

### **CG-EM1: Ecological Pest and Disease Management and Reducing Agrochemical Use**

- Farm managers do not use chemicals that are listed by the World Health Organization as Type 1A or 1B. An exception to this indicator may only be granted in the event that Type 1A or 1B chemicals are used to control nematode populations and only when ***all*** of the following supplemental indicators are met:
  1. Soil (*and coffee root*) sample results demonstrate the presence of nematodes, according to a registered nematologist (member of an international nematological society). The nematologist must determine in writing that the soil (*and coffee root*) sample results justify the use of WHO Type 1A or 1B chemicals to combat nematode populations
  2. The use of WHO Type 1A or 1B chemicals is restricted to those farm plots where soil (*and coffee root*) sample results demonstrate the presence of nematodes, according to a registered nematologist (member of an international nematological society)
  3. The farm either currently grafts plants to nematode-resistant rootstock or has a clear plan in place to graft plants to nematode-resistant rootstock. A clear plan includes at a minimum: a budget, identified sources for rootstock and planting goals for the grafted plants
  4. Any chemicals in the 'dirty dozen' may not be used (PCBs, dioxins, furans, DDT, aldrin, hexachlorobenzene, chlordane, mirex, toxaphene, dieldrin, endrin and heptachlor)
  5. All of the above information is reported in writing by the verifier in the verification report

Communicating this change:

***Effective: March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2007***

***For verifications not yet started (field verification not started):***

All verifications initiated after this date must use these supplemental indicators for assessment of CG-EM1. This change does not affect any other current indicators in the C.A.F.E. Practices Generic Guidelines.