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Soil Association Trade and producer support

Update - July 2010



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ABOUT THIS BOOKLET

This booklet is part of a range of short introductory guides that are designed to help anyone who is thinking about starting an organic enterprise. It is not intended to be a comprehensive guide but aims to answer the most common questions.

The booklets must be read together with the standards of your organic certification body. For example, if you are a Soil Association Certification Ltd licensee then you should read the full *Soil Association Organic Standards*.

SOIL ASSOCIATION PRODUCER SUPPORT DEPARTMENT

The Soil Association's producer support department is an independent membership-based team within the Soil Association charity, dedicated to helping farmers, growers, primary processors – and the wider organic sector. We are independent of the organic certification process and are here to provide you with information, advice and support.

To find out more about the benefits of food and farming membership see the rear pages. Alternatively, call us on **0117 914 2400** and we will be happy to help discuss any membership queries you have, or any other questions arising from this booklet.

A comprehensive range of practical Soil Association technical guides (£5 each) are also available including:

- Storage of Organic Combinable Crops
- Improving Biodiversity on Organic Farms
- Weed and Scrub Control on Organic Grassland.

Other booklets available in this Introductory Guide series:

Organic Pig Production Organic Beef Production Organic Poultry Production Organic Horticulture

The aim of organic arable production

Organic arable production aims to produce healthy, good quality food in an ecologically responsible way, for which the grower gets a fair return. The organic approach is designed to deliver positive health throughout soils, plants and crops, avoiding the need for agrochemicals and contributing positively to the environment and wildlife.

Growers apply management practices that maintain optimum soil fertility and biological activity, as well as enhancing the wider farm environment by encouraging farm wildlife. A healthy soil helps support healthy plants that can resist pest and disease attack, while farm wildlife encourages predators which minimise pests and disease.

Organic conversion

If I convert who will buy my organic produce?

This should be the first question that you ask. Being organic will not guarantee a market and you should investigate market opportunities, growing crops according to market needs.

The producer support factsheet, 'Marketing information for organic farmers', provides contact details for organic grain buyers.

The Soil Association also produces the annual Organic Food & Farming Report which offers a useful market overview, while the regular 'Eye on the market' feature in the Soil Association's Organic Farming magazine highlights recent trends and prices, which can now be found on our website too.

What is the purpose of the conversion period?

Organic production is governed by UK and EU legislation. Part of this legislation specifies a conversion period before any land or products can be marketed as organic. This period also offers time for you to establish organic management techniques, build soil fertility and biological activity, and develop a viable and sustainable agro-ecosystem.

During the conversion period you can also gather information, identify your markets and begin the learning curve that comes with changing from non-organic to organic farming methods. It also allows time for a break down of possible agrochemical residues in the soil from previous management practices.

While it is possible to sell final year 'in-conversion' crops at a small premium over non-organic (see below, 'Can I sell crops as in-conversion?'), one of the key aims of the conversion period is to build soil fertility and biological activity. So it is best to take a long-term view and use the conversion period for this purpose.

Will I need to get my soil tested?

No, but regular soil tests are strongly recommended for management purposes. They will help to build a picture of the present levels of N P K as well as minor trace elements in your soil. Soil tests can help you plan the rotation – by identifying and forecasting any nutrient deficiencies. Soil analysis is often

required to demonstrate specific nutrient deficiencies before your organic certification body will allow restricted fertilisers or minerals.

How long will it take to convert my land to organic status?

Most arable farms go through a two-year monitored conversion period when the land must be managed to full organic standards.

In some circumstances the conversion period may be reduced by up to four months. To qualify, farm records and a field assessment must demonstrate that no prohibited inputs, such as herbicides, have been applied to the land for at least four months prior to the start of conversion.

Previous extensive use of residual chemicals or other prohibited inputs such as sewage sludge may result in conversion periods being extended. Contact the certification body with which you wish to certify for details.

What is the best time of year to convert?

To harvest an organic crop you must sow organic seed into fully organic land. For annual crops, it is best to time your conversion so that your land gains its organic status at the right time of the year for drilling; so aim to start conversion before drilling in the spring or autumn. This ensures the minimum amount of time between starting your conversion period and harvesting your first organic crop. One recommended way to start is with a grass and clover ley, drilled in early autumn.

Can I grow organic and non-organic produce together?

Yes, but organic production must take place on clearly defined units of land. Organic production and storage areas must be clearly separate from any other unit not producing to organic standards.

Growing the same crop on a mixture of organic and non-organic land on the same holding is known as parallel production. Parallel production can only take place if the conversion plan demonstrates that organic and non-organic operations are financially, physically and operationally separate. In annual crops, parallel production would only be allowed if a different and easily identified variety is grown on each designated area of land. Appropriate segregation measures should be approved by your certification body.

For further information SA Certification licensees should check the *Soil Association Organic Standards* or contact the organic certification body that you intend to license with.

Can I sell crops as in-conversion?

One of the aims of the conversion period is to build soil fertility and biological activity. So it is best to take a long-term view and use the conversion period for this purpose.

However, if your land has been under organic management for at least 12 months at harvest time, your crop may be marketed as 'in-conversion'. There is a market for in-conversion feed grains as they can be included in organic animal feeds up to a certain limit, and it may be possible to achieve a small premium over non-organic produce.

Fertility management

How do I build and maintain soil fertility?

Maintaining soil fertility is fundamental for the production of healthy crops in organic systems.

Fertility should be maintained through leguminous fertility building crops, nutrient cycling and the regular application of green manures, FYM and compost.

Mineral fertilisers and brought in manures should be seen as supplementary inputs to be used when adequate nutrition of the crop cannot be achieved using the methods mentioned above. There are a number of permitted fertilisers to correct certain deficiencies, including natural rock phosphate and ground limestones. However, many mineral fertilisers are 'restricted' under the organic standards; in other words, you need permission from your certification body before use. To use a restricted product you will normally need to provide your organic certification body with the results of a soil test or leaf analysis which shows a deficiency that needs to be corrected. No artificial nitrogen fertilisers are permitted in organic systems.

For details of approved fertilisers see the producer support fact sheet, 'Fertilisers for use in organic production'.

Can I have a stockless system?

Yes. However, as a fertility building ley is essential within the rotation, livestock are often needed to make this financially viable. Livestock and manures are a valuable resource to any organic unit and many organic stockless systems rent out grazing to organic neighbours.

Non-organic stock can only be brought on to organic units for a maximum of 120 days per calendar year, however the permission of the certification body must be sought before these animals are brought in and part of the procedure to get permission will be to show that an attempt to find organic animals was made first.

ADAS ran a trial on stockless organic systems at Terrington where red clover was used as a fertility building crop and cut and mulched three or four times a season. Red clover was grown for the initial two years of conversion; this was followed by potatoes, winter wheat, spring beans and spring wheat before returning to clover. Average yields were 37t/ha dry matter of potatoes, 7t/ha for winter wheat, 3t/ha for spring beans and 4t/ha for spring wheat.

Can I use brought in non-organic manures?

You should attempt to source organic manure before bringing in manure from non-organic holdings. It is worth contacting local organic producers to see if surplus manure is available, or if a long-term relationship could be formed. Contact your certification body for a list of regional organic producers.

All sources of non-organic manure are restricted and you will need approval from your certification body before use. Farmyard manure, stable manure and straw-based pig manure from non-organic sources are acceptable on a restricted basis as a supplementary nutrient supply, as long as the stock have not been fed rations containing GMOs. You cannot rely on non-organic manures as the main source of fertility for your organic farm.

Manure from intensive systems is prohibited. This includes broiler units, battery units and intensive livestock systems which rely on permanent housing, slatted flooring and slurry systems.

Does the manure need any special treatments?

SA standards require all brought in manure to be stacked or composted for specific periods.

All brought in non-organic manures, plant wastes and by-products from non-organic food processing must be GMO-free and stacked or composted before use. For non-organic pig and poultry manure this entails a minimum of 12 months stacking, or 6 months stacking with the muck being turned over at least twice, or proper composting. For other livestock manures and plant wastes from non-organic sources this entails a minimum of 6 months stacking, or 3 months stacking with the muck or waste being turned at least twice or proper composting. Please contact your certification body for more information.

Composting is an aerobic process that causes substantial increases in temperature in the heap. By turning the heap regularly high temperatures are achieved throughout the material. For example, a temperature of 55°C to 65°C for three days will destroy most weed seeds, pathogens and chemical or antibiotic residues. The heap then undergoes a cooling down phase as organic matter is converted to humus by further microbial activity.

Long-term stacking is effective for killing pathogens but the end product does not deliver the same benefits in terms of stable nutrients and disease suppression as with proper compost.

Is there any limit on how much manure I can use?

Yes. You should avoid excessive applications of manure as this can lead to soft plant growth, high nitrate levels, leafy crops and greater susceptibility to pest and disease attack. This may also lead to leaching and wider pollution problems.

The EU organic regulation specifies that the total application of nitrogen (N) from organic and non-organic manures should not exceed 170kg N/ha, averaged across the entire holding or any linked holdings. However, up to 250kg N/ha may be applied to any one hectare, provided the average across the holding or linked holdings does not exceed the 170kg N/ha limit.

As an example 28 tonnes of cattle manure would contain approximately 170kg of nitrogen, with approximately 6kg of nitrogen per tonne of cattle manure.

You will need to ensure that heavy metal levels in the soil do not exceed the limits specified in organic standards.

What about other soil amendments?

Plant wastes and animal manures from non-organic sources are restricted. However, if permission is granted by your certification body then green waste composts, which have been composted for three months, or stacked for six months, could be used if a GMO-free declaration is supplied.

Sewage sludge, effluents and sludge-based composts are all prohibited.

Rotation design

Why do I need a crop rotation?

A balanced rotation is the cornerstone of an organic system. A good rotation will:

- · Vary demands on the soil
- Meet the nutritional requirements of a sequence of crops
- Help build up soil fertility by means of grass/clover leys, green manures and appropriate manure applications
- · Limit the spread of diseases
- Control weeds
- · Provide a break to pest lifecycles.
- · Keep nutrient loss to a minimum.

A good rotation is the only effective control for key soil-borne diseases, such as take-all (*Fusarium sp.*), blue mould (*Penicillium sp.*) and root rots (*Pythium sp.*). The rotation should allow the longest possible period between growing the same family of crops on the same land.

Soil Association standards require a minimum of three seasons before potatoes, alliums and brassicas can be planted again in the same area of land. They also require field rotations to include a legume to supply nitrogen for following crops.

What is a suitable arable rotation in practice?

A suitable rotation should take into account the following basic principles:

- Shallow-rooting crops following deep-rooted crops
- High root-mass crops following low root-mass crops
- Weed-susceptible crops following weed-suppressing crops
- Nitrogen-demanding crops following nitrogen-fixing crops.

It is important that rotations are designed to suit farm conditions and your marketing strategy. Some examples of rotations are shown below. It must be remembered that not all of these will suit all situations. Some will only suit the most fertile sites with low weed burdens where others will suit more marginal sites.

Light to medium soils incorporating root cropping

- **Year 1**: Grass/clover/vetch (fertility building)
- Year 2: Potatoes
- Year 3: Winter wheat, followed by winter cover of phacelia or chicory
- **Year 4**: Spring peas or beans. An early pea harvest may allow time for a mustard green manure before sowing wheat. If pulses will be followed by a spring crop then use winter cover green manure of rye or westerwolds ryegrass
- **Year 5**: Winter wheat followed with a winter cover green manure of rye or westerwolds ryegrass
- **Year 6**: Spring barley, undersown with grass/clover.

Cultivation notes

Mulch and incorporate green manures and cover crops, principally with a plough and press-based system. This rotation requires a range of plough and cultivation depths, from deep for potatoes, to relatively shallow for pulses and beet. Subject to soil and weather conditions, it may be possible to establish cereals after potatoes and pulses without the use of the plough.

Light to medium soils with no root cropping

Year 1: Grass/clover/vetch (fertility building)

Year 2: Winter wheat

Year 3: Winter oat or rye. These alternative winter cereals are less susceptible to take-all, followed by winter cover of phacelia or chicory

Year 4: Spring peas or beans. An early pea harvest may allow time for a mustard green manure before sowing wheat

Year 5: Winter wheat, followed by winter cover green manure of clover or vetch

Year 6: Spring wheat or barley.

Cultivation notes

Similar to the first example, using a plough and press based system for incorporating green manures and cover crops. The use of deep cultivators other than deep plough for crop establishment is more likely, unless crop residues or topsoil mixing is specifically required. Non-inversion tillage techniques could be used to establish cover crops. Second cereal and first wheat after pulses will be subject to soil and weather conditions.

Medium to heavy soils

Year 1: Grass/clover ley (fertility building)

Year 2: Grass/clover ley

Year 3: Winter wheat (stubble cultivation according to weed species present)

Year 4: Winter wheat

Year 5: Winter bean

Year 6: Winter wheat

Year 7: Winter oats.

Cultivation notes

Plough after grass/clover ley and to establish beans; otherwise use non-inversion tillage. If grass weeds increase, shallow plough where required to clean between cereal crops and to reduce brome and blackgrass. Alternatively, consider a spring sown break, such as beans, although this may not be ideal on the heaviest sites. Or consider a summer fallow to clean. Sowing a white clover or yellow trefoil understorey in first wheats will build fertility for second wheats.

Lower fertility sites or situations including livestock

An example of a rotation where more use can be made of fertility building leys by livestock or that would be more suitable for sites with lower fertility status where the clover ley would be incorporated could be:

Year 1: Grass clover ley Year 2: Grass clover ley Year 3: Grass clover ley Year 4: Winter wheat Year 5: Winter barley Year 6: Spring oats

Triticale can be substituted for wheat in a rotation. This crop tillers well and is a good weed suppressor. The demand for triticale was traditionally more limited than feed wheat, however the shortage of organic cereals has meant that the options to sell this crop to feed mills have increased. It would also be a very good crop to grow to feed stock on farm.

Can I use contractors to drill or harvest my crops?

If you have organic and non-organic crops on your own land and you are moving from non-organic to organic operations, or if you have a contractor bringing in a machine that has previously been working on non-organic operations you must ensure that any equipment is clean and free from non-organic crop residues. You can clean the equipment using physical methods such as sweeping or brushing out, vacuum cleaning, steam cleaning, pressure washing or using hypochlorite rinsed with drinking water.

Weed, pest and disease control

Can I use any herbicides?

No. All herbicides are prohibited under organic standards.

How do I control the weeds in arable crops?

Mainly by cultural techniques, such as stale seedbeds, as well as cultivators, such as brush weeders, spring-tine cultivators, harrow combs and flame weeders. Species and varietal choice are important. Rotational cropping can break the life-cycle of many common problem weeds, such as blackgrass and wild oats.

A certain level of weed growth is not usually detrimental to the crop and can be tolerated especially as the weeds are host plants for many beneficial invertebrate predators and pollinators. However, it is important to know if weed density is approaching the threshold beyond which yields are depressed.

Under some circumstances some weeds such as creeping thistle and docks, can become problematic. Creeping thistle can be difficult to control in arable crops because it is deep rooted and spreads underground, but vigorous red clover competes well and may smother it in the fertility building ley phase of the rotation. Dock is another deep-rooted perennial weed that can be hard to control. A key aim should be to prevent seeding, as seed return in docks is high. Soil Association producer support department publish technical information and run training events to help farmers develop their organic weed control techniques. The HDRA also have an excellent weed management website www.gardenorganic.org.uk/organicweeds

Inter-row hoeing with A-blades on heavy land will control most over-wintered weeds without much loss of yield from wide row spacing. It is also recommended that weed seeds are retained in the combine tank to keep them off the field, cleaning out in the grain store at both intake and loading out.

Balanced rotations, under-sowing crops, proper composting and in-field hygiene will all contribute to effective weed control.

How do I control pests such as aphids?

By growing in a healthy soil, you will produce healthy plants which are more resistant to aphid attack. Plants that are artificially stimulated to grow, such as those under high nitrogen regimes, are more likely to suffer pest and disease problems. Careful choice of varieties and the maintenance of a diverse ecology to support pest-predator populations within and adjacent to the crop are also essential. Hedges, uncultivated field margins and other 'wild areas' encourage predatory insects and birds which help maintain pest populations below economically damaging thresholds, while a well-structured seedbed will help prevent slug problems and aid rapid germination of the crop.

Can I use any pesticides to control a pest infestation?

A limited range of insecticides are available, such as insecticidal soaps. However, these can be expensive to use on arable crops so are generally only used in horticulture. Some products, such as derris, are also harmful to beneficial pest-predators, and require permission from your certification body before use.

Restricted products should only be used when absolutely necessary – such as when there is a major threat to your crops. Products such as derris can only be used as a treatment of last resort. For further details see the producer support department fact sheet, 'Materials for pest and disease control in organic crops'.

How do I control fungi?

Fungi can be controlled by rotating crops to prevent the build up of soil borne disease, by growing hardy plants which are resistant to fungal attack and, where possible, using plant varieties which have been bred for resistance. Using good compost will build diverse soil flora and fauna, which has been shown to be beneficial in suppressing fungal diseases.

Good general hygiene, such as using clean equipment and fast disposal of diseased plant material, is also important. Monitoring seed health by testing farm-saved and purchased seed is recommended. Farm-saved seed kept for longer than three generations should be considered high risk and should be tested.

Can I use any fungicides?

Two fungicidal materials are available for restricted use on growing crops where cultural control is proving ineffective. These are based on copper salts, such as copper oxychloride, and sulphur. However, producers wishing to use them must apply for permission before use. The derogation request will usually need to be supported by agronomic justification, which may include the need for crop tissue analysis. There is a restriction on the amount of copper that can be used of 6kg/ha/year.

Organic seed and plant raising

Do I have to use organic seeds?

Yes. Organic seed must be used wherever possible. However, where a particular organic variety is unavailable, or the particular farm situation demands a variety that is not available organically, non-organic untreated seed may be used under derogation.

You must seek permission from your certification body before buying nonorganic seed. The certification body will require evidence, such as correspondence from seed suppliers, that the variety was not available organically. If permission is not obtained you run the risk of losing the organic status of the crop.

If you are planting organic grass and clover leys a part of your rotation you must use a mix that is at least 65% organic. This percentage has been increasing over recent years as the availability of organic forage seed improves. You should check with your certification body to ensure the organic percentage of any mix is correct before you sow it and you will still need to provide a derogation at inspection for any of these mixes you sow

Where do I get organic seed?

Organic arable seed is becoming more widely available and a number of seed merchants now supply a range of organic seed.

A list of available organic seed and the merchants that can supply it can be found at www.organicXseeds.co.uk, managed by the Soil Association and FiBL. The website is the definitive source of information on organic seed availability in the UK and derogations will not be issued by any certification body for any material that is listed on the database.

Grain storage

How should I store organic crops?

As with all organic production, the emphasis must be on the prevention of problems in the first place. The basis for good storage of organic combinable crops is effective planning, good management and scrupulous hygiene.

Clean your grain stores thoroughly by brushing, vacuuming and/or pressure washing. Crop residues must be removed from all areas, including ventilated floors and conveyors. A limited range of products are available which can be used to control pests as part of a pre-storage cleaning process, and for monitoring pest problems in stored grain. Chemical treatments are not permitted where organic grain is stored due to the risk of contamination. Clean empty stores early on to provide a long clean break between cereals.

Crops must be dry and cool before entering the store. Moisture and heat speed up the breeding cycle of in-store pests, such as grain weevil, flour mites and saw-toothed grain beetle. Once in store, cereals should be regularly monitored for 'hot spots' which may indicate a build up in the number of in-store pests. The circulation of cool, dry air through the crop helps control these pests by limiting breeding activity. Blowing through night-time air, regardless of humidity, has been recommended to cool grain during the first week of storage.

Diatomaceous earths

For organic grain diatomaceous earth (DE) may be used as an application to the store fabric or as a means of treating the stored grain where there are infestations (be sure to get permission from your certification body first as this is a 'restricted practice'). If the grain will be used for human consumption it must be cleaned prior to milling. DEs are a form of very fine grained silica that stick to the pest insects and cause them to desiccate and die.

In the UK the CSL has run laboratory and commercial scale tests that indicate applications of a dry dust at 1-2g/kg of surface grain may be needed to inhibit the increase of most insects and mites.

It can take a month or more to control existing populations of some pests, particularly grain weevils. Commercial recommendations are for a curative application of 600g/m² raked into the top 0.3m. Respiratory protection should be worn during application as a protection against the dust.

A detailed technical guide on *Storage of organic combinable crops* is available from the producer support department for £5.

Can I use a bulk store which also stores non-organic crops?

Yes, if the store, storage area or bulk bins used for the organic crop are dedicated to the organic crops, and are labelled as such.

Shared equipment must be thoroughly cleaned before use to prevent contamination. Elevators and augers should be run through with a small sacrifice amount of organic grain that is then discarded before the bulk of the organic grain moves through.

Chemical treatments, such as fumigants and insecticidal sprays, are not permitted in a store where organic crops are stored due to contamination risk.

Grain for animal feed

Can I feed crimped grain?

The crimping of moist grain and pulses using propionic, lactic, acetic and formic acids is only allowed for preservation of moist ensiled grain. Microbial inoculants are also permitted for crimped grains. For advice on appropriate products contact the producer support department on **0117 914 2400**.

Marketing

Where can I sell my organic cereals?

It is essential to locate markets prior to conversion. The 'Eye on the market' section of *Organic Farming* magazine and the producer support section on our website www.soilassociation.org/foodandfarming provides useful price and market information.

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The producer support factsheet, *Marketing information for organic farmers*, provides further information and contacts of grain buyers and maltsters.

Due to the growing number of organic livestock producers there is a substantial demand for feed grains, particularly wheat but also beans, peas and lupins. Animal feed mills will also buy direct and we can also provide a list of these for you to make contact with.

Do I need farm assurance?

Some buyers, particularly feed mills who are governed by UKAS regulations require farm assurance in addition to organic certification, which is why we have developed our own Soil Association farm assurance scheme (SAFA). SAFA accreditation can be assessed on the same day as your organic inspection for a small fee and is recognised by UKAS as being equivalent to the Assured Combinable Crops Scheme. For more information and a competitive quote, call us on **0117 914 2412** or email farmassurance@soilassociation.org

Are there any rules covering the labelling of organic crops?

All usual EU grading regulations and labelling regulations apply to both organic and non-organic crops.

Organic produce marketed through wholesalers must be transported in closed containers, accompanied by a delivery note. The delivery note must show the name and address of the holding, the name of the product, its organic status, and the code of the certification body. For SA Certification licensees this would be organic certification UK5. The use of the individual farm's licence number is optional.

Bulk containers sent to other organic registered pre-packers or processors need not be sealed but must be labelled or accompanied by documents which give the same details as above.

All documentation relating to organic produce, such as delivery notes and invoices, must indicate the organic status of the products.

Help and Support

What government grants are available?

As these periodically change please request details from the producer support team on what grants are available in your country.

Where can I get further advice and support to help me decide?

Sign up to our producer support package with the Soil Association costing just £75/year.

The producer support package is designed to assist you in the essential task of gathering the information and advice that you need **before you even start the conversion period**. You can gain access to the same advice and support available to fully organic producers:

- Receive the excellent 52-page full colour journal, Organic Farming, which
 provides invaluable technical and market information, as well as a full range
 of news and feature articles
- Ring our producer advisors for technical advice, support, information and contacts
- Log on to our members area of the producer support website to download technical guides, along with reviewing previous issues of Organic Farming magazine – coming shortly.
- Attend a varied national programme of on-farm training events and farm walks. Here, farmers and growers can meet to share information, see organic farming demonstrations and socialise. Members receive priority booking status and substantial discounts to all events and seminars
- **Have your views heard**. Over 70% of the UK's organic producers are represented by us in all major agriculture, environmental and food industry forums. This is particularly important when battling for European levels of support including aid payments to be made available to UK producers
- **Benefit** from our market development work. We support a range of initiatives to ensure UK producers succeed in the market place.
- **Receive support** with waste minimisation and energy efficiency.
- Sign Up Call us on 0117 914 2400 or fill in the form on the back.

Once you enter conversion with Soil Association Certifiation Ltd all of the above benefits and services are FREE, provided as part of your licence fee!

Useful contact numbers

Organic Conversion Information Service (OCIS):

A Government-funded free advisory service is available for producers interested in conversion.

Wales - 01970 622100

Scotland - 01224 711072

Northern Ireland - 02894 426752 (for livestock) and 02890 701115 (for crops).

England - 0800 980 0048

Producer support package

only £75 + vat (a year)

- Telephone helpline
- Organic Farming magazine
- eBulletin
- Guides, fact sheets and briefing sheets
- Dedicated website with technical and market information, discussions, learning platforms
- Reduced fees for events, seminars and conferences

Producer membership package

only £99 + vat (a year)

- All of the above plus
- Soil Association membership
- Living Earth magazine
- Eligibilty for farmer and grower board
- Eligibilty to apply for Soil Association council

Telephone helpline Call 0117 914 2400



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Please return your completed form to Soil Association producer support FREEPOST (RRJE-LEER-XLHK) South Plaza Marlborough Street Bristol BS1 3NX