

AIMS

- Certification for silk made by different worms/caterpillars reared in captivity and outdoors analogue (*mutatis mutandis*) to the EU Reg. 834/2007 and according to the USDA, AMS 7 CFR Part 205, National Organic Program (NOP), Final Rule

Host Plant Cultivation

- Plant must be grown accordingly, not analogue, to the *EU Reg. N° 834/2007* and NOP
- The plant is considered fodder in which the conversion period takes **2 years** for EU and **3 years** for NOP.
- If sufficient evidence exists that the plant is coming from a wild area, the entire conversion period can be retroactively acknowledged

Silkworm

Origin

- Organic egg must be used whenever available
- Conventional egg may be used, if non organic one is available
- Use of transgenic or GMO breeds is prohibited
- The use or acquisition of conventional silkworm (larvae stage) is not permitted.

Feed

- Silkworm must be fed on organically produced fodder.
- Artificial feeding is not allowed in any instar. If any fodder other than the natural one is given, it must be certified organic or be prepared with ingredients listed in the corresponding regulation.

Disease prevention and veterinary treatments

- Disease prevention in Silkworm is based on the following principles:
 - the selection of appropriate hardy breeds (no GMOs);
 - systematic inspection of silkworms to detect any health anomalies.
 - disinfecting of materials and equipment at regular intervals.
 - destruction of contaminated material or sources.
 - Use of separated small rearing units.
 - Use of mosquito nets against Uzi Fly.
 - Use of dry and well ventilated rooms.
- Curative treatment is not permitted, such as:
 - The use of allopathic chemically synthesised products such DDT and Aldrin to Control Uzi fly
 - Use of Antibiotics
- Use of hormones to enhance growth, uniform moulting, spinning, etc are not allowed such as:
 - Phytoecdysone which hastens the silk synthetic activity and cocoon spinning process
 - Methoprene which unable the larvae to successfully change from pupae to adult.

Housing

- Recommended spacing, temperature, relative humidity, light, ventilation per breed & instars should be provided to the certifier prior to inspection.
- Temperature, RH, light & ventilation must be adjusted by minimal use of artificial/external energy

Killing

- The pupae inside the cocoon may be killed by steam, immerse direct in boiling water or other method that diminish to a minimum the stress of the pupae i.e. it is not allowed to kill cocoons with sunlight
- Emerged cocoons can as well be used since killing is not implied.

Simple processing

- Cooking water in the case of manual reeling used for the extraction of silk fibre, either for reeling or spun, may only contain ingredients or processing aids listed in the corresponding regulation
- In the case of industrial reeling GOTS principles can be applied.

Inspection and Residue Analysis

- A normal yearly inspection is to be conducted. In case of suspicion or high risk cases can the inspection be conducted even more times per year.
- Due to the high risk of losing organic integrity, a residue analysis plan at the cocoon stage is to be prepared.



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