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Comparison between
CAN/CGSB-32.310-2015 amended 2018 and CAN/CGSB-32.310-2020
Section 3 **Terms and definitions**

CAN/CGSB-32.310-2015

CAN/CGSB-32.310-2020

3 Terms and definitions	3 Terms and definitions
For the purposes of this National Standard of Canada, the following terms and definitions apply.	For the purposes of this National Standard of Canada, the following terms and definitions apply.
<p>3.1 aeroponics (aéroponie) soil-free cultivation method whereby plants are suspended with their roots exposed to the air.</p>	<p>3.1 aeroponics (<i>aéroponie</i>) soil-free cultivation method whereby plants are suspended with their roots exposed to the air.</p>
<p>3.2 agriculture product (produit agricole) an animal, a plant, an animal or a plant product, or a product, including any food or drink wholly or partly derived from an animal or a plant.</p>	<p>3.2 agricultural (<i>agricole</i>) pertaining to crops and livestock and any products resulting from crops and livestock.</p>
<p>3.3 agro-ecosystem (agro-écosystème) system consisting of the form, function, interaction and equilibrium of the biotic and abiotic elements present within the environment of a given agricultural operation.</p>	<p>3.3 agro-ecosystem (<i>agro-écosystème</i>) system consisting of the form, function, interaction and equilibrium of the biotic and abiotic elements present within the environment of a given agricultural operation.</p>
<p>3.4 allopathic (allopathique) use of allopathy.</p>	<p>3.4 allopathic (<i>allopathique</i>) use of allopathy.</p>
<p>3.5 allopathy (allopathie) method of treating disease with substances that produce a reaction or effects different from those caused by the disease itself.</p>	<p>3.5 allopathy (<i>allopathie</i>) method of treating disease with substances that produce a reaction or effects different from those caused by the disease itself.</p>

3.6**annual seedling (*semis annuel*)**

young plant grown from seed that will complete its life cycle or produce a yield and be able to be harvested within the same crop year or season in which it was planted.

-

3.7**antibiotic (*antibiotique*) and CAN/CGSB**

various substances that contain any quantity of any chemical substance produced by a micro-organism, like penicillin, and that are used to inhibit or destroy the growth of micro-organisms to prevent or treat disease.

3.8**apiculture (*apiculture*)**

management and production of honeybees, queens and their products. Examples are honey, beeswax, pollen, royal jelly, propolis and bee venom.

3.9**biobased (*biosourcé*)**

substance that is derived from a plant, animal or microbial source.

3.10**biodegradable (*biodégradable*)**

capable of microbial decomposition within 24 months in soil (with the exception of plant biomass), one month in aerated water, two months in anaerobic water, with minimal impact on the environment.

3.6**annual seedling (*semis annuel*)**

young plant grown from seed that will complete its life cycle or produce a yield and be able to be harvested within the same crop year or season in which it was planted.

3.7**antibiotic (*antibiotique*)**

any drug or combination of drugs which is prepared from certain microorganisms, or which formerly was prepared from micro-organisms but is now made synthetically, and which possesses inhibitory action on the growth of other microorganisms including fungi, bacteria and viruses.

3.8**apiculture (*apiculture*)**

management and production of honeybees, queens and their products. Examples are honey, beeswax, pollen, royal jelly, propolis and bee venom.

3.9**bedding (*litière*)**

material added to livestock housing environments for the purpose of adding comfort and to encourage natural behaviours. Examples: chopped straw, wood shavings.

3.10**biobased (*biosourcé*)**

substance that is derived from a plant, animal or microbial source.

3.11**biodegradable (*biodégradable*)**

crop and livestock inputs and production aids capable of microbial decomposition within 24 months in soil (with the exception of plant biomass), one month in aerated water and two months in anaerobic water, with minimal impact on the environment.

3.12**biological (*organique*)**

pertaining to multicellular or unicellular organisms (or their components), such as animals, plants, fungi, bacteria, proteins, nucleic acids and viruses, etc.

3.11**buffer zone (zone tampon)**

clearly defined and identifiable boundary area that separates an organic production unit from adjacent non-organic areas.

3.12**cloned animals (animaux clonés)**

identical animals resulting from human manipulation of embryos and embryo transfer, using techniques such as somatic cell nuclear transfer, embryonic cell nuclear transfer or embryo splitting.

3.13**commercially available (disponible sur le marché)**

documented ability to obtain a production input or an ingredient in an appropriate form, quality, quantity or variety, irrespective of cost, in order to fulfil an essential function in organic production or preparation.

3.14**commingling (mélange)**

mixing of or physical contact between bulk, unbound or unpackaged organic products and non-organic products during production, preparation, transportation, or storage.

3.15**compost (compost)**

product of a carefully managed aerobic process by which non-synthetic materials are digested by micro-organisms.

3.16**compost tea (thé de compost)**

soil amendment or foliar feed used to promote beneficial bacterial growth that is created by steeping mature compost.

3.13**buffer zone (zone tampon)**

clearly defined and identifiable boundary area that separates an organic production unit from adjacent non-organic areas.

3.14**carbohydrate (glucides)**

sugar or starch compound, such as dextrose (glucose).

3.15**cloned animals (animaux clonés)**

identical animals resulting from human manipulation of embryos and embryo transfer, using techniques such as somatic cell nuclear transfer, embryonic cell nuclear transfer or embryo splitting.

3.16**colony (colonie)**

typically an aggregate of several thousand worker bees, drones, and a queen bee living together in a hive or in any other dwelling as one social unit.

3.17**commercially available (disponible sur le marché)**

documented ability to obtain a production input or an ingredient in an appropriate form, quality, quantity or variety, irrespective of cost, in order to fulfil an essential function in organic production or preparation.

3.18**commingling (mélange)**

mixing of or physical contact between bulk, unbound or unpackaged organic products and non-organic products during production, preparation, transportation, or storage.

3.19**compost (compost)**

product of a carefully managed aerobic process by which biological materials are digested by micro-organisms.

3.20**compost tea (thé de compost)**

liquid soil amendment or foliar feed used to promote beneficial bacterial growth that is created by steeping mature compost in water.

3.17**crop rotation (*rotation des cultures*)**

practice of alternating crops grown in a specific field, in a planned sequence and in successive crop years so that crops of the same species or family are not continuously grown in the same field. Perennial cropping systems employ techniques such as alley cropping, intercropping and hedgerows to introduce biological diversity in lieu of crop rotation.

3.18**derogation (*dérogation*)**

exemption from the practices in CAN/CGSB-32.310.

3.19**exception (*exception*)**

substance otherwise prohibited by CAN/CGSB-32.311.

3.20**feed additive (*additif pour alimentation animale*)**

substance added to feed in small quantities to fulfil a specific nutritional need. Examples are essential nutrients in the form of amino acids or vitamins and minerals, and non-nutritive additives such as anticaking agents and antioxidants.

3.21**feed supplement (*supplément alimentaire*)**

feed that is used in conjunction with other feed to improve the nutritive balance of the total and that is intended to be

- a) fed undiluted as a supplement to other feeds,
- b) available separately and offered free choice, along with other parts of the ration, or
- c) further diluted and mixed to produce a complete feed.

NOTE In Canada, the Feeds Act requires that the resulting feed is acceptable for registration.

3.21**crop rotation (*rotation des cultures*)**

practice of alternating crops grown in a specific field in a planned sequence and in successive crop years so that crops of the same species or family are not continuously grown in the same field. Perennial cropping systems employ techniques such as alley cropping, intercropping and hedgerows to introduce biological diversity in lieu of crop rotation.

3.22**derivative (*dérivé*)**

a substance created by a molecular modification of another substance (the source) usually by a chemical substitution or additional reaction.

3.23**feed additive (*additif pour alimentation animale*)**

substance added to feed in small quantities to fulfil a specific nutritional need. Examples are essential nutrients in the form of amino acids or vitamins and minerals, and non-nutritive additives such as anticaking agents and antioxidants.

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feed that is used in conjunction with other feeds to improve the nutritive balance of the total and that is intended to be:

- a) fed undiluted as a supplement to other feeds,
- b) available separately and offered free choice, along with other parts of the ration, or
- c) further diluted and mixed to produce a complete feed.

NOTE In Canada, the *Feeds Act* requires that the resulting feed is acceptable for registration.

3.22**fertilizer (engrais)**

single or blended substance composed of one or more recognized plant nutrient(s).

3.23**filtrate (filtrat)**

liquid that passes through an osmosis filter, in the production of maple or other tree sap syrup.

3.24**food additive (additif alimentaire)**

has the same meaning as in B.01.001 of The Food and Drug Regulations.

3.25**food-grade (qualité ou grade alimentaire)**

designation used to identify that a substance (for example, a cleaning material, gas, etc.) or material (for example, a counter, containers, a conveyor, etc.) may come in contact with food, food contact surfaces and/or is safe for human consumption.

3.26**forage (fourrage)**

vegetative material in fresh, dried or ensiled state that is fed to livestock, for example, pasture, hay or silage.

3.27**genetic engineering (génie génétique)**

refers to techniques by which the genetic material of an organism is changed in a way that does not occur naturally by multiplication and/or natural recombination. Examples of the techniques used in genetic engineering include, but are not limited to:

- recombinant DNA (rDNA) techniques that use vector systems;
- techniques involving the direct introduction into the organism of hereditary materials prepared outside the organism;

3.25**fermentation (fermentation)**

conversion of a carbohydrate into simpler or more complex carbon-based compounds by an enzyme or enzymes produced by microorganisms. For example, sugars can be fermented in the presence of yeast to produce alcohol or acetic acid along with carbon dioxide. Fermentation followed by extraction and purification can isolate the substance from other products of fermentation and impurities; this can be used to produce compounds such as enzymes, antibiotics, amino acids and organic acids (e.g., citric, gibberellic, lactic acids). Also known as microbial fermentation or biofermentation.

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designation used to identify that a substance (for example, a cleaning material, gas, etc.) or material (for example, a counter, containers, a conveyor, etc.) may come in contact with food, food contact surfaces or is safe for human consumption.

3.30**forage (fourrage)**

vegetative material in fresh, dried or ensiled state that is fed to livestock, for example, pasture, hay or silage.

3.31**genetic engineering (génie génétique) also commonly known as resulting in Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)**

artificial manipulation of living cells for the purpose of altering its genome constitutes genetic engineering and refers to a set of techniques from modern biotechnology by which the genetic material of an organism is changed in a way that does not occur other than through traditional breeding by multiplication or natural recombination. The genome is considered an indivisible entity;

- cell fusion (including protoplast fusion) or hybridization techniques that overcome natural physiological, reproductive or recombination barriers, where the donor cells/protoplasts do not fall within the same taxonomic family.

Unless the donor/recipient organism is derived from any of the above techniques, examples of techniques not covered by this definition include:

- in vitro fertilization;
- conjugation, transduction, transformation, or any other natural process;
- polyploidy induction;
- cell fusion (including protoplast fusion) or hybridization techniques where the donor cells/protoplasts are in the same taxonomic family.

3.28

herbivore (herbivore)

animal that feeds chiefly on plants.

3.29

hydroponics (hydroponie)

cultivation of plants in aqueous nutrient solutions without the aid of soil.

artificial technical/physical insertions, deletions, or rearrangements of elements of the genome constitute genetic engineering.

Techniques developed in future may be considered genetic engineering. Examples of the techniques used in genetic engineering include, but are not limited to:

- genome/gene editing techniques, such as but not limited to CRISPR, that replace one DNA sequence with another, transposes, deletes or adds a gene sequence or a part of gene sequence;
- recombinant DNA (rDNA) techniques that use vector systems;
- cisgenesis;
- intragenesis;
- agro-infiltration;
- techniques involving the direct introduction into the organism of hereditary materials prepared by whatever means, inside or outside the organism;
- cell fusion (including protoplast fusion) or hybridization techniques that overcome natural physiological, reproductive or recombination barriers, where the donor cells/protoplasts do not fall within the same taxonomic family or are created outside, or manipulated within, the organism through techniques such as, but not limited to, synthetic biology.

Unless the donor/recipient organism is derived from any of the above techniques, examples of techniques not covered by this definition include:

- in vitro fertilization;
- conjugation, transduction, transformation, or any other natural process;
- polyploidy induction;
- cell fusion (including protoplast fusion) or hybridization techniques where the donor cells/protoplasts are in the same taxonomic family and not created outside, or manipulated within, the organism through techniques such as, but not limited to, synthetic biology.

3.32

herbivore (herbivore)

animal that feeds chiefly on plants.

3.33

hive (ruche)

human-constructed housing for bees including related components.

3.34

hydroponics (hydroponie)

cultivation of plants in aqueous nutrient solutions without the aid of soil.

3.30**incidental additives (additifs indirects)**

substances used in organic processing facilities that have the potential to remain present in organic products as residues. Examples are: hand products (cleaners, antiseptics, lotions, barrier creams), boiler water treatment compounds, water treatment compounds, lubricants (release agents, solvents), antifoaming agents and non-food chemicals (sanitizers, disinfectants, cleaning agents and detergents).

3.31**ingredient (ingrédient)**

substance, including a food additive, used in the manufacture or preparation of a product. The substance is present in the final product, possibly in a modified form.

3.32**input (intrans)**

substance used in production or preparation. Examples are: fertilizers, feed supplements, pesticides, and soil amendments, veterinary treatments, processing aids, sanitizing and cleaning materials.

3.33**irradiation (irradiation des aliments)**

treatment with ionizing radiation (see B.26.001 of the Food and Drug Regulations).

3.34**isolation distance (distance d'isolement)**

distance established to segregate an organic crop from a commercialized GE crop of the same crop type. An isolation distance is the shortest distance from the edge of an organic crop to the edge of the nearest GE crop of that crop type.

3.35**livestock (animaux d'élevage)****3.35****incidental additives (additifs indirects)**

substances used in organic processing facilities that have the potential to remain present in organic products as residues. Examples are: hand products (cleaners, antiseptics, lotions, barrier creams), boiler water treatment compounds, water treatment compounds, lubricants (release agents, solvents), anti-foaming agents and non-food chemicals (sanitizers, disinfectants, cleaning agents and detergents).

3.36**ingredient (ingrédient)**

substance, including a food additive, used in the manufacture or preparation of a product. The substance is present in the final product, possibly in a modified form.

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treatment with ionizing radiation.

3.39**isolation distance (distance d'isolement)**

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3.40**litter (portée)**

a group of young animals born at one time to one mother. Example: a litter of piglets.

3.41**litter material (fumier)**

a mixture of bedding material with animal excreta, such as manure, dust and feathers, collected from the floor of livestock housing (e.g., barn, coop).

3.42**livestock (animaux d'élevage)**

any domestic or domesticated animal including bovine, ovine, porcine, caprine, equine, lagomorph

any domestic or domesticated animal including bovine, ovine, porcine, caprine, equine, poultry and bees raised for food or used in the production of food. The products of hunting or fishing of wild animals are not included in this definition.

3.36

manure (déjections animales)

livestock feces, urine and other excrement, including bedding, used or soiled by livestock.

3.37

microgreens (micro-verdurettes)

edible young plants that are harvested later than sprouts, generally when cotyledons are fully formed or when two or four true leaves are present.

3.38

nanotechnology (nanotechnologie)

manipulation of matter at atomic, molecular, or macromolecular dimensions typically between 1 and 100 nm to create materials, devices and systems with fundamentally new properties and functions. Nanoscale chemical substances, or nanomaterials, behave differently from their macroscale counterparts, exhibiting different mechanical, optical, magnetic or electronic properties.

3.39

non-synthetic (non synthétique)

substance derived from mineral, plant or animal matter that has not been chemically altered.

3.40

nutrient management plan (plan de gestion des nutriments)

nutrient budget or plan in which the timing and rate of nutrient application is based on soil nutrient status (soil test results), crop nutrient needs, amendment (manure, compost, plow-down crop or other permitted substance), nutrient content and expected nutrient release rates. The goal of a nutrient management plan is to minimize nutrient loss, protect water quality, maintain soil fertility and ensure effective use of permitted soil amendments.

3.41

operation (exploitation)

farm, company or organization that produces or prepares an organic product; an operation may have multiple production units (see 3.56 production unit).

(rabbits), poultry and bees raised for food or used in the production of food. The products of hunting or fishing of wild animals are not included in this definition.

3.43

manure (déjections animales)

livestock feces, urine and other excrement.

3.44

microgreens (micro-verdurettes)

edible young plants that are harvested later than sprouts, generally when cotyledons are fully formed or when two or four true leaves are present.

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3.47

operation (exploitation)

farm, company or organization that produces or prepares an organic product; an operation may have multiple production units (see 3.62 production unit).

3.42

operator (exploitant)

person, company or organization that produces or prepares with a view to the subsequent marketing of products referred to as organic.

3.43

organic integrity (intégrité biologique)

maintenance of the inherent organic qualities of a product from the receipt of ingredients through to the end consumer.

3.44

organic product (produit biologique)

any commodity or output produced by a system compliant with this standard.

3.45

organic production (production biologique)

method of agricultural production in compliance with this standard.

3.46

parallel production (production parallèle)

simultaneous production or preparation of organic and non-organic crops, including transitional crops, livestock and other organic products of the same or similar, visually indistinguishable varieties.

3.47

paraprobiotics (para-probiotiques)

“non-viable microbial cells” that are inactivated or dead micro-organisms which can prevent pathogen growth.

3.48

perennial crop (culture vivace)

crop, other than a biennial crop, that can be harvested from the same planting for more than one crop year or that requires at least one year after planting before harvest.

3.48

operator (exploitant)

person, company or organization that produces, prepares, packages or owns the brand of product(s) with a view to the subsequent sale, trade or marketing of products labelled as organic.

3.49

organic integrity (intégrité biologique)

maintenance of the inherent organic qualities of a product from the receipt of ingredients through to the end consumer.

3.50

organic product (produit biologique)

any commodity or output produced by a system compliant with this standard.

3.51

organic production (production biologique)

method of agricultural production in compliance with this standard.

3.52

parallel production (production parallèle)

simultaneous production or preparation of organic and non-organic crops, including transitional crops, livestock and other organic products of the same or similar varieties that are visually indistinguishable by the common person when the crops, livestock or products are positioned side by side.

3.53

parasiticide (antiparasitaire)

pharmaceutical substance or veterinary drug, such as an anthelmintic (dewormer), used to control internal or external parasites in livestock.

3.54

perennial crop (culture vivace)

crop, other than a biennial crop, that can be harvested from the same planting for more than one

3.49

pest (organisme nuisible)

organism causing damage to humans or to resources used by humans, such as some viruses, bacteria, fungi, weeds, parasites, arthropods and rodents.

3.50

pesticide (pesticide)

substances used, directly or indirectly, to attract, prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate pests; or to alter the growth, development or characteristics of plants. Includes any organism, substance or mixture of substances and devices such as lures or traps.

3.51

planting stock (matériel de reproduction végétale)

plant or plant tissue, other than annual seedlings, used in plant production or propagation. Examples are rhizomes, shoots, leaf or stem cuttings, roots or tubers, bulbs or cloves.

3.52

prebiotics (prébiotiques)

fibre food and potential carriers for bacteria. Examples of prebiotic substrates are inulin, lactulose, various galacto, fructo, or xylo-oligosaccharides and sugar alcohols.

3.53

preparation (préparation)

includes, with respect to an organic product, post-harvest handling, manufacturing, processing, treatment, preservation, and slaughter.

3.54

probiotics (probiotiques)

micro-organisms that provide health benefits when consumed.

3.55

processing aids (auxiliaires de production)

substances added to food during processing, for a technological effect, but are not present in the finished product or at insignificant and non-functional levels.

3.56

production unit (unité de production)

identifiable portion of an operation in which production or preparation of an organic product occurs.

crop year or that requires at least one year after planting before harvest.

3.55

pest (organisme nuisible)

organism causing damage to humans or to resources used by humans, such as certain viruses, bacteria, fungi, weeds, parasites, arthropods and rodents.

3.56

pesticide (pesticide)

substances used, directly or indirectly, to attract, prevent, destroy, repel or mitigate pests; or to alter the growth, development or characteristics of weeds. Includes any organism; substance or mixture of substances; and devices, such as lures or traps.

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planting stock (matériel de reproduction végétale)

plant or plant tissue, other than annual seedlings, used in plant production or propagation. Examples are rhizomes, shoots, leaf or stem cuttings, roots or tubers, bulbs or cloves.

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3.59

preparation (préparation)

includes, with respect to an organic product, post-harvest handling, manufacturing, processing, treatment, preservation and slaughter.

3.60

probiotics (probiotiques)

microorganisms that provide health benefits when consumed.

3.61

processing aids (auxiliaires de production)

substances added to food during processing for a technological effect, but are not present in the finished product or are at insignificant and non-functional levels.

3.62

production unit (unité de production)

identifiable portion of an operation as outlined in the organic plan in which production or preparation of an organic product occurs. For example, a production unit may be a field with clearly marked

3.57**prohibited substances (*substances interdites*)**

substances prohibited by 1.4 and/or not listed in CAN/CGSB-32.311.

3.58**records (*registres*)**

information in written, visual or electronic form that documents the activities undertaken by an operator engaged in the production or preparation of organic products.

3.59**removal event (*intervention subséquente*)**

procedure performed prior to organic production runs, batches or loads, to prevent organic product from coming into contact with prohibited substances or commingling with non-organic products. Examples of removal events are rinsing with potable water, letting surfaces drip-dry, and purging a system with organic product.

3.60**salt (*sel*)**

sodium chloride, or low-sodium and sodium-free substitutes that serve the purpose of providing salt flavour, nutrition or microbial control in a product.

boundaries, a pasture, a greenhouse, a series of greenhouses, a building or buildings. A “livestock production unit” is a herd or flock of animals or birds with its associated infrastructure such as barns and pastures. An entire operation, even one with disconnected fields or buildings, may be considered one production unit if the whole operation is organic and following one organic plan. Where there is split or parallel production, organic production units shall be sufficiently segregated from non-organic production units to ensure that there is no cross-contamination.

3.63**prohibited materials (*matériaux interdits*)**

materials prohibited by Clause 1.4.

3.64**prohibited substances (*substances interdites*)**

substances prohibited by Clause 1.5 or not listed in CAN/CGSB-32.311.

3.65**records (*registres*)**

information in written, visual or electronic form that documents the activities undertaken by an operator engaged in the production or preparation of organic products.

3.66**removal event (*intervention subséquente*)**

procedure performed prior to organic production runs, batches or loads, to prevent organic product from coming into contact with prohibited substances or commingling with non-organic products. Examples of removal events are rinsing with potable water, letting surfaces drip-dry, and purging a system with organic product.

3.67**salt (*sel*)**

sodium chloride, or low-sodium and sodium-free substitutes that serve the purpose of providing salt flavour, nutrition or microbial control in a product. When used as a soil amendment, the term "salt" also includes calcium chloride and potassium chloride.

3.68**seed coating (*pelliculage des semences*)**

a substance applied to the surface of a seed for a function distinct from seed pelleting.

3.69**seed pelleting (*enrobage des semences*)**

augmenting a seed with substances to increase the size of seed to facilitate seeding.

3.70

3.61**sewage sludge (boues d'épuration)**

solid, liquid or semisolid residues generated by municipal or industrial sewage treatment facilities. Sewage sludge includes but is not limited to: domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary or advanced wastewater treatment processes; or material derived from sewage sludge.

3.62**soil (sol)**

mixture of minerals, organic matter and living organisms.

3.63**split production—split operation (production fractionnée—exploitation fractionnée)**

operation that produces or prepares organic and non-organic agricultural products, including transitional products.

3.64**symbiotics (symbiotiques)**

combination of prebiotics and probiotics. Many contain a combination of probiotic culture with a prebiotic substrate that favors its growth.

seed priming (trempage des semences)

adding water-based solutions into seeds, before sowing, to improve the uniformity and speed of germination. Once wetted, the seed is dried to allow for shipping and short-term storage.

3.71**seed treatment (traitement des semences)**

adding pest control products, plant growth regulators or inoculants, etc., to seeds to assist with their field performance. Can be performed pre- or post-sowing.

3.72**sewage sludge (boues d'épuration)**

solid, liquid or semisolid residues generated by municipal or industrial sewage treatment facilities. Sewage sludge includes but is not limited to: domestic septage; scum or solids removed in primary, secondary or advanced wastewater treatment processes; or material derived from sewage sludge.

3.73**soil (sol)**

mixture of minerals, organic matter and living organisms.

3.74**Specified Risk Material (SRM) (matériel à risque spécifié [MRS])**

the skull, brain, trigeminal ganglia (nerves attached to the brain), eyes, tonsils, spinal cord and dorsal root ganglia (nerves attached to the spinal cord) of cattle aged 30 months or older; and the distal ileum (portion of the small intestine) of cattle of all ages.

3.75**split production—split operation (production fractionnée—exploitation fractionnée)**

operation that produces or prepares organic and non-organic agricultural products, including transitional products.

3.76**symbiotics (symbiotiques)**

combination of prebiotics and probiotics. Many contain a combination of probiotic culture with a prebiotic substrate that favours its growth.

3.77**synthetic biology (biologie synthétique)**

broadly describes the design and construction of novel artificial biological pathways, organisms or devices, or the artificial redesign of existing natural biological systems.

3.65

synthetic substance (substance synthétique)

manufactured substance, including petrochemicals, formulated by a chemical process or by a process that chemically alters compounds extracted from plant, micro-organisms, animal or mineral sources. This term does not apply to compounds synthesized or produced by physical processing or biological processes, which may include heat and mechanical processing. However, minerals altered through chemical reactions caused by heating or burning are classified as synthetic.

3.66

traceability (traçabilité)

ability to track product, backwards and forwards, through all stages of production and preparation.

3.67

transitional period (période de conversion)

period of time between the start of an organic management program and the attainment of organic status by a production unit or operation.

3.68

transplant (plant repiqué)

seedling that has been removed from its original place of production, transported and replanted.

3.69

veterinary biologic (produit biologique vétérinaire)

helminth, protozoa or micro-organism; or a substance or mixture of substances derived from animals, helminths, protozoa or micro-organisms; or a substance of synthetic origin that is manufactured, sold or represented for use in restoring, correcting or modifying functions in animals or for use in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of a disease, disorder, abnormal physical state, or the symptoms thereof, in animals. Veterinary biologics include vaccines, bacterins, bacterin-toxoids, immunoglobulin products, diagnostic kits and any veterinary biologic derived through biotechnology.

3.78

synthetic substance (substance synthétique)

manufactured substance, including petrochemicals, formulated by a chemical process or by a process that chemically alters compounds extracted from plant, micro-organisms, animal or mineral sources. This term does not apply to compounds synthesized or produced by physical processing or biological processes, which may include heat and mechanical processing. However, minerals altered through chemical reactions caused by heating or burning are classified as synthetic.

3.79

traceability (traçabilité)

ability to track product, backwards and forwards, through all stages of production and preparation.

3.80

traditional breeding (sélection génétique traditionnelle)

traditional breeding has its basis in biological sexual reproduction. It occurs between closely related organisms, in reproductive cells, and between related chromosomes through homologous recombination.

3.81

transitional period (période de conversion)

period of time between the start of an organic management program and the attainment of organic status by a production unit or operation.

3.82

transplant (plant repiqué)

seedling that has been removed from its original place of production, transported and replanted.

3.83

veterinary biologic (produit biologique vétérinaire)

helminth, protozoa or microorganism; or a substance or mixture of substances derived from animals, helminths, protozoa or microorganisms; or a substance of synthetic origin that is manufactured, sold or represented for use in restoring, correcting or modifying functions in animals or for use in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of a disease, disorder, abnormal physical state, or the symptoms thereof, in animals. Veterinary biologics include vaccines, bacterins, bacterin-toxoids, immunoglobulin products, diagnostic kits and any veterinary biologic derived through biotechnology.

3.70**veterinary drug (médicament vétérinaire)**

substance or mixture of substances represented for use or administered in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of disease, disorder, abnormal physical state or its symptoms in animals; restoring, correcting or modifying functions in animals.

3.71**wild crop (plante sauvage)**

plants collected or harvested in their natural habitat.

3.72**yeast (levure)**

single celled micro-organisms that produce enzymes, carbon dioxide (CO₂), and other metabolites from carbohydrates, whose functional roles are frequently used in the processes of fermentation, baking, flavouring foods, adding nutritional value and providing health benefits.

3.73**yeast autolysate extract (extraits d'autolysats de levure)**

water-soluble components of the yeast cell, generally produced by autolysis, a process in which the rupture of cell wall is induced mechanically or chemically.

3.84**veterinary drug (médicament vétérinaire)**

substance or mixture of substances represented for use or administered in the diagnosis, treatment, mitigation or prevention of disease, disorder, abnormal physical state or its symptoms in animals; restoring, correcting or modifying functions in animals.

3.85**wild crop (plante sauvage)**

plants collected or harvested in their natural habitat.

3.86**yeast (levure)**

single-celled microorganisms that produce enzymes, carbon dioxide (CO₂), and other metabolites from carbohydrates, whose functional roles are frequently used in the processes of fermentation, baking and flavouring foods, adding nutritional value and providing health benefits.

3.87**yeast autolysate extract (extraits d'autolysats de levure)**

water-soluble components of the yeast cell, generally produced by autolysis, a process in which the rupture of cell wall is induced mechanically or chemically.