 对于植物繁殖材料以外的植物和植物产品的生产，应仅使用有机植物繁殖材料。
1.8.2.	To obtain organic plant reproductive material to be used for the production of products other than plant reproductive material, the mother plant and, where relevant, other plants intended for plant reproductive material production shall have been produced in accordance with this Regulation for at least one generation, or, in the case of perennial crops, for at least one generation during two growing seasons. 为获得用于生产植物繁殖材料以外产品的有机植物繁殖材料，母株和（如相关）拟用于植物繁殖材料生产的其他植物应按照本法规生产至少一代，或者，在多年生作物的情况下，在两个生长季节至少一代。
1.8.3.	When choosing organic plant reproductive material, operators shall give preference to organic plant reproductive material suitable for organic agriculture. 操作者在选择有机植物繁殖材料时，应当优先选择适合有机农业的有机植物繁殖材料。
1.8.4.	For the production of organic varieties suitable for organic production, the organic breeding activities shall be conducted under organic conditions and shall focus on enhancement of genetic diversity, reliance on natural reproductive ability, as well as agronomic performance, disease resistance and adaptation to diverse local soil and climate conditions. 生产适合有机生产的有机品种，有机育种活动应在有机条件下进行，重点是增强遗传多样性，依靠自然繁殖能力，以及农艺性能、抗病性和适应不同的当地土壤和气候条件。
	All multiplication practices except meristem culture shall be carried out under certified organic management. 除分生组织培养外，所有繁殖活动均应在经过认证的有机管理下进行。
1.8.5.	Use of in-conversion and non-organic plant reproductive material 使用转换期内和非有机的植物繁殖材料
1.8.5.1.	By way of derogation from point 1.8.1, where the data collected in the database referred to in Article 26(1) or the systems referred to in Article 26(2) show that the qualitative or quantitative needs of the operator regarding relevant organic plant reproductive material are not met, the operator may use in-conversion plant reproductive material in accordance with Article 10(4), second subparagraph, point (a), or plant reproductive material authorised in accordance with point 1.8.6. 作为第 1.8.1 点的例外，如果第 26(1) 款所述数据库或第 26(2) 款所述体系中收集的数据表明操作者不满足对相关有机繁殖材料的质量和数量需求，操作者可以根据第 10 条第 (4) 款第二小段 (a) 点使用正在转换期内的植物繁殖材料，或根据第 1.8.6 点授权的植物繁殖材料。

	<p>In addition, in case of a lack of availability of organic seedlings, ‘in-conversion seedlings’, marketed in compliance with Article 10(4), second subparagraph, point (a), may be used when grown as follows: 此外，在缺乏有机苗木的情况下，按照第 10 条第 4 款第 2 项 (a) 点销售的“转换期苗木”可按以下方式种植：</p>
	<p>(a) through a cultivation cycle from seeds to final seedling lasting at least 12 months on a land parcel that, during that same period, has completed a conversion period of at least 12 months; or 在一块土地上经历从种子到最终幼苗持续至少 12 个月的培育周期，并在此期间完成至少 12 个月的转换期， 或者；</p>
	<p>(b) on an organic or in-conversion land parcel or in containers if covered by the derogation referred to in point 1.4, provided that the seedlings have originated from in-conversion seeds, harvested from a plant grown on a land parcel that has completed a conversion period of at least 12 months. 在有机或转换的地块上或者在容器中（如果属于第 1.4 点中提到的放宽情形），前提是幼苗来自正在转换期内的种子，从已完成转换的地块上生长的植物中收得至少 12 个月的转换期。</p>
	<p>Where organic or in-conversion plant reproductive material or plant reproductive material authorised in accordance with point 1.8.6 is not available in sufficient quality or quantity to fulfil the operator’s needs, competent authorities may authorise the use of non-organic plant reproductive material subject to points 1.8.5.3 to 1.8.5.8. 当有机或转换期植物繁殖材料或根据第 1.8.6 点授权的植物繁殖材料的质量或数量不足以满足操作者的需求，主管当局可以授权使用非有机的植物繁殖材料，但须符合以下第 1.8.5.3 点至 1.8.5.8 点的条件：</p>
	<p>Such individual authorisation shall be issued only in one of the following situations: 有下列情形之一的，方可签发个人授权：</p>
	<p>(a) where no variety of the species that the operator wants to obtain is registered in the database referred to in Article 26(1) or the systems referred to in Article 26(2); 操作者希望获得的物种品种没有在第 26 条第(1)款所述数据库或第 26 条第(2)款所述体系中注册的；</p>
	<p>(b) where no operator who markets plant reproductive material, is able to deliver the relevant organic or in-conversion plant reproductive material or plant reproductive material authorised in accordance with point 1.8.6 in time for sowing or planting in situations where the user has ordered the plant reproductive material in reasonable time to allow the preparation and supply of organic or in-conversion plant reproductive material or of plant reproductive material authorised in accordance with point 1.8.6; 如果销售植物繁殖材料的操作者无法及时提供相关的有机或转换中的植物繁殖材料或根据第 1.8.6 点授权的植物繁殖材料，以便在用户在合理时间内采购植物繁殖材料，以允许准备和供应有机或转换中的植物繁殖材料或根据第 1.8.6 点授权的植物繁殖材料；</p>

	<p>(c) where the variety that the operator wants to obtain is not registered as organic or in-conversion plant reproductive material or as plant reproductive material authorised in accordance with point 1.8.6 in the database referred to in Article 26(1) or the systems referred to in Article 26(2) and the operator is able to demonstrate that none of the registered alternatives of the same species are appropriate in particular to the agronomic and pedo-climatic conditions and necessary technological properties for the production to be obtained;          操作者希望获得的品种没有在第 26 条第(1)款所述数据库中注册为有机或转换的植物繁殖材料, 或按照第 1.8.6 点授权的植物繁殖材料, 或第 26 条第(2)款所述体系, 并且操作者能够证明同一物种的注册替代品均不适合农业和土壤气候条件以及要获得的生产所需的技术特性;</p>
	<p>(d) where it is justified for use in research, test in small-scale field trials, for variety conservation purposes or for product innovation and agreed by the competent authorities of the Member State concerned.          如果有理由用作科研、小规模田间试验、品种保护或产品创新, 并得到有关成员国主管当局的同意。</p>
	<p>When in compliance with Article 6 (i) operators may use both organic and in-conversion plant reproductive material obtained from their own holding, irrespective of the qualitative and quantitative availability according to the database referred to in Article 26(1) or the system referred to in point (a) of Article 26(2).          在符合第 6 (i)条的情况下, 操作者可以使用自己持有的有机和转换的植物繁殖材料, 无论根据第 26(1) 条提到的数据库或第 26(2) 条 (a)点提到的体系的质量和数量可用性如何。</p>
1.8.5.2.	<p>By way of derogation from point 1.8.1, operators in third countries may use in-conversion plant reproductive material in accordance with Article 10(4), second subparagraph, point (a), or plant reproductive material authorised in accordance with point 1.8.6 when organic plant reproductive material is justified to be not available in sufficient quality or quantity in the territory of the third country in which the operator is located.          作为对第 1.8.1 点的放宽, 当能够证明在操作者所在的第三国境内无法获得足够的质量或数量的有机植物繁殖材料时, 第三国的操作者可以根据第 10 条第 (4) 款第二小段 (a) 点使用转换期内的植物繁殖材料, 或根据第 1.8.6 点授权的植物繁殖材料。</p>
	<p>Without prejudice to relevant national rules, operators in third countries may use both organic and in-conversion plant reproductive material obtained from their own holding.          在不损害相关国家规则的情况下, 第三国的操作者可以使用自己持有的有机和转换期内的植物繁殖材料。</p>

	<p>Control authorities or control bodies recognised in accordance with Article 46(1) may authorise operators in third countries to use non-organic plant reproductive material in an organic production unit, when organic or in-conversion plant reproductive material or plant reproductive material authorised in accordance with point 1.8.6 is not available in sufficient quality or quantity in the territory of the third country in which the operator is located, under the conditions laid down in points 1.8.5.3, 1.8.5.4, 1.8.5.5 and 1.8.5.8.</p> <p>当在操作者所在的第三国境内无法获得足够的质量或数量的有机或转换期的植物繁殖材料，或按照第 46 条第 (1) 款授权的植物繁殖材料时，根据第 46(1) 条认可的监管机构或认证机构可授权第三国的操作者，根据第 1.8.5.3、1.8.5.4、1.8.5.5 和 1.8.5.8 条规定的条件，在有机生产单元中使用非有机植物繁殖材料。</p>
1.8.5.3.	<p>Non-organic plant reproductive material shall not be treated after harvest with plant protection products other than those authorised for the treatment of plant reproductive material in accordance with Article 24(1) of this Regulation, unless chemical treatment has been prescribed in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 for phytosanitary purposes by the competent authorities of the Member State concerned for all varieties of a given species in the area in which the plant reproductive material is to be used.</p> <p>非有机植物繁殖材料在收获后不得使用除根据本条例第 24 条第 (1) 款授权处理植物繁殖材料的产品以外的植物保护产品进行处理，除非相关成员国的主管当局已根据法规 (EU) 2016/2031 为植物检疫目的对植物繁殖材料使用区域内给定物种的所有品种规定了化学处理。</p>
	<p>Where the non-organic plant reproductive material treated with the prescribed chemical treatment referred to in the first paragraph is used, the parcel on which the treated plant reproductive material is growing shall be subject, where appropriate, to a conversion period as provided in points 1.7.3 and 1.7.4.</p> <p>如果使用经过第一段中提到的规定化学处理的非有机植物繁殖材料，则在适当的情况下，种植经过处理的植物繁殖材料的地块应符合第 1.7.3 和 1.7.4 点规定的转换期。</p>
1.8.5.4.	<p>The authorisation to use non-organic plant reproductive material shall be obtained before the sowing or planting of the crop</p> <p>使用非有机植物繁殖材料的授权应在作物播种或种植前获得。</p>
1.8.5.5.	<p>The authorisation to use non-organic plant reproductive material shall be granted to individual users for one season at a time, and the competent authorities, control authority or body responsible for authorisations shall list the quantities of the authorised plant reproductive material.</p> <p>使用非有机植物繁殖材料的授权应一次性授予个人用户一个产季。主管当局、监管机构或负责授权的认证机构应列出授权的植物繁殖材料的数量。</p>
1.8.5.6.	<p><i>Not applicable for non-EU countries</i> 不适用于非欧盟国家</p>
1.8.5.7.	<p><i>Not applicable for non-EU countries</i> 不适用于非欧盟国家</p>

1.8.5.8.	<p>Competent authorities shall not authorise the use of non-organic seedlings in the case of seedlings of species that have a cultivation cycle completed in one growing season, from the transplantation of the seedling to the first harvest of product.</p> <p>对于在一个生长季内就能完成从苗木移植到第一次收获产品的栽培周期的物种苗木，主管当局不得批准使用非有机苗木。</p>
1.8.6.	<p>Competent authorities or, where appropriate, control authorities or control bodies recognised in accordance with Article 46(1) may authorise operators producing plant reproductive material for use in organic production to use non-organic plant reproductive material, when mother plants or, where relevant, other plants intended for the production of plant reproductive material and produced in compliance with point 1.8.2 are not available in sufficient quantity or quality, and to place such material on the market for use in organic production provided that the following conditions are met:</p> <p>主管当局或在适当情况下，当母体植物，或相关情况下，用于生产植物繁殖材料并按照第 1.8.2 点生产的其他植物没有足够的数量或质量时，根据第 46 条第 (1) 款认可的监管机构或认证机构可授权生产用于有机生产植物繁殖材料的操作者使用非有机植物繁殖材料，并且在满足以下条件的情况下将此类材料投放市场用于有机生产：</p>
	<p>(a) the non-organic plant reproductive material used has not been treated after harvest with plant protection products other than those authorised in accordance with Article 24(1) of this Regulation, unless chemical treatment has been prescribed in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 for phytosanitary purposes by the competent authorities of the Member State concerned for all varieties and heterogeneous material of a given species in the area in which the plant reproductive material is to be used. Where non-organic plant reproductive material treated with such prescribed chemical treatment is used, the land parcel on which the treated plant reproductive material is growing shall be subject, where appropriate, to a conversion period as provided in points 1.7.3 and 1.7.4;</p> <p>所使用的非有机植物繁殖材料在收获后未经本法规第 24(1) 条授权的植物保护产品以外的植物保护产品进行处理，除非相关成员国主管当局出于植物检疫目的，根据法规 (EU) 2016/2031 对植物繁殖材料所在地区的所有品种和特定品种的非均质材料的规定进行了化学处理的。如果使用经过规定的化学处理的非有机植物繁殖材料，则在适当的情况下，生长经过处理的植物繁殖材料的土地应符合第 1.7.3 和 1.7.4 点关于转换期的规定；</p>
	<p>(b) the non-organic plant reproductive material used is not a seedling of species that have a cultivation cycle completed in one growing season, from the transplantation of the seedling to the first harvest of product;</p> <p>使用的非有机植物繁殖材料不是在一个生长季内就能完成从幼苗移植到第一次收获产品的栽培周期的物种的幼苗；</p>
	<p>(c) the plant reproductive material is grown in compliance with all other relevant organic plant production requirements;</p> <p>植物繁殖材料的种植符合所有其他相关有机植物生产的要求；</p>
	<p>(d) the authorisation to use non-organic plant reproductive material shall be obtained before that material is sown or planted;</p> <p>使用非有机植物繁殖材料的授权应在该材料播种或种植之前获得；</p>



	<p>(e) the competent authority, control authority or control body responsible for the authorisation shall grant the authorisation only to individual users and for one season at a time, and shall list the quantities of the authorised plant reproductive material; 负责授权的主管当局、监管机构或认证机构应仅向个人用户授予授权，一次授权一个季节，并应列出授权的植物繁殖材料的数量；</p>
	<p>(f) <i>Not applicable for non-EU countries</i> 不适用于非欧盟国家</p>
	<p>(g) the authorisations granted in accordance with this paragraph shall expire on 31 December 2036. 符合本条款的授权将于 2036 年 12 月 31 日到期。</p>
	<p>Operators who produce and market the plant reproductive material produced in accordance with the first paragraph shall be allowed to make public, on a voluntary basis, the relevant specific information on the availability of such plant reproductive material in the national systems established in accordance with Article 26(2). Operators that opt to include such information shall ensure that the information is updated regularly, and is withdrawn from the national systems once the plant reproductive material is no longer available. When relying on the general authorisation referred to in point (f), operators shall keep records of the quantity used. 生产、销售依照第一段规定生产的植物繁殖材料的操作者，应当在自愿的基础上公开该植物繁殖材料在依照第 26 (2) 条规定建立的国家体系中的供应情况的相关具体信息。选择包含此类信息的操作者应确保定期更新该信息，并在植物繁殖材料不再可用时从国家系统中撤回该信息。当依赖 (f) 点中提到的一般授权时，操作者应保存使用数量的记录。</p>
<b>1.9.</b>	<b>Soil management and fertilisation</b> <b>土肥管理</b>
1.9.1.	<p>In organic plant production, tillage and cultivation practices shall be used that maintain or increase soil organic matter, enhance soil stability and soil biodiversity, and prevent soil compaction and soil erosion. 在有机植物生产中，应采用保持或增加土壤有机质、增强土壤稳定性和土壤生物多样性、防止土壤板结和土壤侵蚀的耕作和栽培方法。</p>
1.9.2.	<p>The fertility and biological activity of the soil shall be maintained and increased: 应保持和提高土壤的肥力和生物活性：</p>
	<p>(a) except in the case of grassland or perennial forage, by the use of multiannual crop rotation including mandatory leguminous crops as the main or cover crop for rotating crops and other green manure crops 除草原或多年生牧草外，采用多年轮作，包括强制性豆科作物作为轮作作物和其他绿肥作物的主要或覆盖作物</p>
	<p>(b) in the case of greenhouses or perennial crops other than forage, by the use of short-term green manure crops and legumes as well as the use of plant diversity; and 对于温室作物或除草料以外的多年生作物，通过使用短期绿肥作物和豆类以及利用植物多样性；</p>

	(c) in all cases, by the application of livestock manure or organic matter, both preferably composted, from organic production 在所有情况下，最好对通过来自有机生产的牲畜粪便或有机物进行堆肥后使用
1.9.3.	Where the nutritional needs of plants cannot be met by the measures provided for in points 1.9.1 and 1.9.2, only fertilisers and soil conditioners that have been authorised pursuant to Article 24 for use in organic production shall be used, and only to the extent necessary. Operators shall keep records of the use of those products, including date or dates on which each product was used, the name of the product, the amount applied and the crop and parcels concerned. 当第 1.9.1 和 1.9.2 点规定的措施不能满足植物的营养需求，则只能使用符合第 24 条授权用于有机生产的肥料和土壤调节剂，且仅限于必要的范围内使用。操作者应保留这些产品的使用记录，包括使用产品的日期、产品名称、使用量、以及目标作物和地块信息。
1.9.4.	The total amount of livestock manure, as defined in Directive 91/676/EEC, used in the in-conversion and organic production units shall not exceed 170 kg of nitrogen per year/hectare of agricultural area used. That limit shall only apply to the use of farmyard manure, dried farmyard manure and dehydrated poultry manure, composted animal excrement, including poultry manure, composted farmyard manure and liquid animal excrement. 根据 91/676/EEC 指令中的定义，用于有机转换和有机生产单元的牲畜粪便总量中的氮含量不得超过每年 170 公斤/公顷。该限制仅适用于农家肥、干农家肥和脱水家禽粪肥、堆肥动物粪便（包括家禽粪肥、堆肥农家肥和液体动物粪便）。
1.9.5.	Operators of agricultural holdings may establish written cooperation agreements exclusively with operators of other agricultural holdings and undertakings which comply with the organic production rules, for the purpose of spreading surplus manure from organic production units. The maximum limit referred to in point 1.9.4 shall be calculated on the basis of all of the organic production units involved in such cooperation. 农业生产操作者可以与其他符合有机生产规则的农业生产操作者和企业的操作者签订书面合作协议，以分配有机生产单位的剩余肥料。第 1.9.4 点中提及的最高限额应以参与此类合作的所有有机生产单元为基础计算。
1.9.6.	Preparations of micro-organisms may be used to improve the overall condition of the soil or to improve the availability of nutrients in the soil or in the crops. 微生物制剂可用于改善土壤的整体状况或改善土壤或作物中养分的有效性。
1.9.7.	For compost activation, appropriate plant-based preparations and preparations of micro-organisms may be used. 对于堆肥的催化，可以使用适当的植物制剂和微生物制剂。
1.9.8.	Mineral nitrogen fertilisers shall not be used. 不得使用矿物氮肥。

1.9.9.	<p>Biodynamic preparations may be used. 可以使用生物动力制剂。</p>
<b>1.10.</b>	<p><b>Pest and weed management</b> <b>病虫草害管理</b></p>
1.10.1.	<p>The prevention of damage caused by pests and weeds shall rely primarily on the protection by: 预防害虫和杂草造成的损害应主要依靠以下方面的保护：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- natural enemies 天敌,</li> <li>- the choice of species, varieties and heterogeneous material 物种、品种和非均质材料的选择,</li> <li>- crop rotation 轮作,</li> <li>- cultivation techniques such as biofumigation, mechanical and physical methods, and 栽培技术、例如生物熏蒸、机械和物理方法, 以及,</li> <li>- thermal processes such as solarisation and, in the case of protected crops, shallow steam treatment of the soil (to a maximum depth of 10 cm) 日晒等热工艺, 对于受保护的作物, 对土壤进行浅层蒸汽处理 (最大深度为 10 厘米)</li> </ul>
1.10.2.	<p>Where plants cannot adequately be protected from pests by measures provided for in point 1.10.1 or in the case of an established threat to a crop, only products and substances authorised pursuant to Articles 9 and 24 for use in organic production shall be used, and only to the extent necessary. Operators shall keep records proving the need for the use of such products, including date or dates on which each product was used, the name of the product, its active substances, the amount applied, the crops and parcels concerned, and the pest or disease to be controlled. 如果通过第 1.10.1 点规定的措施不能充分保护植物受害虫侵害, 或者在对作物构成威胁的情况下, 只能使用根据第 9 条和第 24 条授权用于有机生产的产品和物质, 并且仅在必要的范围内。操作者应保存记录证明使用此类产品的必要性, 包括每种产品的使用日期、产品名称、活性物质、施用量、相关作物以及要控制的病虫草害等。</p>
1.10.3.	<p>In relation to products and substances used in traps or in dispensers of products and substances other than pheromones, the traps or dispensers shall prevent the products and substances from being released into the environment and shall prevent contact between the products and substances and the crops being cultivated. All traps, including pheromone traps, shall be collected after use and shall be safely disposed of. 对于诱捕器或除信息素以外的产品和物质的分配器中使用的产品和物质, 诱捕器或分配器应防止产品和物质释放到环境中, 并防止产品和物质与正在种植的作物接触。所有诱捕器, 包括信息素诱捕器, 应在使用后收集并安全处置。</p>

1.11.	<p><b>Products used for cleaning and disinfection</b> <b>用于清洁和消毒的产品</b></p>
	<p>Only those products for cleaning and disinfection in plant production authorised pursuant to Article 24 for use in organic production shall be used for that purpose. Operators shall keep records of the use of those products, including the date or dates on which each product was used, the name of the product, its active substances, and the location of such use. 仅限于符合法规第 24 条授权用于有机生产的清洁和消毒产品。操作者应保存这些产品的使用记录，包括每个产品的使用日期、产品名称、活性物质以及使用地点。</p>
1.12.	<p><b>Record-keeping obligation</b> <b>记录保持</b></p>
	<p>Operators shall keep records regarding the parcels concerned and the amount of the harvest. In particular, the operator maintains documentary records of any other external measures applied on each plot of land and, where applicable, maintains documentation proving any deviations from the regulations on production in accordance with point 1.8.5 特别是，操作者保留对每块土地实施的任何其他外部措施的文件记录，在适用的情况下，根据第 1.8.5 点保留证明与生产法规有任何偏差的文件</p>
1.13.	<p><b>Preparation of unprocessed products</b> <b>未加工产品的制备</b></p>
	<p>If preparation operations other than processing are carried out on plants, the general requirements laid down in points 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 and 2.2.3 of Part IV shall apply mutatis mutandis to such operations. 如果在工厂内进行加工以外的准备操作，则应比照满足第四部分第 1.2、1.3、1.4、1.5 和 2.2.3 点的通用要求。</p>
2.	<p><b>Detailed rules for specific plants and plant products</b> <b>特定植物和植物产品的详细规则</b></p>
2.1.	<p><b>Rules on mushroom production</b> <b>食用菌的生产规则</b></p>
	<p>For the production of mushrooms, substrates may be used if they are composed only of the following components: 对于蘑菇生产，可使用仅由以下成分组成的基质：</p>
	<p>(a) farmyard manure and animal excrement: 农家肥和动物粪便：</p>

	(i) either from organic production units or from in-conversion units in their second year of conversion; or 来自有机生产单元或来第二年转换的生产单元, 或;
	(ii) referred to in point 1.9.3, only when the product referred to in point (i) is not available, provided that that farmyard manure and animal excrement do not exceed 25 % of the weight of total components of the substrate, excluding the covering material and any added water, before composting; 仅当无法获得第 (i) 点中的产品时, 可使用第 1.9.3 点所述的物质, 前提是农家肥和动物排泄物不超过基质总成分重量的 25%, 不包括堆肥前的覆盖材料和任何添加的水;
	(b) products of agricultural origin, other than those referred to in point (a), from organic production units 来自有机生产单元的农业源产品, (a) 点中的产品除外
	(c) peat, not treated with chemical products 未经化学产品处理的泥炭
	(d) wood, not treated with chemical products after felling 砍伐后未经化学产品处理的木材
	(e) mineral products referred to in point 1.9.3, water and soil. 第 1.9.3 点中提到的矿产品、水和土壤。
<b>2.2.</b>	<b>Rules concerning the collection of wild plants</b> <b>野生植物采集规则</b>
	The collection of wild plants and parts thereof growing naturally in natural areas, forests and agricultural areas is considered as organic production, provided that: 在自然区域、森林和农业区自然生长的野生植物及其部分的采集被视为有机生产, 前提是:
	(a) for a period of at least three years before the collection, those areas were not treated with products or substances other than those authorised pursuant to Articles 9 and 24 for use in organic production 在采集前至少三年的时间内, 这些区域未使用根据本法规第 9 条和第 24 条授权用于有机生产的产品或物质以外的产品或物质进行处理。
	(b) the collection does not affect the stability of the natural habitat or the maintenance of the species in the collection area. 采集不影响自然栖息地的稳定性或采集区物种的维持。