



Association of German Wild Seed and Wild Plant Producers

Rules and Regulations on the Certification of “VWW-Regiosaaten®”

for indigenous seeds and seed stocks of herbaceous plants and grasses¹
Valid from 10/5/2017

Preamble

This certification system serves to

- strengthen trust in the certified product
- create transparency in the production and sale of the seeds of indigenous wild plants
- promote the market sector “indigenous seeds”
- develop minimum standards and quality assurance for the use of indigenous wild plant seeds with their corresponding nature conservation-related benefits
- sustain the genetic diversity of indigenous flora by supplying certified, source-identified seeds for use throughout the region.

Definitions

The **quality seal “VWW-Regiosaaten”** applies to seeds of indigenous grasses and herbaceous plants² (including grasses and leguminous plants in accordance with the German Seed Marketing Act) that have been collected within the borders of an identified **region of origin (= area of origin** as per ErMiV) and, where applicable, propagated within a superordinate **production area** without being altered through breeding. It thereby designates seeds and seed stocks of wild species with regional provenance that have been agriculturally planted or collected from nature. The mixtures created from this species-pure reproduction are designated as “**cultivated mixtures**” in the ErMiV.

In accordance with Section 1 of the Ordinance on Preservation Mixtures (ErMiV)³, “**directly harvested mixtures**” are deemed seed mixtures that have been collected from natural stocks and have a concentrated amount of seeds as a result of selection processes (e.g. threshing material). Accordingly, mulch material, green cuttings, mown grass or soil containing diaspores are not subject to the ErMiV and VWW certification.

¹ The term “seeds” also encompasses the bulbs and shoots of selected species.

² This also includes half shrubs and dwarf shrubs e.g. *Calluna vulgaris*. The seeds and plants of larger shrubs are certified as being “VWW-Regiogeölze” in accordance with a separate body of rules and regulations.

³ Ordinance on Preservation Mixtures from 6/12/2011 (BGBl. I S. 2641), most recently modified in Section 4 of the ordinance on 6/1/2014 (BGBl. I pg. 26).

Crops include all provenances of a propagated species that are harvested separately and stored in separate **batches**. The company is authorised to decide which criteria define an autonomous crop (e.g. different provenances, different filial generations) with the exception of provenances with different regions of origin (see Section 3).

A map of 22 **regions of origin**, which shows the borders of the major natural units, was developed as part of a DBU project (2010)⁴ and plays a key role in assigning regions. These regions are numbered with a consecutive regional number⁵ and assigned to eight **production areas**. One production area contains regions of origin that are similar in landscape.

A collection or propagation location is assigned to a region of origin based on its precise cartographic location. The precise borders of these regions can be taken from the map of major natural units issued by the Federal Agency for Nature Conservation's that has a scale of 1:25,000.⁶

According to ErMiV, a **distributor** is defined as an entity that produces and distributes the preservation mixture containing the seed of species regulated by the German Seed Marketing Act (SaatG) (see the SaatG List of Species, point 1.2 "Fodder Plants", Appendix 6).

Propagators are companies that produce seeds but do not distribute mixtures. These companies can be certified on behalf of the principal company on a dependent or independent basis.

The term **species** shall include all subspecies and all ecologically independent taxa (ecotypes) that possess special locational qualities, e.g. flowering taxa, mountain and lowland forms, provenances from wet and dry locations.

Rules

Production and distribution are subject to the following quality assurance regulations:

Regionalism

- §1 The business segment "collection and production of wild plants" and the trade of these species shall be certified. Species are assigned to specific regions. A batch may only be assigned to a single region. Companies handling certified and non-certified batches must ensure that only the batches that fulfil the requirements set forth in these regulations are labelled "VWW-Regiosaat®".
- §2 A species may only be propagated in the production area assigned to its region of origin. Every stage of propagation must occur within this production area (with the exception of greenhouse cultivation). Exceptions can be made in justified cases (e.g. propagation of seeds from extremely high altitudes) after applying first to VWW. The site of the propagation facility must be within the allocated production area. The site is defined as the centre of the main production area. Companies located on the border between two production areas may offer seeds to both areas after receiving permission from VWW.
- §3 Provenances of a species from two regions of origin must be handled as fully separate cultures during processing. Users of the VWW seal commit to ensuring that

⁴ DBU 2010: Development and practical implementation of the minimum requirements of nature preservation for the proof of origin of wild indigenous herbaceous plant seeds. Final report, Univ. Hannover, File number DBU: 23931

⁵ See Appendix 5 for map or go to: <http://www.natur-im-vww.de/zertifikat>

⁶ <http://kartendienste.bfn.de/website/gliederung/viewer.htm> (Note: The map service at BfN is currently unavailable. Please contact the offices of VWW if you are in need of clarification.)

appropriate methods are taken to prevent hybridisations of different species and/or provenances by sufficiently separating them with regard to time and space. As a rule, a distance of 500 m should be maintained.

Identifying and selecting species

- §4 Invasive neophytes may not be certified (see Appendix 1). Other neophytes may only be certified if they have existed in Germany for many decades and have become a demonstrably stable and widespread part of the flora (e.g. *Arrhenatherum elatius*).
- §5 A species is determined at the subspecies level⁷. The “Standard List of Ferns and Flowering Plants in Germany” (Wisskirchen, Haeupler, 1998)⁸ should be consulted when identifying the species. Deviations from this standard may ensue as a result of improvements in available data.

Quality requirements – retention samples

- §6 For species whose harvest yield or trading volume exceeds a market value of €500 per batch, the first trader after the producer must deposit a retention sample of the species which is to be retained for six years. The retained sample must consist of at least 1000 grains or 10 g. For directly harvested mixtures, 20 g of the harvested batch must be retained⁹. Producers who distribute goods themselves are also subject to this regulation.
- §7 Traders and producers guarantee a minimum purity and minimum germination capacity for individual species. The minimum requirements for species listed as non-fodder plants in the SaatG Appendix¹⁰ are recorded in the test charts at the certification company. If a minimum germination capacity is not achieved, the trader may compensate for this shortfall by increasing the quantity of the distributed product free of charge.
- §8 A quality inspection must be conducted and documented in accordance with ErMiV Section 4.1.4.b (see Appendix 7) for every batch of a species listed in the SaatG Appendix (see Appendix 6) that has a minimum weight of 500 kg.

Collecting and reproducing seeds

- §9 Nature conservation regulations must be adhered to when collecting seeds in the wild. Seeds must be obtained in such a manner as to ensure that the original plant population and its colonies in the wild suffer no long-term effects.

⁷ For species that only have one subspecies in Germany, or where only one subspecies occurs, the subspecies does not have to be identified in business dealings.

⁸ Wisskirchen, R.; Haeupler, H. (1998): Standardliste der Farn- und Blütenpflanzen Deutschlands. – Stuttgart, Ulmerverlag, 765 S.

⁹ A batch consists of threshing material that is collected and mixed together from one or more areas at one or more times during the year.

¹⁰ Ordinance on the Species List of the German Seed Marketing Act (SaatArtVerzV) from 27/10/2004 (BGBl. I S. 2696), most recently modified in Section 1 of the Ordinance on 6/1/2014 (BGBl. I p. 26)

- §10 Species listed in the SaatG Appendix¹¹ must be collected in accordance with ErMiV in FFH areas or legally protected biotopes as per Section 30 BNatschG¹².
- §11 As of 2008, a collection permit must be obtained to collect seeds of all species for direct utilisation and for utilisation in propagation cultures. This allows the authorities to conduct an on-site inspection of the collection.
- §12 Collected seeds are generally used to create propagation cultures. Several species are also sown directly in the open countryside. Seeds must be collected from at least 50 wild plants in order to establish cultures (propagation). A population's genetic diversity is to be preserved by using adapted collection strategies e.g. the donor population must contain more than 100 individuals and the seeds from different growth types of a species should be collected from at least three donor populations within the region.
- §13 When selecting the primary material, the following indicators should be taken into account to increase the chance of it being taken from mature plant populations without contact to other cultivated species:
- No collection along transport routes.
 - No previous sowing is known in the area of collection including the sowing of wild plant seeds.
 - The composition of the flora in the collection area is typical for the region and consistent with local conditions.
 - No presence of species that might indicate previous sowing, e.g. *Agrostemma githago*, *Sanguisorba minor* ssp. *polygama* (= *S. muricata*), *Pimpinella peregrina* etc., species with double flowers.
 - Signs of mature populations in grasslands, e.g. species-rich populations.
- §14 According to ErMiV, directly harvested mixtures may not contain seeds from *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*, *Avena fatua*, *Avena sterilis*, *Bunias orientalis*, *Heracleum mantegazzianum* and *Cuscuta* spp (except for *Cuscuta* species that naturally occur in Germany) nor may they contain seeds from *Rumex* spp. (except for *Rumex acetosa* and *Rumex acetosella*)¹³ amounting to more than 0.05 % by weight.
- §15 In order to maintain genetic and phenotypic diversity in the donor population, measures should be taken during every propagation step, i.e. stratification, sowing, germination, pricking and harvest, to ensure that varying phenotypes (e.g. small seed, large seed, slow germinating, slow or low growing plants, early or late maturation) are not excluded.
- §16 To prevent genetic narrowing, the F1 generation must contain at least 200 individuals. Ideally an F1 stock should encompass 1000 individuals. For species with a broad area of application and high production quantities/areas, the F1 should contain several thousand individuals.

¹¹ Ordinance on the Species List of the German Seed Marketing Act (SaatArtVerzV) from 27/10/2004 (BGBl. I S. 2696), most recently modified in Section 1 of the Ordinance on 6/1/2014 (BGBl. I p. 26)

¹² Due to the fact that not all regions contain extensive enough FFH areas, the guidelines of the state seed certification authorities recommend "recognising this permit as an exemption to Section 2 (4b) for a transitional period until 2020 for seeds collected from habitat types (as per Appendix I of the 92/43/EWG Directive) in non-designated biotopes for which an approval exists from the lower environmental authorities."

¹³ *Rumex thyrsoiflorus* should also be permitted, as well as several other indigenous *Rumex* varieties from shrub populations; if necessary, an exemption should be applied for from the seed certification authorities.

- §17 Various genotypes and phenotypes of a species in a region may be merged into one batch. Depending on the plant species and the production process, such ecotype mixtures may be produced by either mixing the collected primary material of different populations before production and propagating them together, or by combining the seeds produced from separately propagated populations of one species after harvest. Different subspecies and ecotypes that populate different geographic areas of one region of origin may not be mixed in one batch.
- §18 The number of propagation generations is limited to five after which the propagation material must be completely replaced by primary material. Primary material may not be mixed with seeds from higher filial generations to establish a new F1 generation.

Documentation

- §19 The collection and propagation of primary material is to be documented. The provenance and cultivation of every species must be documented in full and this documentation must be retained for a period of six years after distribution. Documentation shall be based on the requirements set forth in the collection report and digital cultivation report (see Appendixes 2 and 3).
- §20 The collection of individual species is to be documented on the basis of 22 regions of origin. This documentation shall include:
- **Name of the location of the wild collection** (primary material) for every batch, including the municipality, local sub-district and, where applicable, field.
The collection location must **also be precisely identified**. This can be documented using a map (e.g. scale of 1:25,000), aerial photo (scale of 1:25,000 or more precise), GPS data, or cadastral section and parcel number. In the case of very large parcels (> 5 ha) more precise information about the place of collection is required in addition to the parcel number¹⁴.
 - Information on the **harvested biotope types** in accordance with the “Standard List of Biotope Types in Germany” (BfN 2003)¹⁵
 - **Date of collection**
 - **Name of the collector**
 - **Number of individually harvested plants** (estimate)
- §21 When propagating seeds, the crop is to be documented based on the requirements set forth in the cultivation report (Appendix 3). The following must be indicated for each culture:
- Cultivating company
 - Primary material used (species, quantity, documentation on provenance)
 - Information on the generation (seed harvest of the germinated primary material = F1)
 - Location of the cultivated area

¹⁴ These requirements apply as of 2015

¹⁵ BfN (Hrsg.) 2006: Riecken, Uwe; Finck, Peter; Raths, Ulrike; Schröder, Eckhard; Ssymank, Axel: Rote Liste der gefährdeten Biotoptypen Deutschlands. - 2., fortgeschriebene Fassung. – Reihe: Naturschutz und Biologische Vielfalt; 34; Münster: BfN-Schriftenvertrieb im Landwirtschaftsverlag, 2006

- Size of the cultivated area
- Year culture was started

§22 Every batch must be assigned to a provenance.

§23 The company shall create a “company datasheet” in accordance with the VWW template (Appendix 4) that summarises the company’s key data. The purpose of this company datasheet is to document the plausibility of the production process and estimate the risk potential (for permutation, cross-breeding etc.). The company datasheet is to include:

- All branches of production
- The size of the cultivation area and the number of VWW-Regiosaaten® species
- For propagators, number of customers
- Storage (place and duration)
- Cleaning (place and technology)

The authorised principal company shall submit a company datasheet for every propagator that does not apply for its own certification.

§24 The quantity flow is to be documented when buying, selling, sharing or using certified seeds, e.g. for seed mixtures, or when sowing with the aim of further propagation. Producers and distributors must be able to verifiably show continuous documentation of delivery notes and invoices.

Trade and labelling

§25 Trade with companies not certified in accordance with these rules and regulations may only be conducted using a closed container so that the seal and company number of the member company are retained. The container must be sealed in line with Section 34 (2)4 of the German Seed Ordinance¹⁶.

§26 Directly harvested mixtures can also be traded in unsealed containers if it is impossible to seal the container for technical reasons.

§27 When transferring goods between member companies, the goods must always bear the seal of the last company in the trade chain.

§28 A copy of the label of every distributed mixture must be kept for six years.

§29 Details about the mixture number shall suffice on small packages of mixtures of up to 500 g.

§30 Mixtures over 500 g containing species listed in the SaatG Appendix¹⁷ must provide the following information on the label:

- The wording “EU standard”

¹⁶ German Seed Ordinance from 8/2/2006 (BGBl. I S. 344), most recently modified in Section 2 of the Ordinance on 6/1/2014 (BGBl. I S. 26)

¹⁷ Ordinance on the list of species of the German Seed Marketing Act (SaatArtVerzV) from 27/10/2004 (BGBl. I S. 2696), most recently modified in Section 1 of the Ordinance on 6/1/2014 (BGBl. I p. 26)

- Name and address of the producer
- “Directly harvest mixture” or “cultivated mixture” depending on the harvesting method
- The year it was sealed, stating “sealed ...”
- The region of origin (1 - 22) – species with deviating regions of origin must be listed on the delivery note
- The words “preservation seed mixture in accordance with the Preservation Seed Mixture Ordinance”
- The preservation seed mixture number
- The net weight of the wild plant seeds contained in the package
- The net weight of annual cultivars possibly contained in the package as per §39
- The net weight of auxiliary material possibly contained in the package and its precise designation.

§31 The “VWW-Regiosaat®” seal and the following explanations must be printed on the delivery note:

- ***These seeds are in line with the production regulations of VWW. Further information can be obtained at www.natur-im-vww.de.***
- Information on the average value of the germination capacity if this falls short of 75 %
 - Percentage by weight of every species for cultivated mixtures; indication of typical species without percentage values shall suffice for directly harvest mixtures
 - Statement by the trader to disclose (also upon request) the precise provenance of the individual species in cultivated seed mixtures
 - For directly harvested seed mixtures: documentation on the donor plot, harvest date, list of the recorded species, district in which the donor plot is located, biotope type as per¹⁵.

Reporting obligations

- §32 Companies wishing to receive VWW certification can register with VWW **until the end of November** by submitting a company datasheet. This should contain key data on the type of company, the known (planned) size of the plot and an estimation of the number of cultures next year or the number of distributed species.
- §33 Companies wishing to distribute wild seeds must apply for a **single license** from their **seed certification authority** (ErMiV, §3.1).
- §34 Every seed distributor shall have **until 15 February** to provide the Federal Office of Plant Varieties (BSA)¹⁸ with an **annual volume estimation** of the species listed

¹⁸ BSA announcement: Variety Gazette 2014, Booklet 1

in the SaatG Appendix¹⁹ as per the BSA regulations. This number shall be the total weight of all reportable species.

§35 In line with the SaatG Appendix²⁰ and the regulations of the Federal Plant Variety Office (BSA)²¹, every seed distributor is to notify the BSA **by 15 February of the volume of species listed in the SaatG Appendix that were sold in the last calendar year**. The total weight of all species must be reported. The same data shall be reported to the competent seed certification authority with additional information on the region of origin (see §39). The volumes of directly harvested seed mixtures shall be estimated for the Federal Plant Variety Office. Mixture numbers are to be reported to the Seed Certification Authority; however, information about volumes is not required.

§36 Every company wishing to receive “VWW-Regiosaaaten” certification has until 31 March to notify VWW of its total turnover from certified wild plant material as well as the certification fees calculated from this (see §54). This calculation is based on actual payments not the equivalent of harvest volumes. A standard form issued by the offices of VWW shall be used for this purpose. Comprehensive data, including original invoices, must be provided to ABCert during random inspections.

The company shall receive an invoice for the certification fees from VWW. These fees are payable by bank transfer to the VWW by 31 May. This regulation shall also apply to propagators that are not independently certified. For these companies, the calculation and transfer of payment can be made by the first distributing company or it can be assigned to the primary company. The primary company has until 31 March to provide VWW with the contact details of the non-independent propagators intending to transfer the fees themselves. When the primary company transfers the fees on behalf of the propagator, this propagator shall be listed separately on the primary company’s fee calculation sheet.

§37 Every seed distributor has until 31 May to notify its **Seed Certification Authority** of the **crops** available from 1 April of the previous year to 31 March of the current year which can be harvested in this or the following reporting period. Crops that were harvested and dispatched in this period shall also be listed. The distributor shall also report on the certifiable wild plant species of all of its propagators. This shall include information on the location of the company’s headquarters, the name of the species, the size of the field and other data. This data shall be entered into an Excel spreadsheet (see Appendix 3) and also **made available to ABCert during an on-site inspection**.

A simplified list of the cultivated crops as per §37 shall be submitted by 31 May to VWW to be published in an anonymised form on its website. The published data shall include a species list with information on region of origin/area of origin, propagation district and production area.

¹⁹ Ordinance on the list of species of the German Seed Marketing Act (SaatArtVerzV) from 27/10/2004 (BGBl. I S. 2696), most recently modified in Section 1 of the Ordinance on 6/1/2014 (BGBl. I p. 26)

²⁰ Ordinance on the list of species of the German Seed Marketing Act (SaatArtVerzV) from 27/10/2004 (BGBl. I S. 2696), most recently modified in Section 1 of the Ordinance on 6/1/2014 (BGBl. I p. 26)

²¹ BSA announcement: Variety Gazette 2014, Booklet 1

Conditions for using the “VWW-Regiosaat®” seal

§38 Products marked with the “VWW-Regiosaat®” seal may only contain seeds and plant material produced in Germany in accordance with the VWW guidelines. This specifically excludes:

- perennial species used as cultivars
- species indigenous to Germany²² but of foreign origin²³
- commercial seeds and species not indigenous to Germany.

Annual species are only allowed if they meet the conditions of §39.

§39 Mixtures may also contain annual, short-lived cultivated species that do not naturalise but which establish quickly and are able to take on bioengineering functions. The following species meet these conditions:

borage	(<i>Borago officinalis</i>)
buckwheat	(<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i>)
dill	(<i>Anethum graveolens</i>)
species of grain	
wild rye	(<i>Secale multicaule</i>)
coriander	(<i>Coriandrum sativum</i>)
cress	(<i>Lepidium sativum</i>)
flax	(<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>)
wild cabbage	(<i>Brassica oleracea</i>)
phacelia	(<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>)
sunflower	(<i>Helianthus annuus</i>)

§40 The place of origin of every component in the mixture (excluding cultivated species) must be traceable and disclosable.

Certification and certification commission

§41 Any company wishing to become independently certified (see §42) must apply to VWW. After successfully passing inspection, it shall receive a company number and a certification seal. The company does not need to be a member of VWW to apply for certification (see §52 et seqq.). VWW will register the company with the inspection body.



²² “indigenous” as per BNatschG §7(2)

²³ “of foreign origin” is defined as species not stemming from one of the eight production areas.

- §42 Companies propagating on behalf of a principal company, which themselves do not produce and distribute mixtures, must become independently certified if they produce more than 20 species or cultivate more than 10 ha. These companies shall register with VWW for inspection. Companies that propagate on a small scale (up to 20 species and up to 10 ha) on behalf of a primary company (not an independent propagator) can participate in the inspection in conjunction with the principal company. The principal company organises the certification procedure and creates a company datasheet (Appendix 4) for this company. The propagator is listed under the principal company's number. Non-propagators must independently apply to VWW for certification.
- §43 The inspection body authorised by VWW, which must meet minimum technical requirements, verifies compliance with the rules set forth in these regulations. The company ABCert (ABCert, Martinstr. 42-44, 73728 Esslingen; commercial registry entry: District Court of Esslingen, HRB 214312) is currently authorised to conduct the inspections.
- §44 The management board of VWW shall summon a **certification commission** for a term of 3 years (which can be extended). This commission shall establish bylaws e.g. to establish voting rules, delegate tasks, appoint a commission spokesperson. The certification commission shall consist solely of non-members of the association. No seed producers/traders nor any entity economically dependent on seed producers or seed traders shall be represented on the commission.
- §45 The certification commission shall decide on the grounds of the auditor's report whether the applicant company is entitled to use the VWW-Regiosaat® seal in accordance with these rules and regulations. The certification commission keeps the auditor's information confidential. Audit results shall neither be passed on to third parties nor to the VWW so long as they do not pertain to decisions related to extreme breaches to the criteria outlined below that require consultation with the management board of VWW.
- §46 Companies wishing to obtain certification for the first time can obtain permission to provisionally use the "VWW-Regiosaat®" seal. This assumes that the auditor has established that the company's operating procedures comply with these rules and regulations and has reported this to the VWW. The certification commission shall decide on the permanent allocation of the seal at the next scheduled meeting. Companies propagating on behalf of a principal company, which are not independently certified, may produce certified seeds up until the initial inspection by the auditor (responsibility of the principal company).
- §47 The seal is generally valid for one year and issued to companies that undergo inspection on a yearly basis. If the seal is not issued in a timely manner or if certification is not carried out through no fault of the certificate holder, the most recent certificate can be extended until the next decision is made by the certification commission – however only for a maximum of one year. This also applies to inspections conducted at three-year intervals.
- §48 Should the certificate holder be in breach of any production and/or trading rules as set forth in these regulations, be in breach of the terms and conditions for using

the seal, or refuse or prevent an inspection by the auditor, the commission reserves the right to recommend that VWW enact one of the following measures:

- Issue instructions
- Issue a warning
- Order multiple monitoring reviews by the certification company
- Issue a fine for breach of contract
- Revoke the right to use the seal for a limited or permanent period of time (e.g. in the case of improper use of the seal)

§49 The nature and severity of the action taken shall depend on the gravity of the violation. If instructions or a warning are issued, the certificate holder is obliged to remedy the identified deficiencies within the time period specified by the inspection body.

§50 Before the right to use the seal is withdrawn, the certificate holder shall have the opportunity to express its views.

§51 The right to use the seal can generally be reissued after a waiting period.

§52 “VWW-Regiosaat®” certification is also available to non-members of the VWW provided these rules and regulations are complied with. The certification rules formulated here shall apply. The certification fees are to be re-calculated and paid to the association on an annual basis. Companies that are inspected every three years also have to pay the fee between two certification dates. VWW shall inform these companies of the corresponding rules when they first register.

§53 All non-certified seed-trading companies that wish to advertise with the seal (e.g. in advertisements, on their homepage, on their letterhead etc.) must seek permission from VWW. The authorisation will only be granted to traders who have been proposed by VWW-certified companies (trading partners). A fee will be charged for the authorisation, which must be confirmed annually (analogous to “extraordinary membership”). Members of VWW may use the seal free of charge and are not required to be nominated by a certified company.

§54 VWW shall charge a fee for the certification and permission to use the seal, which shall be based on turnover. Production companies shall pay a fee to VWW equaling 1.5 % of their income from the sale of wild plants. Primary distributors shall pay 1.5 % of their income from trade minus the amount spent on purchasing certified wild plants. One per cent of the income from threshing material or comparable processes (e.g. seed stripping) shall be added in the calculation of the fee. The fee shall be charged starting at an income level of 10,000 euros for members and 2,000 euros for non-members and is payable to the association on 31 May of every year upon receipt of an invoice. Extensive data and original receipts must be made available to ABCert for plausibility checks (see §62 und §64).

Audits

§55 The cost of the audit shall be borne by the company.

§56 Audits shall be announced in advance. If the duty of documentation has not been fulfilled, a further unannounced audit can be conducted, the costs of which shall

be borne by the company. The auditors are required to notify the Seed Certification Authorities of the auditing appointments so that the audit can be conducted jointly if necessary.

§57 All seed producers (or the seed production unit of distributors that conduct their own cultivation) shall be audited at three-year intervals by the certification company.

§58 A random inspection of a producer's field shall be conducted as part of the audit. For principal companies and propagators, the minimum number of random inspections shall be equal to \sqrt{n} of the cultivated species. These inspections shall encompass:

- Verification that documentation is complete
- Verification that location and crop size correspond with the documentation
- Identification of crop condition

The condition of the crop shall be scored as follows:

- 0: No crop present (change or incorrectly documented)
- 1: Crop in good condition, no reduced yield expected
- 2: Crop in impaired condition, reduced yield probable
- 3: Crop barely recognisable or very strongly impaired, no economic harvest possible

Explanation: impaired means, e.g. disease, browsing by game, insect damage, weed infestation, gaps in vegetation, stunted growth, other damage. A slight accumulation of weeds that can be removed through maintenance are not considered to be detrimental. A reduced yield is considered to be less than 20 % of the value in the reference table (= maximum yields).

§59 The plausibility check (correlation between yield and crop) is based on the reference chart compiled by VWW, which summarises the values experienced by cultivators. The reference chart shall be updated continuously to reflect, for example, increased yields arising from improved cultivation and harvesting technology. The reference charts are on file at ABCert. In order to ensure continuous auditability, the results of the audit conducted by ABCert must be stored in such a way as to ensure that the data (including that from the previous year) can be easily accessed without additional effort when the distributing company's warehouse is inspected.

§60 The collection of single species shall be audited by checking collection records, inspecting collection permits and, where necessary, by visiting the collection sites. Batches of single species from wild stocks intended for trade without intermediate propagation shall be inspected by the auditor together with the seed distributor.

§61 Companies or company units that produce and distribute (= distributors) preservation seed mixtures shall be audited annually.

- §62 Distributors of cultivated species shall undergo an annual plausibility check of their entire flow of goods that includes no less than three and no more than six species in accordance with the following table:

Species in warehouse inventory	Number of species to be inspected
up to 100	3
100-200	4
200-300	5
more than 300	6

The inspection shall include storage, labelling, packaging and bookkeeping and shall be conducted randomly to check that the system functions properly. The volume of seeds in the warehouse shall be checked for plausibility using the (previous year's) audit results for the corresponding areas (size of area and crop condition of the species). In this case, suitable species are to be selected, also taking into account external propagators from other regions (where available).

- §63 Distributors of directly harvested mixtures shall also undergo regular plausibility checks of their flow of goods. If only directly harvested seed mixtures are distributed, this inspection need only be carried out every three years. The random inspection shall include labelling, packaging and bookkeeping and shall check that the system functions properly. The warehouse inventory shall be compared with the required retention samples.
- §64 During the scheduled audits, all companies shall undergo a random plausibility check of the annually calculated certification fee based on the submitted sheet (Appendix 8) and the accompanying original receipts. For companies that undergo audits every three years, the audit shall also include the previous years.

Changes to the rules and regulations of VWW-Regiosaat®

- §65 The rules and regulations of VWW-Regiosaat® shall be adjusted if:
- The commission or the management board of VWW recommend an adjustment be made to the rules and regulations
 - There is a change in the legal basis
 - Professional standards change (e.g. changes to the taxonomic or geographic classification of plant species).
- §66 The management board of VWW shall have the authority to make changes to the text. Minor changes may be decided at short notice by the management board of VWW. In this case, a 4:1 majority must be reached to implement the proposed change. Fundamental or considerable modifications must be approved of by a two-thirds majority at VWW's general assembly.
- §67 Changes to these rules and regulations may not lead to a sudden hardship for the certified companies and their trading partners. A period of transition must be allowed to enable the implementation of the necessary operational steps.

Appendices:

Appendix 1: Invasive Neophytes

Appendix 2: Collection Report

Appendix 3: Sample Cultivation Report

Appendix 4: Company Datasheet

Appendix 5: Map of the Areas of Origin / Regions of Origin and Production Areas











Appendix 6: Fodder Plants as per the List of Species of the German Seed Marketing Act

Appendix 7: Germination Capability Requirements (Appendix 2 Directive 66/401/EWG)






Appendix 8: Sheet for Reporting the Certification Fee

Appendix 1: Invasive Neophytes²⁴

Schwarze Liste - Aktionsliste (Steckbriefe pdf 0,1 MB)




	Status	Erstellt
 Crassula helmsii (Nadelkraut)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Hydrocotyle ranunculoides (Großer Wassernabel)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Lagarosiphon major (Wechselblatt-Wasserpest)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Ludwigia grandiflora (Großblütiges Heusenkraut)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Ludwigia x kentiana (Kents Heusenkraut)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Lysichiton americanus (Gelbe Scheinkalla)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Myriophyllum aquaticum (Brasilianisches Tausendblatt)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Myriophyllum heterophyllum (Verschiedenblättriges Tausendblatt)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Rhododendrom ponticum (Pontischer Rhododendron)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Sarracenia purpurea (Braunrote Schlauchpflanze)	Etabliert	30.06.2013

Schwarze Liste - Managementliste (Steckbriefe pdf 0,1 MB)

	Status	Erstellt
 Acer negundo (Eschen-Ahorn)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Ailanthus altissima (Götterbaum)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Azolla filiculoides (Großer Algenfarn)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Cynodon dactylon (Gewöhnliches Hundszahngras)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Elodea canadensis (Kanadische Wasserpest)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Elodea nuttallii (Schmalblättrige Wasserpest)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Epilobium ciliatum (Drüsiges Weidenröschen)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Fallopia bohemica (Bastard-Staudenknöterich)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Fallopia japonica (Japan-Staudenknöterich)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Fallopia sachalinensis (Sachalin-Staudenknöterich)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Fraxinus pennsylvanica (Pennsylvanische Esche)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Galeobdolon argentatum (Silber-Goldnessel)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Heracleum mantegazzianum (Riesen-Bärenklau)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Lupinus polyphyllus (Vielblättrige Lupine)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Phedimus spurius (Kaukasus-Glanzfetthenne)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Pinus strobus (Weymouth-Kiefer)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Populus canadensis (Bastard-Pappel)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Prunus serotina (Späte Traubenkirsche)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Pseudotsuga menziesii (Gewöhnliche Douglasie)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Quercus rubra (Rot-Eiche)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Robinia pseudoacacia (Robinie)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Rosa rugosa (Kartoffel-Rose)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Solidago canadensis (Kanadische Goldrute)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Solidago gigantea (Späte Goldrute)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Spartina anglica (Salz-Schlickgras)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Symphyotrichum lanceolatum (Lanzett-Herbstaster)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Symphyotrichum novi-belgii (Neubelgien-Herbstaster)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Syringa vulgaris (Gewöhnlicher Flieder)	Etabliert	30.06.2013

Potenziell invasive Arten

Graue Liste - Handlungsliste (Steckbriefe pdf 0,1 MB)

	Status	Erstellt
 Ambrosia artemisiifolia (Beifußblättrige Ambrosie)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Amorpha fruticosa (Gewöhnlicher Bastardindigo)	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 Bidens frondosa (Schwarzfrüchtiger Zweizahn)	Etabliert	30.06.2013

²⁴ <http://www.neobiota.de/12601.html> (Revision January 2015)

 <u>Buddleja davidii (Schmetterlingsstrauch)</u>	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 <u>Bunias orientalis (Orientalische Zackenschote)</u>	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 <u>Cotoneaster dammeri (Teppich-Zwergmispel)</u>	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 <u>Cotoneaster horizontalis (Fächer-Zwergmispel)</u>	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 <u>Dianthus giganteus (Große Nelke)</u>	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 <u>Helianthus tuberosus (Topinambur)</u>	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 <u>Impatiens glandulifera (Drüsiges Springkraut)</u>	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 <u>Lonicera henryi (Henrys Geißblatt)</u>	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 <u>Lonicera tatarica (Tataren-Heckenkirsche)</u>	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 <u>Lycium barbarum (Gewöhnlicher Bocksdorn)</u>	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 <u>Phytolacca americana (Amerikanische Kermesbeere)</u>	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 <u>Pinus nigra (Schwarz-Kiefer)</u>	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 <u>Pistia stratiotes (Wassersalat)</u>	Unbeständig	30.06.2013
 <u>Prunus laurocerasus (Lorbeer-Kirsche)</u>	Unbeständig	30.06.2013
 <u>Rubus armeniacus (Armenische Brombeere)</u>	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 <u>Rudbeckia laciniata (Schlitzblättriger Sonnenhut)</u>	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 <u>Vaccinium atlanticum (Amerikanische Strauchheidelbeere)</u>	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 <u>Vallisneria spiralis (Wasserschraube)</u>	Etabliert	30.06.2013
 <u>Viburnum rhytidophyllum (Leberblattschneeball)</u>	Unbeständig	30.06.2013

Appendix 2: Collection Report

Bitte ausgefüllt zusammen mit Saatgut bis zum 15.11. des Sammeljahres zurücksenden!

Sammelprotokoll Wildpflanzensaatgut 2017		Zertifizierung		
				
Identifikation				
ID - Nr.: <small>Chargen-Nr. bei krautigen Pflanzen: Wird vom Händler ausgefüllt!</small>	Produktionsraum / Herkunftsregion: / Bundesland:			
Sammler:	Firma:			
Gesammelte Art	Lateinischer Name: Deutscher Name: Geschützt: <input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nein	Nachbestimmt von: Herbarbeleg: <input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nein		
Angaben zur Sammlung am Naturstandort				
Sammlung / Ernte	Anzahl Samml. / Ernte Datum Samml. / Ernte Sammelmethode / Erntemethode <input type="checkbox"/> von Hand <input type="checkbox"/> maschinell	Sammlung / Ernte 1 <input type="checkbox"/> von Hand <input type="checkbox"/> maschinell	Sammlung / Ernte 2 <input type="checkbox"/> von Hand <input type="checkbox"/> maschinell	Sammlung / Ernte 3 <input type="checkbox"/> von Hand <input type="checkbox"/> maschinell
Orts- und Flächenangaben	Anzahl Pflanzen (besammelt) / ca. Flächengröße* (beerntet) Landkreis Gemeinde Gemarkung Gewann Flurstücksnummer* GPS-Daten (x/y; H/N-Werte) <small>oder Kennz. in TK-Karte (1:25.000)</small> Schutzstatus der Fläche Biotoptyp / od. -code <small>Liste: www.bfn.de/0322_biotope.html</small> Nutzungsart / Sonstiges			
Anlagen: <input type="checkbox"/> Karten <input type="checkbox"/> weitere(s) Sammelprotokoll(e) <input type="checkbox"/>				
<small>* Bei Flurstücksgröße > 5 ha ist eine zusätzliche Präzisierung der Fundstelle notwendig (z.B. in TK-Karte oder mit GPS)</small>				
Sammelmenge				
Angabe Sammler	Sammelmenge geliefert: kg Material <small>(Meist Rohware, nicht endgereinigt)</small> <input type="checkbox"/> ungereinigt <input type="checkbox"/> vorgedroschen <input type="checkbox"/> vorgeseibt <input type="checkbox"/> endgereinigt		Gewicht nach Reinigung: kg	
	Anzahl der an den Händler gelieferten Säcke: Stück <small>Bitte je Sack/Verpackungseinheit ein Saatgutbogieprotokoll beilegen! (zur Identifikation)</small>		<small>(wird vom Händler eingetragen)</small>	
Sammelgenehmigung				
<input type="checkbox"/> liegt vor <input type="checkbox"/> beantragt am			Genehmigende Stelle:	

Appendix 4: Company Datasheet

VWW-Regiosaaten (Kräuter, Gräser, Leguminosen)

Antrag zur Teilnahme am Zertifizierungssystem

Betriebsdatenblatt Anbauer 2017



Inhaber/in / Zuständig.:		
Firma / Betrieb:		
Betriebsstandort <small>(Produktionsraum u. Herkunftsregion nach VWW-Karte eintragen)</small>	___ - ___ - ___	Genehmigte Vermehrung von Material aus dem Nachbarproduktionsraum aufgrund Grenzlage <small>Zweiter PR und HR</small> ___ - ___ - ___
VWW - Betriebsnr.: <small>(Nur bei eigenem Siegel)</small>	___ - ___ - ___	Ich bin VWW - Mitglied: <input type="checkbox"/> Ja <input type="checkbox"/> Nein
Bundesland:		Landkreis:
Straße / Hausnr.:		
PLZ und Ort:		
Tel. / Fax:		
e-mail:		

Angaben zum Betrieb (Bitte ankreuzen):

Art des Betriebs: <input type="checkbox"/> Hauptbetrieb mit Auftragsvermehrern(n) Anzahl Auftragsvermehrern: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Hauptbetrieb oder Auftragsvermehrern mit eigenem VWW-Siegel und Betriebs-Nr. (> 20 Arten oder auf eigenen Wunsch) <input type="checkbox"/> Auftragsvermehrern (< 20 Arten und < 10 ha) von: _____	Handel / Lager / Reinigung <input type="checkbox"/> Handel mit Wildpflanzen(samen) <input type="checkbox"/> Eigenes ganzjähriges Lager f. Wildsamenernte <input type="checkbox"/> Saatgutreinigung im eigenen Betrieb <input type="checkbox"/> Nein <input type="checkbox"/> Ja
Wildpflanzenproduktion/Saatgutvermehrung: <input type="checkbox"/> Vermehrung von Gräsern und Kräutern: Anzahl Arten im Anbau „VWW-Regiosaaten“: _____ Stück Größe Anbauflächen „VWW-Regiosaaten“: _____ Hektar <small>(Nur die eigenen Flächen und Arten eintragen, die der beauftragten Vermehrung werden in deren Betriebsdatenblatt aufgeführt.)</small>	Wildpflanzenbeerntung im natürlichen Bestand: <input type="checkbox"/> Erzeugung von Wiesendrusch* <input type="checkbox"/> Sammlung / Ernte von Einzelarten** Weitere Produktionszweige: <input type="checkbox"/> Samenproduktion von Zuchtsorten <input type="checkbox"/> Tierhaltung <input type="checkbox"/> Ackerbau <input type="checkbox"/> Sonderkulturen <input type="checkbox"/> _____

Hiermit melde ich mich zur Teilnahme am Zertifizierungssystem „VWW-Regiosaaten“ an und erkläre mich mit der turnusgemäßen Vor-Ort-Kontrolle durch das beauftragte Kontrollinstitut einverstanden.

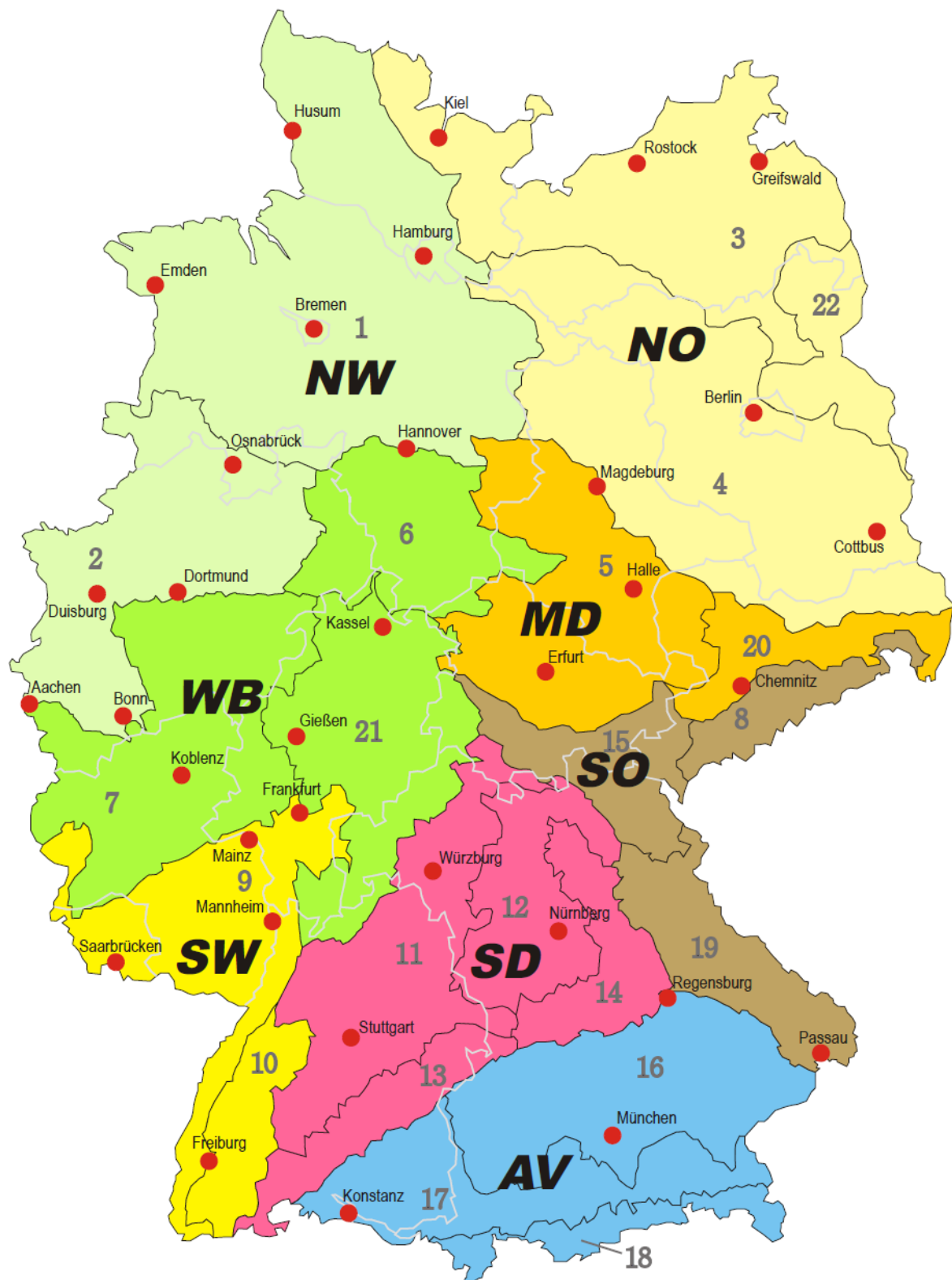
Ort, Datum

Unterschrift

* zur Vermarktung als direkt geerntete Mischung -> Dokumentation auf Wiesendruschprotokoll

** Dokumentation auf Sammelprotokoll

Download at: <http://www.natur-im-vww.de/beratung/download>

Appendix 5: Map of the Areas of Origin / Regions of Origin and Production Areas²⁵

²⁵ Designations of the regions of origin and production areas can be found at: <http://www.natur-im-vww.de/zertifikat>

Appendix 6: Fodder plants as per point 1.2 of the List of Species of the German Seed Marketing Act, SaatArtVerzV 1985, redrafted through announcement from 27/10/2004; most recently modified in Section 1 of the Ordinance on 6/1/2014 (BGBl. I p. 26)

1.2 Fodder Plants

1.2.1 Grasses

1.2.1.1	<i>Agrostis canina</i> L.	Hundsstraußgras
1.2.1.2	<i>Agrostis capillaris</i> L.	Rotes Straußgras
1.2.1.3	<i>Agrostis gigantea</i> Roth	Weißes Straußgras
1.2.1.4	<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i> L.	Flechtstraußgras
1.2.1.5	<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i> L.	Wiesenfuchsschwanz
1.2.1.6	<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (L.) P.Beauv. ex J. Presl & C. Presl	Glatthafer
1.2.1.7	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i> L.	Knaulgras
1.2.1.8	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i> Schreber	Rohrschwinkel
1.2.1.9	<i>Festuca filiformis</i> Pourr.	Haar-Schaf-schwinkel
1.2.1.9.a	<i>Festuca ovina</i> L.	Schafschwinkel
1.2.1.9.b	<i>Festuca trachyphylla</i> (Hack.) Krajina	Raublättriger Schafschwinkel
1.2.1.10	<i>Festuca pratensis</i> Huds.	Wiesenschwinkel
1.2.1.11	<i>Festuca rubra</i> L. sensu lato Ausläuferrotschwinkel	Horstrotschwinkel
1.2.1.11a	<i>xFestulolium</i> Asch. & Graebn.	<i>Festulolium</i> (Hybriden aus der Kreuzung einer Art der Gattung <i>Festuca</i> mit einer Art der Gattung <i>Lolium</i>)
1.2.1.12	<i>Lolium x boucheanum</i> Kunth	Bastardweidelgras
1.2.1.13	<i>Lolium multiflorum</i> Lam.	Einjähriges und Welsches Weidelgras
1.2.1.14	<i>Lolium perenne</i> L.	Deutsches Weidelgras
1.2.1.15	<i>Phleum nodosum</i> L.	Zwiebellieschgras, Knollentimothe
1.2.1.16	<i>Phleum pratense</i> L.	Wiesenlieschgras
1.2.1.17	<i>Poa nemoralis</i> L.	Hainrispe
1.2.1.18	<i>Poa palu</i>	
1.2.1.19	<i>Poa pratensis</i> L.	Wiesenrispe
1.2.1.20	<i>Poa trivialis</i> L.	Gemeine Rispe
1.2.1.21	<i>Trisetum flavescens</i> (L.) P. Beauv.	Goldhafer

1.2.2 Leguminous plants

1.2.2.0	<i>Galega orientalis</i> Lam.	Geißraute
1.2.2.1	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i> L.	Hornklee
1.2.2.2	<i>Lupinus albus</i> L.	Weißer Lupine
1.2.2.3	<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i> L.	Blaue Lupine, Schmalblättrige Lupine
1.2.2.4	<i>Lupinus luteus</i> L.	Gelbe Lupine
1.2.2.5	<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.	Gelbklee (Hopfenklee)
1.2.2.6	<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	Blaue Luzerne
1.2.2.7	<i>Medicago x varia</i> T. Martyn	Bastardluzerne, Sandluzerne
1.2.2.8	<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i> Scop.	Esparssette
1.2.2.9	<i>Pisum sativum</i> L. (partim)	Futtererbse
1.2.2.10	<i>Trifolium alexandrinum</i> L.	Alexandrin Klee
1.2.2.11	<i>Trifolium hybridum</i> L.	Schwedenklee
1.2.2.12	<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i> L.	Inkarnatklee
1.2.2.13	<i>Trifolium pratense</i> L.	Rotklee
1.2.2.14	<i>Trifolium repens</i> L.	Weißklee
1.2.2.15	<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i> L.	Persischer Klee
1.2.2.16	<i>Vicia faba</i> L. (partim)	Ackerbohne
1.2.2.17	<i>Vicia pannonica</i> Crantz	Pannonische Wicke
1.2.2.18	<i>Vicia sativa</i> L.	Saatwicke
1.2.2.19	<i>Vicia villosa</i> Roth	Zottelwicke

Appendix 7, Page 1: Germination capability requirements in line with Appendix 2 of the Council Directive from 14 June 1966 on the Marketing of Fodder Plant Seeds (66/401/EWG)

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▼ M35

Art	Keimfähigkeit		Höchstanteil hartschaliger Körner (in % der reinen Körner)	Technische Mindestreinheit (Massenanteil, in %)	Höchstanteil von Körnern anderer Pflanzenarten (Massenanteil, in %)							Höchstanteil von Körnern anderer Pflanzenarten in einer Probe mit dem Gewicht gemäß Spalte 4 der Tabelle in Anhang III (Gesamtzahl je Spalte)				Anforderungen hinsichtlich des Anteils an Körnern von <i>Lupinus</i> spp. anderer Farbe und von Bitterlupinen
	Mindestkeimfähigkeit (in % der reinen Körner)	Insgesamt			Eine einzelne Art	<i>Elytrigia repens</i>	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	<i>Melilotus</i> spp.	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>	<i>Avena fatua</i> , <i>Avena sterilis</i>	<i>Cuscuta</i> spp.	<i>Rumex</i> spp. außer <i>Rumex acetosella</i> und <i>Rumex maritimus</i>			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Poaceae (Gramineae)																
<i>Agrostis canina</i>	75 a)		90	2,0	1,0	0,3	0,3				0	0 j) k)	2 n)			
<i>Agrostis capillaris</i>	75 a)		90	2,0	1,0	0,3	0,3				0	0 j) k)	2 n)			
<i>Agrostis gigantea</i>	80 a)		90	2,0	1,0	0,3	0,3				0	0 j) k)	2 n)			
<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>	75 a)		90	2,0	1,0	0,3	0,3				0	0 j) k)	2 n)			
<i>Alopecurus pratensis</i>	70 a)		75	2,5	1,0 f)	0,3	0,3				0	0 j) k)	5 n)			
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i>	75 a)		90	3,0	1,0 f)	0,5	0,3				0 g)	0 j) k)	5 n)			
<i>Bromus catharticus</i>	75 a)		97	1,5	1,0	0,5	0,3				0 g)	0 j) k)	10 n)			
<i>Bromus stichensis</i>	75 a)		97	1,5	1,0	0,5	0,3				0 g)	0 j) k)	10 n)			
<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>	70 a)		90	2,0	1,0	0,3	0,3				0	0 j) k)	2			
<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	80 a)		90	1,5	1,0	0,3	0,3				0	0 j) k)	5 n)			
<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	80 a)		95	1,5	1,0	0,5	0,3				0	0 j) k)	5 n)			
<i>Festuca filiformis</i>	75 a)		85	2,0	1,0	0,5	0,3				0	0 j) k)	5 n)			
<i>Festuca ovina</i>	75 a)		85	2,0	1,0	0,5	0,3				0	0 j) k)	5 n)			
<i>Festuca pratensis</i>	80 a)		95	1,5	1,0	0,5	0,3				0	0 j) k)	5 n)			
<i>Festuca rubra</i>	75 a)		90	1,5	1,0	0,5	0,3				0	0 j) k)	5 n)			
<i>Festuca trachyphylla</i>	75 a)		85	2,0	1,0	0,5	0,3				0	0 j) k)	5 n)			
× <i>Festulolium</i>	75 a)		96	1,5	1,0	0,5	0,3				0	0 j) k)	5 n)			
<i>Lolium multiflorum</i>	75 a)		96	1,5	1,0	0,5	0,3				0	0 j) k)	5 n)			

Appendix 7, Page 2:

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▼ M35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	80 a)		96	1,5	1,0	0,5	0,3				0	0 j) k)	5 n)	
<i>Lolium × boucheanum</i>	75 a)		96	1,5	1,0	0,5	0,3				0	0 j) k)	5 n)	
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	75 a)		96	1,5	1,0	0,3	0,3				0	0 j) k)	5	
<i>Phleum nodosum</i>	80 a)		96	1,5	1,0	0,3	0,3				0	0 k)	5	
<i>Phleum pratense</i>	80 a)		96	1,5	1,0	0,3	0,3				0	0 k)	5	
<i>Poa annua</i>	75 a)		85	2,0 c)	1,0 c)	0,3	0,3				0	0 j) k)	5 n)	
<i>Poa nemoralis</i>	75 a)		85	2,0 c)	1,0 c)	0,3	0,3				0	0 j) k)	2 n)	
<i>Poa palustris</i>	75 a)		85	2,0 c)	1,0 c)	0,3	0,3				0	0 j) k)	2 n)	
<i>Poa pratensis</i>	75 a)		85	2,0 c)	1,0 c)	0,3	0,3				0	0 j) k)	2 n)	
<i>Poa trivialis</i>	75 a)		85	2,0 c)	1,0 c)	0,3	0,3				0	0 j) k)	2 n)	
<i>Trisetum flavescens</i>	70 a)		75	3,0	1,0 f)	0,3	0,3				0 h)	0 j) k)	2 n)	
Fabaceae (Leguminosae)														
<i>Galega orientalis</i>	60	40	97	2,0	1,5			0,3			0	0 l) m)	10 n)	
<i>Hedysarum coronarium</i>	75 a) b)	30	95	2,5	1,0			0,3			0	0 k)	5	
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	75 a) b)	40	95	1,8 d)	1,0 d)			0,3			0	0 l) m)	10	
<i>Lupinus albus</i>	80 a) b)	20	98	0,5 e)	0,3 e)			0,3			0 i)	0 j)	5 n)	o) p)
<i>Lupinus angustifolius</i>	75 a) b)	20	98	0,5 e)	0,3 e)			0,3			0 i)	0 j)	5 n)	o) p)
<i>Lupinus luteus</i>	80 a) b)	20	98	0,5 e)	0,3 e)			0,3			0 i)	0 j)	5 n)	o) p)
<i>Medicago lupulina</i>	80 a) b)	20	97	1,5	1,0			0,3			0	0 l) m)	10	
<i>Medicago sativa</i>	80 a) b)	40	97	1,5	1,0			0,3			0	0 l) m)	10	
<i>Medicago × varia</i>	80 a) b)	40	97	1,5	1,0			0,3			0	0 l) m)	10	
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i>	75 a) b)	20	95	2,5	1,0			0,3			0	0 j)	5	
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	80 a)		98	0,5	0,3			0,3			0	0 j)	5 n)	
<i>Trifolium alexandrinum</i>	80 a) b)	20	97	1,5	1,0			0,3			0	0 l) m)	10	
<i>Trifolium hybridum</i>	80 a) b)	20	97	1,5	1,0			0,3			0	0 l) m)	10	
<i>Trifolium incarnatum</i>	75 a) b)	20	97	1,5	1,0			0,3			0	0 l) m)	10	
<i>Trifolium pratense</i>	80 a) b)	20	97	1,5	1,0			0,3			0	0 l) m)	10	
<i>Trifolium repens</i>	80 a) b)	40	97	1,5	1,0			0,3			0	0 l) m)	10	

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<i>Trifolium resupinatum</i>	80 a) b)	20	97	1,5	1,0			0,3			0	0 i) m)	10	
<i>Trigonella foenum-graecum</i>	80 a)		95	1,0	0,5			0,3			0	0 j)	5	
<i>Vicia faba</i>	80 a) b)	5	98	0,5	0,3			0,3			0	0 j)	5 n)	
<i>Vicia pannonica</i>	85 a) b)	20	98	1,0 e)	0,5 e)			0,3			0 i)	0 j)	5 n)	
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	85 a) b)	20	98	1,0 e)	0,5 e)			0,3			0 i)	0 j)	5 n)	
<i>Vicia villosa</i>	85 a) b)	20	98	1,0 e)	0,5 e)			0,3			0 i)	0 j)	5 n)	
Andere Arten														
<i>Brassica napus</i> var. <i>napo-brassica</i>	80 a)		98	1,0	0,5				0,3	0,3	0	0 j) k)	5	
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> convar. <i>acephala</i> (acephala var. <i>medullosa</i> + var. <i>viridis</i>)	75 a)		98	1,0	0,5				0,3	0,3	0	0 j) k)	10	
<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>	80 a)		96	1,0	0,5						0	0 j) k)		
<i>Raphanus sativus</i> var. <i>oleiformis</i>	80 a)		97	1,0	0,5				0,3	0,3	0	0 j)	5	

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- B. Weitere Normen oder Anforderungen, die dann gelten, wenn darauf in der Tabelle in Abschnitt I Nummer 2 Buchstabe A Bezug genommen wird:
- a) Alle frischen und gesunden Körner, die nach Vorbehandlung nicht keimen, gelten als Körner, die gekeimt haben.
 - b) Hartschalige Körner gelten bis zum genannten Höchstanteil als keimfähige Körner.
 - c) Ein maximaler Massenanteil an Körnern anderer *Poa*-Arten von insgesamt 0,8 % gilt nicht als Verunreinigung.
 - d) Ein maximaler Massenanteil an Körnern von *Trifolium pratense* von 1 % gilt nicht als Verunreinigung.
 - e) Ein maximaler Massenanteil an Körnern von *Lupinus albus*, *Lupinus angustifolius*, *Lupinus luteus*, *Pisum sativum*, *Vicia faba*, *Vicia pannonica*, *Vicia sativa* oder *Vicia villosa* von insgesamt 0,5 % bei einer anderen relevanten Art gilt nicht als Verunreinigung.
 - f) Der vorgeschriebene maximale Massenanteil an Körnern einer einzelnen Art gilt nicht für Körner von *Poa* spp.
 - g) Ein Höchstanteil von insgesamt zwei Körnern von *Avena fatua* und *Avena sterilis* gilt in einer Probe mit dem vorgeschriebenen Gewicht nicht als Verunreinigung, wenn eine zweite Probe mit demselben Gewicht keine Körner dieser Arten enthält.
 - h) Ein Korn von *Avena fatua* und *Avena sterilis* gilt in einer Probe mit dem vorgeschriebenen Gewicht nicht als Verunreinigung, wenn eine zweite Probe mit dem doppelten vorgeschriebenen Gewicht keine Körner dieser Arten enthält.
 - i) Die Bestimmung der Anzahl an Körnern von *Avena fatua* und *Avena sterilis* ist nur dann erforderlich, wenn Zweifel bestehen, ob die Anforderungen gemäß Spalte 12 erfüllt sind.
 - j) Die Bestimmung der Anzahl an Körnern von *Cuscuta* spp. ist nur dann erforderlich, wenn Zweifel bestehen, ob die Anforderungen gemäß Spalte 13 erfüllt sind.
 - k) Ein Korn von *Cuscuta* spp. gilt in einer Probe mit dem vorgeschriebenen Gewicht nicht als Verunreinigung, wenn eine zweite Probe mit demselben Gewicht keine Körner von *Cuscuta* spp. enthält.
 - l) Das Gewicht der Probe, anhand derer die Anzahl an Körnern von *Cuscuta* spp. bestimmt wird, ist doppelt so groß wie das Gewicht, das in Spalte 4 der Tabelle in Anhang III für die jeweilige Art angegeben ist.
 - m) Ein Korn von *Cuscuta* spp. gilt in einer Probe mit dem vorgeschriebenen Gewicht nicht als Verunreinigung, wenn eine zweite Probe mit dem doppelten vorgeschriebenen Gewicht keine Körner von *Cuscuta* spp. enthält.
 - n) Die Bestimmung der Anzahl an Körnern von *Rumex* spp. außer *Rumex acetosella* und *Rumex maritimus* ist nur dann erforderlich, wenn Zweifel bestehen, ob die Anforderungen gemäß Spalte 14 erfüllt sind.
 - o) Der zahlenmäßige Anteil von Körnern von *Lupinus* spp. anderer Farbe überschreitet nicht
 - 2 % bei Bitterlupinen bzw.
 - 1 % bei *Lupinus* spp. außer Bitterlupinen.
 - p) Der zahlenmäßige Anteil bitterer Körner bei Sorten von *Lupinus* spp. beträgt nicht mehr als 2,5 %.
3. Das Vorhandensein von Schadorganismen, die den Saatwert beeinträchtigen, wird so weit wie möglich begrenzt.

II. BASISSAATGUT

Vorbehaltlich der untenstehenden Bestimmungen gelten für Basissaatgut die Anforderungen gemäß Abschnitt I:

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B. Weitere Normen oder Anforderungen, die dann gelten, wenn darauf in der Tabelle in Abschnitt II Nummer 2 Buchstabe A Bezug genommen wird:

- a) Ein Höchstanteil von insgesamt 80 Körnern von *Poa* spp. gilt nicht als Verunreinigung.
- b) Die Anforderung gemäß Spalte 3 gilt nicht für Körner von *Poa* spp. Der Höchstanteil von Körnern anderer *Poa*-Arten als der zu untersuchenden Art macht in einer Probe von 500 Körnern nicht mehr als ein Korn aus.
- c) Ein Höchstanteil von insgesamt 20 Körnern von *Poa* spp. gilt nicht als Verunreinigung.
- d) Die Bestimmung der Anzahl an Körnern von *Melilotus* spp. ist nur dann erforderlich, wenn Zweifel bestehen, ob die Anforderungen gemäß Spalte 7 erfüllt sind.
- e) Ein Korn von *Melilotus* spp. gilt in einer Probe mit dem vorgeschriebenen Gewicht nicht als Verunreinigung, wenn eine zweite Probe mit dem doppelten vorgeschriebenen Gewicht keine Körner von *Melilotus* spp. enthält.
- f) Die Anforderung gemäß Abschnitt I Nummer 2 Buchstabe c ist nicht anwendbar.
- g) Die Anforderung gemäß Abschnitt I Nummer 2 Buchstabe d ist nicht anwendbar.
- h) Die Anforderung gemäß Abschnitt I Nummer 2 Buchstabe e ist nicht anwendbar.
- i) Die Anforderung gemäß Abschnitt I Nummer 2 Buchstabe f ist nicht anwendbar.
- j) Die Anforderungen gemäß Abschnitt I Nummer 2 Buchstaben k und m sind nicht anwendbar.
- k) Der zahlenmäßige Anteil bitterer Körner bei Sorten von *Lupinus* spp. beträgt nicht mehr als 1 %.

III. HANDELSAATGUT

Vorbehaltlich der untenstehenden Bestimmungen gelten für Handelssaatgut die Anforderungen gemäß Abschnitt I Nummern 2 und 3:

1. Die Massenanteile gemäß den Spalten 5 und 6 der Tabelle in Abschnitt I Nummer 2 Buchstabe A erhöhen sich um 1 %.
2. Bei *Poa annua* gilt ein maximaler Massenanteil an Körnern anderer *Poa*-Arten von insgesamt 10 % nicht als Verunreinigung.
3. Bei anderen *Poa*-Arten als *Poa annua* gilt ein maximaler Massenanteil an Körnern anderer *Poa*-Arten von insgesamt 3 % nicht als Verunreinigung.
4. Bei *Hedysarum coronarium* gilt ein maximaler Massenanteil an Körnern von *Melilotus* spp. von insgesamt 1 % nicht als Verunreinigung.
5. Die Anforderung gemäß Abschnitt I Nummer 2 Buchstabe d gilt nicht für *Lotus corniculatus*.
6. Bei *Lupinus* spp.:
 - a) Die technische Mindestreinheit beträgt 97 % (Massenanteil).
 - b) Der zahlenmäßige Anteil von Körnern von *Lupinus* spp. anderer Farbe überschreitet nicht
 - 4 % bei Bitterlupinen bzw.
 - 2 % bei *Lupinus* spp. außer Bitterlupinen.
7. Bei *Vicia* spp. gilt ein maximaler Massenanteil an Körnern von *Vicia pannonica*, *Vicia villosa* oder verwandten Kulturpflanzenarten von insgesamt 6 % bei einer anderen relevanten Art nicht als Verunreinigung.
8. Bei *Vicia pannonica*, *Vicia sativa* und *Vicia villosa* beträgt die technische Mindestreinheit 97 % (Massenanteil).

Appendix 8: Sheet for Reporting the Certification Fee

Tabelle zur Umlagemeldung an den VWW	
Name des Handels- und/oder Produktionsbetriebs:	
<hr/>	
Einnahmen aus Produktion	_____ €
plus Einnahmen aus Handel	_____ €
minus Ausgaben für Zukäufe	_____ €
Summe	_____ €
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> davon 1,5 % = Überweisungsbetrag an den VWW € </div>	

