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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE DEPARTEMENT VAN LANDBOU

No. R. 1413

6 November 1998

LIQUOR PRODUCTS ACT, 1989 (ACT NO. 60 OF 1989) SCHEME FOR THE INTEGRATED PRODUCTION OF WINE

I, Derek André Hanekom, Minister of Agriculture, acting under section 14 of the Liquor Products Act, 1989 (Act No. 60 of 1989), on the recommendation of the Wine and Spirit Board referred to in section 2 of the said Act, hereby -

- (a) establish the Scheme set out in the Schedule; and
- (b) declare that the said Scheme shall come into operation on the date of publication.

D. A. HANEKOM,
Minister of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE**Definitions**

1. In this Scheme, unless the context otherwise indicates -

"agricultural remedy" means an agricultural remedy as defined in the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947 (Act No. 36 of 1947);

"farm" means one or more pieces of land or portions of pieces of land which is managed as a single unit with a view to the growing of grapes intended for the production of wine, irrespective whether such pieces or portions of land are adjoining, and whether any other farming activities are also undertaken thereon;

"fertilizer" means a fertilizer as defined in the Fertilizers, Farm Feeds, Agricultural Remedies and Stock Remedies Act, 1947;

"grapes" means the fruit of plants of *Vitis vinifera*;

"growth stimulant" means an agricultural remedy which is a growth stimulant;

"herbicide" means an agricultural remedy which is a herbicide;

"integrated production", with regard to the growing of grapes and the production of wine, means the application of methods, techniques and practises which -

- (a) are in harmony with the environment;
- (b) comprise the non-application or barest essential application of fertilizers, agricultural remedies and other injurious substances in the growing of such grapes and the production of such wine; and
- (c) will ensure that the wine concerned does not contain any substances in excess of the limits deemed to be safe for human health;

"IP wine" means wine in connection with the sale of which it is intended to use a word or expression which claims integrated production;

"the Act" means the Liquor Products Act, 1989 (Act No. 60 of 1989), including the regulations made thereunder;

"the Board" means the Wine and Spirit Board established by section 2 of the Act;

"this Scheme" means the Scheme for the Integrated Production of Wine referred to in section 4; and

"wine" means a product which complies with the requirements set out in section 5 of the Act.

Name of Scheme

2. This Scheme shall be known as the Scheme for the Integrated Production of Wine.

Objects of Scheme

3. The objects of this Scheme are -

- (a) to serve as a basis for the application of the principles of integrated production in the growing of grapes and the production of wine;
- (b) to regulate the registration of farms where grapes intended for the production of IP wine are grown, and of cellars in which such wine is produced;
- (c) to confirm the correctness of indications relating to integrated production which are used in connection with the sale of such wine; and
- (d) to establish confidence in such indications when they are thus used.

Applications for registration

4. (1) An application for the registration of a farm with a view to the growing of grapes intended for the production of IP wine, or of a cellar with a view to the production of IP wine shall be made on the applicable form which is obtainable from the Board for this purpose.

(2) Separate applications shall be thus made in respect of different farms and cellars.

(3) Unless the Board determines otherwise in a particular case, such application shall -

- (a) in the case of a farm, be lodged with the Board at least nine months prior to the expected date on which the harvesting of grapes will commence during a particular year on the farm concerned; and
- (b) in the case of a cellar, be lodged with the Board at least six months prior to the expected date on which the processes in connection with production of IP wine will commence during a particular year in the cellar concerned.

(4) The applicable amount determined by the Board for this purpose shall be payable to the Board in respect of such application in the manner and at the time determined by the Board.

(5) Upon receipt of such application the Board shall issue a report form to the applicant concerned in which he or she shall record the applicable particulars with regard to the management and operation of the farm or cellar concerned which are required therein.

(6) A report form which has been thus completed shall be returned to the Board on the date specified by the Board at the time of issuing thereof.

(7) An application for the registration of a farm or a cellar shall lapse if the applicant concerned-

- (a) fails or refuses to record the applicable particulars required in the report form concerned; or
- (b) fails or refuses to return such report form to the Board as contemplated in subsection (6).

Registration of farms and cellars

5. (1) A farm or a cellar may be registered in terms of this Scheme if the Board is satisfied that the management and operation thereof are undertaken in accordance with the guidelines with regard to the application of integrated production as set out in Annexure 1 or 2, as the case may be.

(2) When a farm or cellar is thus registered -

- (a) the Board may determine conditions and requirements with regard to the growing of grapes on the farm concerned or the production of wine in the cellar concerned; and
- (b) the Board shall issue a certificate of registration in respect of the farm or cellar concerned to the applicant concerned.

(3) A certificate of registration shall be accompanied by a report form in which the holder of that certificate shall record the applicable particulars with regard to the management and operation of the farm or cellar concerned which are required therein.

(4) A report form which has been thus completed shall be returned to the Board on the date specified by the Board at the time of issuing thereof.

(5) If the Board refuses to register a farm or a cellar, it shall notify the applicant concerned in writing of the decision and of the grounds on which it is based.

Conditions of registration

6. The registration of a farm or a cellar in terms of this Scheme shall be subject to the following conditions:

- (a) The management and operation of the farm or cellar concerned shall at all times be undertaken in accordance with the guidelines with regard to the application of integrated production as set out in Annexure 1 or 2, as the case may be, and the conditions and requirements determined by the Board in terms of section 5(2)(a) of this Scheme.
- (b) The particulars which the holder of the certificate of registration concerned has to record in terms of section 5 (3) of this Scheme on the report form which has been issued to him or her shall, unless the Board directs otherwise in a particular case, be thus recorded not later than the working day following the day on which the recordable act concerned was undertaken.
- (c) All the other applicable provisions of this Scheme, and of a condition or requirement determined thereunder, shall at all times be complied with on the farm or in the cellar concerned.

Maintenance of registrations

7. (1) The holder of a certificate of registration may maintain such certificate by means of the annual payment on or before a date determined by the Board, of the applicable amount determined by the Board for this purpose.

(2) When a certificate of registration is thus maintained -

- (a) the Board may amend or supplement the requirements and conditions with regard to the growing of grapes on the farm concerned or the production of wine in the cellar concerned as determined in terms of section 5(2)(a) of this Scheme, to such extent as the Board may deem expedient; and
- (b) the Board shall issue a new report form to the holder of the certificate of registration concerned in which he or she shall record the applicable particulars with regard to the management and operation of the farm or cellar concerned which are required therein.

(3) The provisions of section 6(b) of this Scheme shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to the recording of particulars in such new report form.

(4) A report form which has been thus completed shall be returned to the Board on the date specified by the Board at the time of issuing thereof.

Termination and suspension of registrations

8. (1) The holder of a certificate of registration may at any time by means of a written notice to the Board terminate the registration of the farm or cellar concerned.

(2) A notice in terms of subsection (1) shall be accompanied by the certificate of registration concerned.

(3) The Board may at any time by means of a written notice to the holder of a certificate of registration terminate or suspend the registration of the farm or cellar concerned in terms of this Scheme, either in general or to such extent as the Board may in a particular case direct, if -

- (a) the holder concerned refuses or fails to record the required particulars in the report form which has been issued to him or her;
- (b) the holder concerned refuses or fails to return a report form to the Board as contemplated in section 5 (4) or 7 (4) of this Scheme;
- (c) the holder concerned refuses or fails to maintain the registration of the farm or cellar concerned as contemplated in section 7 (1) of this Scheme;
- (d) the Board is satisfied that the management and operation of the farm or cellar concerned are not at all times conducted in accordance with the guidelines with regard to the application of integrated production as set out in Annexure 1 or 2, as the case may be; or
- (e) the holder concerned refuses or fails to comply with any other provision of this Scheme or a condition or requirement determined thereunder on the farm concerned or in the cellar concerned.

(4) A notice in terms of subsection (3) shall specify the grounds on which the decision concerned is based.

(5) A person who has been thus notified shall return the relevant certificate of registration to the Board within 30 days of the date of such notice.

(6) A suspension of the registration of a farm or cellar as contemplated in subsection (3) shall be valid for such period and be subject to such conditions as the Board may in each case determine.

Payment of fees

9. (1) An amount which is payable in terms of this Scheme shall-

(a) be paid to the Board; and

(b) subject to the provisions of subsection (3), be paid within 30 days of the date of issue of a statement reflecting the amount due.

(2) If a person refuses or fails to pay the amount reflected in a statement referred to in subsection (1)(b) within the period permitted under that subsection -

(a) such amount shall become immediately payable together with interest thereon calculated from the date of issue of the statement concerned, at a rate determined by the Board; and

(b) the Board may suspend the registration of the farm or cellar concerned as contemplated in subsection 8 (3) of this Scheme until the amount and interest referred to in paragraph (a) have been paid to the Board.

(3) If the Board had on more than one occasion deemed it necessary to suspend the registration of a farm or cellar in terms of subsection (2)(b), it may require that -

(a) all amounts payable by the person concerned in terms of this Scheme shall be prepaid; or

(b) the person concerned maintain a deposit or furnish a guarantee for an amount determined by the Board.

ANNEXURE 1

**GUIDELINES WITH REGARD TO THE APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED
PRODUCTION ON FARMS WHERE GRAPES INTENDED FOR THE
PRODUCTION OF IP WINE ARE GROWN**

1. Management

1.1 A farm on which grapes intended for the production of IP wine are grown shall be managed and operated as a unit, irrespective of the number of properties comprising such farm or the nature of the other farming activities which are practised thereon.

1.2 The person in charge of the growing of grapes on the farm shall have thorough knowledge of the principles involved in integrated production.

- 1.3 The Board may require that a person referred to in paragraph 1.2 attend a training course in connection with the application of integrated production which has been approved by the Board and which includes training in integrated pest control.
- 1.4 Agricultural production on the farm shall be in harmony with the environment, and the natural agricultural resources on the farm shall therefore be utilised in a manner which -
- 1.4.1 will ensure the maintenance of the sustained production potential of the land;
 - 1.4.2 will counteract erosion of the soil through the action of water, wind or other agents, and will promote the conservation of soil which is subject to such erosion;
 - 1.4.3 will prevent the weakening or destruction of the water sources; and
 - 1.4.4 where applicable, will promote the protection of natural vegetation and the combating of weeds and invader plants.

2. Soil and terrain

- 2.1 Natural vegetation may only be removed from a piece of land intended for the establishing of vines after an environmental impact study has shown that it will not be to the detriment of the natural agricultural resources.
- 2.2 A thorough terrain and soil profile study of a piece of land intended for the establishing of vines must be undertaken beforehand, irrespective of whether vines were previously established thereon, with a view to determine the soil preparation and fertilization requirements of that piece of land for the purpose of the utilisation thereof for viticulture.
- 2.3 The soil preparation actions on such a piece of land shall -
- 2.3.1 be based on the findings of the soil profile study referred to in paragraph 2.2; and
 - 2.3.2 be of such a nature and extent that it will not cause secondary problems such as soil erosion, weakened drainage or the ploughing up of chemically or physically undesirable layers of soil.
- 2.4 The chemical correction of macro and micro elements during soil preparation shall-
- 2.4.1 be done on the basis of the results of the analysis of representative samples of the topsoil and subsoil which were taken during the soil profile study referred to in paragraph 2.2; and
 - 2.4.2 be in accordance with the required level of production of the vines to be established on the piece of land concerned.
- 2.5 Tractor and implement traffic on prepared land prior to the establishing of vines shall be restricted to the essential.
- 2.6 The ridging of soil may only be undertaken if it is not possible to obtain optimum soil depth for the establishing of vines by means of conventional soil preparation methods.

3. Choice of grape cultivars

- 3.1 A terrain study referred to in paragraph 2.2 shall include an investigation into the prevailing climatic and ecological circumstances of the piece of land concerned and the expected influence thereof on factors such as growth vigour, delayed budding, disease pressure and time of ripening of the vine cultivars which are considered for establishing thereon.
- 3.2 The choice of scion and rootstock cultivars to be established on the piece of land concerned shall be restricted to those which, on the basis of the findings of such terrain study, are by virtue of their disease resistance and adaptability to the climatic and ecological circumstances concerned, best suited so as to ensure optimal growth and an economical yield of quality grapes with minimum human interference on the piece of land concerned.
- 3.3 Only the best available plant material shall be used for the establishing of vines on such piece of land, and preference shall be given to plant material which is certified in terms of a scheme established under the Plant Improvement Act, 1976.

4. Vineyard lay-out

- 4.1 The row direction, planting density and trellising system which are used on a piece of land shall be of such a nature that it will not contribute towards the erosion of the soil, and will create a micro-climate which will be conducive for optimal plant development, air movement and exposure to sunlight, and will reduce the incidence of diseases.

5. Cultivation

- 5.1 In order to prevent the undoing of the favourable conditions created in a vineyard by means of correct soil preparation and vineyard lay-out-
 - 5.1.1 tractor and implement traffic in the vineyard shall be restricted to the essential;
 - 5.1.2 mechanical cultivation of the ridges shall be done judiciously and be restricted to the minimum; and
 - 5.1.3 mechanical cultivation between rows shall be restricted to the establishing of cover crops and the combating of weeds in combination with suitable herbicides.

6. Combating of weeds

- 6.1 The chemical control of weeds which occur in a vineyard -
 - 6.1.1 shall be restricted to the essential; and
 - 6.1.2 may only be applied by means of herbicides which are registered for use on the weeds concerned in vineyards.
- 6.2 When the use of a herbicide for the control of weeds in a vineyard is unavoidable, it must be administered strictly in accordance with the directions for use indicated on the package thereof: Provided that the use of pre-sprouting herbicides in a vineyard shall as far as possible be avoided.
- 6.3 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 6.1 and 6.2 the Board may, when determining requirements and conditions for the registration of a farm in terms of this Scheme, prohibit or restrict the use of a particular herbicide or herbicides which are not reconcilable with integrated production, on farms where grapes intended for the production of IP wine are grown.

7. Fertilization

- 7.1 Balanced fertilization shall be applied in a vineyard in order to provide the nutrients which are required to ensure optimal growth, yield and grape quality: Provided that-
- 7.1.1 the level of fertilization shall not be of such a nature that it will contribute towards the pollution of the water sources through leaching, or that it will lead to excessive growth or foliar density which could favour the incidence of diseases or impair penetration of crop protection remedies during spraying;
 - 7.1.2 the results of soil or leaf samples analyses which are taken in the vineyard shall be used as basis to determine the required level of fertilization;
 - 7.1.3 such soil or leaf samples should in the case of sandy soils, be taken at least every three years, and in the case of heavy soils, be taken at least every five years;
 - 7.1.4 phosphorus and potassium fertilization shall only be applied if the analysis results of soil samples and, in the case of potassium fertilization, the yield of the vines, has indicated the necessity therefor;
 - 7.1.5 potassium fertilization on brackish soil shall not be applied in the form of potassium chloride;
 - 7.1.6 the maintenance of the pH level of the soil after the initial application of lime during soil preparation as contemplated in paragraph 2 shall be done on the basis of the analysis results of soil samples; and
 - 7.1.7 nitrogen fertilization shall be applied on the basis of the potential nitrogen yield of the soil and the growth vigour of the vines, and shall in the case of sandy soils be applied in portions and in accordance with the seasonable requirements of the vines.
- 7.2 Organic fertilization in the form of manure or compost shall not contain any unprocessed sewerage waste.
- 7.3 The quantity of organic fertilization applied to a vineyard shall not exceed the nitrogen requirements of the vines.
- 7.4 Foliar feeding may only be used where it is not possible to provide in the nutrient requirements of the vines by means of normal soil applications.
- 7.5 Fertilization of a vineyard by means of an irrigation system which is installed there may only be done if the system is designed for this purpose, and it will not result in the application of more nutrients than would by means of normal soil applications provide in the nutrient requirements of the vines.

8. Irrigation

- 8.1 The irrigation system which is used in a vineyard shall be of such a nature that -
- 8.1.1 it will ensure the efficient distribution of water in the soil type concerned without causing waterlogging, salination, the compaction of the surface layer of the soil or other environmental problems;
 - 8.1.2 susceptibility for diseases will not be enhanced by means of regular drenching of the grape bunches or the creation of an excessively humid micro-climate; and

8.1.3 the quality of the grapes will not be detrimentally affected by regular wetting of the vines.

8.2 Irrigation scheduling shall be done in accordance with the water retention ability of the soil and the physiological stage of development and water consumption of the vines, and be based on measurements by means of evaporation pans, tensiometers or neutron moisture meters, or on observations of growth factors.

8.3 An irrigation system shall at all times be utilised in accordance with the specifications thereof, and be maintained in a manner which will ensure the efficient operation thereof.

9. Vine development and trellising

9.1 Vines shall be developed in such a manner that sufficient, well-spaced shoots will be available to ensure the desired foliar density, yield, air movement, exposure to sunlight and efficient application of crop protection remedies.

9.2 The trellising system in a vineyard shall be sufficient to accommodate the growth vigour of the vines, ensure a good distribution of shoots, leaves and bunches and avoid a too dense canopy.

9.3 Pruning wounds on arms and trunks shall be covered with a suitable wound sealer in order to prevent wood rot.

10. Growth stimulants

10.1 The chemical stimulation of physiological processes in the vine to produce better quality bunches -

10.1.1 shall be restricted to the essential; and

10.1.2 may only be applied by means of growth stimulants which are registered for use on vines.

10.2 When the use of a growth stimulant in a vineyard is unavoidable, it must be administered strictly in accordance with the directions for use indicated on the package thereof.

10.3 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 10.1 and 10.2, the Board may, when determining requirements and conditions for the registration of a farm in terms of this Scheme, prohibit or restrict the use of a particular growth stimulant or stimulants which are not reconcilable with integrated production, on farms where grapes intended for the production of IP wine are grown.

11. Integrated pest management

11.1 The chemical control of pests and diseases which occur in a vineyard-

11.1.1 shall be restricted to the essential;

11.1.2 may only be applied by means of agricultural remedies which are registered for use against the pests and diseases concerned in vineyards; and

11.1.3 shall at all times be applied in conjunction with management practices and measures aimed to minimise or eliminate the use of such agricultural remedies, and to grow grapes in harmony with the environment.

11.2 If the regular and comprehensive monitoring of such pests and diseases and the natural predators thereof proves that intervention in nature by means of chemical control is unavoidable -

- 11.2.1 the effect of the appropriate agricultural remedy on other pests and diseases, and on the natural predators of the pests and diseases which occur in the vineyard, shall be determined beforehand in order to ensure that the application thereof will not enhance the occurrence of such other pests and diseases nor cause the extermination of such natural predators; and
- 11.2.2 the appropriate agricultural remedy must be administered strictly in accordance with the directions for use indicated on the package thereof.
- 11.3 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 11.1 and 11.2, the Board may, when determining requirements and conditions for the registration of a farm in terms of this Scheme -
 - 11.3.1 specify the methods to be used in connection with the monitoring and control of specified pests and diseases in vineyards; and
 - 11.3.2 prohibit or restrict the use of a particular agricultural remedy or remedies which are not reconcilable with the principles of integrated production, on farms where grapes intended for the production of IP wine are grown.

12. Handling of harmful chemicals

- 12.1 Harmful chemicals must -
 - 12.1.1 be handled strictly according to the prescriptions on the packaging;
 - 12.1.2 be stored and locked up in a separate store; and
 - 12.1.3 be kept on record, including records of supplies, usage and disposal thereof.
- 12.2 Handlers of harmful chemicals must -
 - 12.2.1 receive thorough training in the handling thereof;
 - 12.2.2 undergo medical examinations annually; and
 - 12.2.3 use prescribed protective clothing during the handling and application thereof.
- 12.3 Excess mixed harmful chemicals may not end up in rivers trenches, or storage dams or pollute the environment in any other way.
- 12.4 Empty containers or unused harmful chemicals must be disposed of in such a way that it can not be harmful to people or pollute the environment in any way.
- 12.5 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 12.1, 12.2, 12.3 and 12.4 the Board may, when determining requirements and conditions for the registration of a farm in terms of this Scheme, lay down further and more restrictive prescriptions regarding the handling of harmful chemicals.

ANNEXURE 2**GUIDELINES WITH REGARD TO THE APPLICATION OF INTEGRATED
PRODUCTION IN CELLARS WHICH ARE UTILISED
FOR THE PRODUCTION OF IP WINE*****1. Management***

- 1.1 A cellar which is utilised for the production of wine which is intended for sale as IP wine shall be managed in such a manner that actions such as the incorrect application of equipment, apparatus and chemicals, the lavish use of water and electricity and the discharge of untreated cellar waste in nature is avoided.
- 1.2 The immediate proximity of the cellar shall be maintained aesthetically acceptable by keeping it free of discarded or used material or equipment, as well as of junk and waste which could be a breeding place for insect pests.
- 1.3 The interior of the cellar shall be arranged in such a manner that it complies with the requirements of the legislation with regard to occupational health and safety.
- 1.4 The noise levels within the cellar shall be within the limits required by the legislation with regard to occupational health and safety.
- 1.5 The staff who are working in the cellar shall wear the necessary protective overwear which is required by the legislation with regard to occupational health and safety.

2. Conveyance of grapes

- 2.1 Grapes as well as transported juice being intended for the production of IP wine shall as soon as possible after harvesting be brought to the cellar.
- 2.2 During conveyance to the cellar such grapes or juice may not come into contact with substances which are deemed unsafe for human consumption or may detrimentally affect the quality of the wine which is produced therefrom.

3. Crushing and processing of grapes

- 3.1 Grapes as well as transported juice shall be processed as soon as possible after having been delivered at the cellar.
- 3.2 The bringing in of rotten grapes into the cellar must be limited as far as possible: Provided that this provision shall not apply to grapes with Botrytis infection.
- 3.3 Off-loading bins and crushing apparatus in the cellar shall be covered with inert material or be made from stainless steel in order to prevent contamination.
- 3.4 Grapes which are intended for the production of white wine shall as soon as possible after crushing be cooled down before being settled.

4. Addition of substances to wine

- 4.1 The addition of substances to must and wine in the cellar shall be restricted to the indispensable.

- 4.2 Only those substances specified in the Act as permissible additions to wine, may be thus added to must and wine in the cellar.
- 4.3 Such additions in the cellar may only be made in accordance with the provisions of the Act.
- 4.4 Fermentation in must and wine in the cellar may only be effected with the aid of selected natural yeasts.
- 4.5 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4 the Board may, when determining requirements and conditions for the registration of a cellar in terms of this Scheme, prohibit or restrict the use of a particular substance or substances which are not reconcilable with integrated production, in cellars which are utilised for the production of IP wine.

5. Use of preservatives

- 5.1 The application of sulphur dioxide as a preservative for wine shall as far as possible be restricted, and preference shall be given to substitutes such as ascorbic acid.
- 5.2 Notwithstanding the provisions of the Act, the total sulphur dioxide content of wine of a class specified in column 1 of the table hereunder, which is intended for sale as IP wine, shall at the time when it is ready for marketing, not exceed the maximum limit specified in column 2 of the table opposite thereto:

Class of wine	Maximum sulphur dioxide content
1	2
Extra dry wine, dry wine, rosé wine and blanc de noir wine	120 mg per litre, but preferably less than 100 mg per litre
Semi-dry wine, semi-sweet wine, late harvest wine, special late harvest wine, sweet natural wine, and perlé wine	140 mg per litre, but preferably less than 100 mg per litre
Sparkling wine (all types)	80 mg per litre, but preferably less than 60 mg per litre
Dessert wine and liqueur wine (all types)	80 mg per litre, but preferably less than 60 mg per litre
Noble late harvest wine	240 mg per litre, but preferably less than 200 mg per litre

6. Settling agents, filtering material and clarifying agents

- 6.1 Only natural settling agents, filtering material and clarifying agents which are environmentally friendly may be used in the cellar in connection with the production of IP wine.
- 6.2 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 8.1, the Board may, when determining requirements and conditions for the registration of a cellar in terms of this Scheme, prohibit or restrict the use of a particular settling agent, filtering material or clarifying agent or other agents which are not reconcilable with the principle of integrated production, in cellars which are utilised for the production of IP wine.

7. Refrigeration

- 7.1 The refrigeration equipment which is used in the cellar shall be of such design that it will ensure optimal cooling with the minimum use of power.

8. Cleansing agents

- 8.1 Only environmentally friendly agents may be used for cleansing processes in the cellar.
- 8.2 Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 8.1, the Board may, when determining requirements and conditions for the registration of a cellar in terms of this Scheme, prohibit or restrict the use of a particular cleansing agent or agents which are not reconcilable with integrated production, in cellars which are utilised for the production of IP wine.

9. Water management

- 9.1 The water which is used in the cellar for purposes of cooling and the cleansing of tanks and other apparatus and equipment shall as far as possible be purified and recycled.
- 9.2 Such water may only be treated with environmentally friendly chemicals, and only be discharged in nature after having been treated to such extent that it complies with the applicable standards required by the legislation with regard to the discharge of effluent water.

10. Disposal of cellar waste

- 10.1 Cellar waste such as wine-lees, filtering material and fining lees may not be discharged in nature in unprocessed form.

11. Bottling and packing

- 11.1 If cork stoppers are utilised in the cellar as bottle closures, it may only be treated beforehand with environmentally friendly substances.
- 11.2 Capsules which are used in the cellar shall be manufactured from a high quality degradable material.
- 11.3 The outer containers and other material used in the cellar for the packing of receptacles of wine shall as far as possible be manufactured from recycled material and in itself also be recyclable and biodegradable.

No. R. 1413

6 November 1998

WET OP DRANKPRODUKTE, 1989 (WET NO. 60 VAN 1989)
SKEMA VIR DIE GEÏNTEGREERDE PRODUKSIE VAN WYN

Ek, Derek André Hanekom, Minister van Landbou, handelende kragtens artikel 14 van die Wet op Drankprodukte, 1989 (Wet No. 60 van 1989), op aanbeveling van die Wyn- en Spiritusraad bedoel in artikel 2 van genoemde Wet -

- (a) stel hierby die Skema in die Bylae uiteengesit, in; en
- (b) verklaar hierby dat genoemde Skema op die datum van publikasie in werking tree.

D. A. HANEKOM,
Minister van Landbou.

BYLAE

Woordomskrywing

1. In hierdie Skema, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken -

"die Raad" die Wyn- en Spiritusraad by artikel 2 van die Wet ingestel;

"die Wet" die Wet op Drankprodukte, 1989 (Wet No. 60 van 1989), met inbegrip van die regulasies daarkragtens uitgevaardig;

"druwe" die vrugte van plante van *Vitis vinifera*;

"geïntegreerde produksie", met betrekking tot die kweek van druwe en die produksie van wyn, die toepassing van metodes, tegnieke en praktyke wat -

- (a) in harmonie met die omgewing is;
- (b) die nie-aanwending of noodsaaklikste minimum aanwending van misstowwe, landboumiddels en ander skadelike stowwe by die kweek van sodanige druwe en die produksie van sodanige wyn behels; en
- (c) sal verseker dat die betrokke wyn nie enige stowwe bo die perke wat as veilig vir menslike gesondheid geag word, bevat nie;

"GP-wyn" wyn in verband met die verkoop waarvan beoog word om 'n woord of uitdrukking te gebruik waardeur aanspraak gemaak word op geïntegreerde produksie;

"groeistimulant" 'n landboumiddel wat 'n groeistimulant is;

"hierdie Skema" die Skema vir die Geïntegreerde Produksie van Wyn in artikel 4 bedoel;

"*landbouwmiddel*" 'n landbouwmiddel soos in die Wet op Misstawwe, Veevoedsel, Landboumiddels en Veemiddels, 1947 (Wet No. 36 van 1947), omskryf;

"*misstof*" 'n misstof soos in die Wet op Misstawwe, Veevoedsel, Landboumiddels en Veemiddels, 1947, omskryf;

"*onkruidodder*" 'n landbouwmiddel wat 'n onkruidodder is;

"*plaas*" een of meer stukke grond of gedeeltes van stukke grond wat as 'n eenheid bestuur en bedryf word met die oog op die kweek van duiwe wat vir die produksie van wyn bestem is, ongeag of daardie stukke of gedeeltes grond aangrensend is en of ander boerderybedrywighede ook daarop beoefen word; en

"*wyn*" 'n produk wat aan die vereistes in artikel 5 van die Wet uiteengesit, voldoen.

Naam van Skema

2. Hierdie Skema heet die Skema vir die Geïntegreerde Produksie van Wyn.

Oogmerke van Skema

3. Die oogmerke van hierdie Skema is om -

- (a) as grondslag vir die toepassing van die beginsels van geïntegreerde produksie by die kweek van duiwe en die produksie van wyn te dien;
- (b) die registrasie van plase waar duiwe bestem vir die produksie van GP-wyn gekweek word, en van kelders waar sodanige wyn geproduseer word, te reël;
- (c) die korrektheid van aanduidings betreffende geïntegreerde produksie wat in verband met die verkoop van sodanige wyn gebruik word, te bevestig; en
- (d) vertroue in sodanige aanduidings te vestig wanneer dit aldus gebruik word.

Aansoeke om registrasie

4. (1) 'n Aansoek om die registrasie van 'n plaas met die oog op die kweek van duiwe bestem vir die produksie van GP-wyn, of van 'n kelder met die oog op die produksie van GP-wyn, moet op die toepaslike vorm gedoen word wat vir hierdie doel van die Raad verkrygbaar is.

- (2) Afsonderlike aansoeke moet aldus ten opsigte van verskillende plase en kelders gedoen word.

- (3) Tensy die Raad in 'n bepaalde geval anders bepaal, moet so 'n aansoek -

- (a) in die geval van 'n plaas, minstens nege maande voor die verwagte datum waarop die oes van duiwe gedurende 'n bepaalde jaar op die betrokke plaas 'n aanvang sal neem, by die Raad ingedien word; en
- (b) in die geval van 'n kelder, minstens ses maande voor die verwagte datum waarop die prosesse in verband met die produksie van GP-wyn gedurende 'n bepaalde jaar in die betrokke kelder 'n aanvang sal neem, by die Raad ingedien word.

(4) Die toepaslike geld wat die Raad vir hierdie doel bepaal, is ten opsigte van so 'n aansoek aan die Raad betaalbaar op die wyse en tyd deur die Raad bepaal.

(5) By ontvangs van so 'n aansoek moet die Raad 'n verslagvorm aan die betrokke aansoeker uitreik waarin hy of sy die toepaslike besonderhede met betrekking tot die bestuur en bedryf van die betrokke plaas of kelder wat daarin vereis word, moet aanteken.

(6) 'n Verslagvorm wat aldus ingevul is, moet op die datum deur die Raad ten tyde van die uitreiking daarvan aangedui, aan die Raad terugbesorg word.

(7) 'n Aansoek om die registrasie van 'n plaas of 'n kelder verval indien die betrokke aansoeker-

(a) weier of versuim om die toepaslike besonderhede wat in die betrokke verslagvorm vereis word, daarin aan te teken; of

(b) weier of versuim om so 'n verslagvorm aan die Raad terug te besorg soos in subartikel (6) beoog.

Registrasie van plase en kelders

5. (1) 'n Plaas of kelder kan ingevolge hierdie Skema geregistreer word indien die Raad oortuig is dat die bestuur en bedryf daarvan ooreenkomstig die riglyne met betrekking tot die toepassing van geïntegreerde produksie soos uiteengesit in Aanhangsel 1 of 2, na gelang van die geval, onderneem word.

(2) Wanneer 'n plaas of kelder aldus geregistreer word -

(a) kan die Raad vereistes en voorwaardes met betrekking tot die kweek van duiwe op die betrokke plaas of die produksie van wyn in die betrokke kelder bepaal; en

(b) moet die Raad 'n registrasiesertifikaat ten opsigte van die betrokke plaas of kelder aan die betrokke aansoeker uitreik.

(3) 'n Registrasiesertifikaat gaan vergesel van 'n verslagvorm waarin die houër van daardie sertifikaat die toepaslike besonderhede met betrekking tot die bestuur en bedryf van die betrokke plaas of kelder wat daarin vereis word, moet aanteken.

(4) 'n Verslagvorm wat aldus ingevul is, moet op die datum deur die Raad ten tyde van die uitreiking daarvan aangedui, aan die Raad terugbesorg word.

(5) Indien die Raad weier om 'n plaas of 'n kelder te registreer, moet hy die betrokke aansoeker skriftelik van die besluit en van die gronde waarop dit gebaseer is, in kennis stel.

Voorwaardes van registrasie

6. Die registrasie van 'n plaas of 'n kelder ingevolge hierdie Skema is onderworpe aan die volgende voorwaardes:

(a) Die bestuur en bedryf van die betrokke plaas of kelder moet te alle tye ooreenkomstig die riglyne met betrekking tot die toepassing van geïntegreerde produksie soos uiteengesit in Aanhangsel 1 of 2, na gelang van die geval, en die voorwaardes en vereistes wat ingevolge artikel 5(2)(a) van hierdie Skema deur die Raad bepaal is, onderneem word.

- (b) Die besonderhede wat die houer van die betrokke registrasiesertifikaat ingevolge artikel 5(3) van hierdie Skema op die verslagvorm moet aanteken wat aan hom of haar uitgereik is, moet, tensy die Raad in 'n bepaalde geval anders gelas, laatstens op die werksdag volgende op die dag waarop die betrokke aantekenbare handeling verrig is, aldus aangeteken word.
- (c) Al die ander toepaslike bepalings van hierdie Skema of van 'n voorwaarde of vereiste daarkragtens bepaal, moet te alle tye op die betrokke plaas of in die betrokke kelder nagekom word.

Instandhouding van registrasies

7. (1) Die houer van 'n registrasiesertifikaat kan sodanige sertifikaat in stand hou deur middel van die jaarlikse betaling voor of op 'n datum deur die Raad bepaal, van die toepaslike bedrag wat die Raad vir die hierdie doel bepaal.
- (2) Wanneer 'n registrasiesertifikaat aldus in stand gehou word -
- (a) kan die Raad die vereistes en voorwaardes met betrekking tot die kweek van duiwe op die betrokke plaas of die produksie van wyn in die betrokke kelder soos ingevolge artikel 5(2)(a) van hierdie Skema bepaal, wysig of aanvul in sodanige mate as wat die Raad doenlik ag; en
 - (b) moet die Raad 'n nuwe verslagvorm aan die houer van die betrokke registrasiesertifikaat uitreik waarin hy of sy die toepaslike besonderhede met betrekking tot die bestuur en bedryf van die betrokke plaas of kelder wat daarin vereis word, moet aanteken.
- (3) Die bepalings van artikel 6(b) van hierdie Skema is *mutatis mutandis* van toepassing op die aantekening van besonderhede in so 'n nuwe verslagvorm.
- (4) 'n Verslagvorm wat aldus ingevul is, moet op die datum deur die Raad ten tyde van die uitreiking daarvan aangedui, aan die Raad terugbesorg word.

Beëindiging en opskorting van registrasies

8. (1) Die houer van 'n registrasiesertifikaat kan te eniger tyd deur middel van skriftelike kennisgewing aan die Raad die registrasie van die betrokke plaas of kelder beëindig.
- (2) 'n Kennisgewing ingevolge subartikel (1) moet van die betrokke registrasiesertifikaat vergesel gaan.
- (3) Die Raad kan te eniger tyd by skriftelike kennisgewing aan die houer van 'n registrasiesertifikaat die registrasie van die betrokke plaas of kelder ingevolge hierdie Skema beëindig of opskort, hetsy in die algemeen of in sodanige mate as wat die Raad in die bepaalde geval gelas, indien -
- (a) die betrokke houer weier of versuim om die vereiste besonderhede in die verslagvorm wat aan hom of haar uitgereik is, aan te teken;
 - (b) die betrokke houer weier of versuim om 'n verslagvorm aan die Raad terug te besorg soos in artikel 5(4) of 7(4) van hierdie Skema beoog;

- (c) die betrokke houer weier of versuim om die registrasie van die betrokke plaas of kelder in stand te hou soos in artikel 7(1) van hierdie Skema beoog;
- (d) die Raad oortuig is dat die bestuur en bedryf van die betrokke plaas of kelder nie te alle tye ooreenkomstig die riglyne met betrekking tot die toepassing van geïntegreerde produksie soos uiteengesit in Aanhangsel 1 of 2, na gelang van die geval, onderneem word nie; of
- (e) die betrokke houer weier of versuim om enige ander bepaling van hierdie Skema of 'n voorwaarde of vereiste daarkragtens bepaal, op die betrokke plaas of in die betrokke kelder na te kom.

(4) 'n Kennisgewing ingevolge subartikel (3) moet die gronde aandui waarop die betrokke beslissing gebaseer is.

(5) Iemand wat aldus in kennis gestel is, moet die betrokke registrasiesertifikaat binne 30 dae na die datum van so 'n kennisgewing aan die Raad terugstuur.

(6) 'n Opskorting die registrasie van 'n plaas of kelder soos in subartikel (3) beoog, is geldig vir sodanige tydperk en onderworpe aan sodanige voorwaardes as wat die Raad in elke geval bepaal.

Betaling van gelde

9. (1) 'n Bedrag wat ingevolge hierdie Skema betaalbaar is, moet -

- (a) aan die Raad betaal word; en
- (b) behoudens die bepalings van subartikel (3), betaal word binne 30 dae na die datum van uitreiking van 'n staat wat die bedrag weergee wat betaalbaar is.

(2) Indien 'n persoon weier of versuim om die bedrag weergegee in 'n staat in subartikel (1)(b) bedoel, te betaal binne die tydperk kragtens daardie subartikel toegelaat-

- (a) word sodanige bedrag onmiddellik betaalbaar tesame met rente daarop, bereken vanaf die datum van uitreiking van die betrokke staat en teen 'n koers wat die Raad bepaal; en
- (b) kan die Raad die registrasie van die betrokke plaas of kelder opskort soos in artikel 8(3) van hierdie Skema beoog, totdat die bedrag en rente in paragraaf (a) bedoel, aan die Raad betaal is.

(3) Indien die Raad dit by meer as een geleentheid nodig geag het om die registrasie van 'n plaas of kelder ingevolge subartikel (2)(b) op te kort, kan hy vereis dat-

- (a) alle bedrae wat ingevolge hierdie Skema deur die betrokke persoon betaalbaar is, vooruitbetaal moet word; of
- (b) die betrokke persoon 'n deposito of waarborg aan die Raad voorsien vir 'n bedrag wat die Raad bepaal.

AANHANGSEL 1**RIGLYNE MET BETREKKING TOT DIE TOEPASSING VAN GEÏNTEGREERDE
PRODUKSIE OP PLASE WAAR DRUIWE BESTEM VIR DIE
PRODUKSIE VAN GP-WYN GEKWEK WORD****1. Bestuur**

- 1.1 'n Plaas waarop druiwe gekweek word wat vir die produksie van GP-wyn bestem is, moet as 'n eenheid bestuur en bedryf word, ongeag die getal eiendomme waaruit so 'n plaas bestaan, of die aard van die ander boerderybedrywighede wat daarop beoefen word.
- 1.2 Die persoon in beheer van die kweek van druiwe op die plaas moet deeglike kennis hê van die beginsels wat by geïntegreerde produksie betrokke is.
- 1.3 Die Raad kan vereis dat 'n persoon in paragraaf 1.2 bedoel, 'n opleidingskursus in verband met die toepassing van geïntegreerde produksie wat deur die Raad goedgekeur is en wat opleiding in geïntegreerde plaagbeheer insluit, moet bywoon.
- 1.4 Landbouproduksie op die plaas moet in harmonie met die omgewing plaasvind, en die natuurlike landbouhulpbronne op die plaas moet daarom op 'n wyse benut word wat-
 - 1.4.1 die handhawing van die volgehoue produksievermoë van die grond sal verseker;
 - 1.4.2 erosie van die grond deur die werking van water, wind of ander middele sal teenwerk, en die bewaring van grond wat aan sodanige erosie blootgestel is, sal bevorder;
 - 1.4.3 die verswakking of vernietiging van die waterbronne sal voorkom; en
 - 1.4.4 waar van toepassing, die beskerming van natuurlike plantegroei en die bestryding van onkruid en indringerplante sal bevorder.

2. Grond en terrein

- 2.1 Natuurlike plantegroei mag slegs van 'n stuk grond wat vir die vestiging van wingerdstokke beoog word, verwyder word nadat 'n omgewingsimpakstudie getoon het dat dit nie ten nadele van die natuurlike landbouhulpbronne sal wees nie.
- 2.2 'n Deeglike terrein- en grondprofielstudie van 'n stuk grond wat vir die vestiging van wingerdstokke beoog word, moet vooraf gedoen word, ongeag of wingerdstokke reeds voorheen daarop gevestig was, met die oog daarop om die grondvoorbereidings- en bemestingsbehoefes van daardie stuk grond vir die doeleindes van die aanwending 0daarvan vir wingerdbou te bepaal.
- 2.3 Die grondvoorbereidingsaksies op so 'n stuk grond moet -
 - 2.3.1 gebaseer wees op die bevindinge van die terrein- en grondprofielstudie in paragraaf 2.2 bedoel; en
 - 2.3.2 van so 'n aard en omvang wees dat dit nie sekondêre probleme soos gronderosie, verswakte dreinerings of die opploeg van chemies- of fisies- ongewenste grondlae sal veroorsaak nie.

2.4 Die chemiese regstelling van makro- en mikro-elemente tydens grondvoorbereiding moet -

2.4.1 gedoen word aan die hand van die resultate van die ontleding van verteenwoordigende monsters van die bogrond en ondergrond wat tydens die grondprofielstudie in paragraaf 2.2 bedoel, geneem is; en

2.4.2 in ooreenstemming met die verlangde peil van produksie van die wingerdstokke wat op die betrokke stuk grond gevestig sal word, wees.

2.5 Trekker- en werktuigverkeer op voorbereide grond voor die vestiging van wingerdstokke moet tot die noodsaaklike beperk word.

2.6 Die op-erd van grond mag slegs onderneem word indien dit nie moontlik is op optimum gronddiepte vir die vestiging van wingerdstokke deur middel van konvensionele grondvoorbereidingsmetodes te verkry nie.

3. Keuse van druifcultivars

3.1 'n Terreinstudie in paragraaf 2.2 bedoel, moet 'n ondersoek na die heersende klimaats- en ekologiese omstandighede van die betrokke stuk grond en die verwagte invloed daarvan op faktore soos groeikrag, vertraagde bot, siektedruk en tyd van rypwording van die druifcultivar wat vir vestiging daarop oorweeg word, insluit.

3.2 Die keuse van bo- en onderstokcultivars vir vestiging op die betrokke stuk grond moet beperk word tot dié wat op die basis van die bevindinge van so 'n terreinstudie, uit hoofde van hul siektebestandheid en aanpasbaarheid by die betrokke klimaats- en ekologiese omstandighede, ten beste geskik is ten einde optimale groei en 'n ekonomiese opbrengs van kwaliteitsdruive met minimum inmenging van die mens op die betrokke stuk grond te verseker.

3.3 Slegs die beste beskikbare plantmateriaal moet vir die vestiging van wingerdstokke op so 'n stuk grond gebruik word, en voorkeur moet aan plantmateriaal gegee word wat ingevolge 'n skema ingestel kragtens die Plantverbeteringswet, 1976, gesertifiseer is.

4. Wingerduitleg

4.1 Die ryrigting, plantdigtheid en prieëlstelsel wat op 'n stuk grond gebruik word, moet van sodanige aard wees dat dit nie tot die erosie van die grond sal bydra nie, en 'n mikroklimaat sal skep wat bevorderlik vir optimale plantontwikkeling, lugbeweging en blootstelling aan sonlig is en die voorkoms van siektes sal verminder.

5. Bewerking

5.1 Ten einde te voorkom dat die gunstige toestande in 'n wingerd wat deur middel van korrekte grondvoorbereiding en wingerduitleg geskep is, ongedaan gemaak word, moet -

5.1.1 trekker- en werktuigverkeer in die wingerd tot die noodsaaklike beperk word;

5.1.2 meganiese bewerking van die riewe oordeelkundig gedoen en tot die minimum beperk word; en

5.1.3 meganiese bewerking tussen rye beperk word tot die vestiging van deklaaggewasse en die bestryding van onkruide in kombinasie met geskikte onkruidodders.

6. Bestryding van onkruiide

- 6.1 Die chemiese beheer van onkruiide wat in 'n wingerd voorkom -
- 6.1.1 moet tot die noodsaaklike beperk word; en
 - 6.1.2 mag slegs toegepas word deur middel van onkruidodders wat vir gebruik op die betrokke onkruiide in wingerde geregistreer is.
- 6.2 Wanneer die gebruik van 'n onkruidodder vir die beheer van onkruiide in 'n wingerd onvermydelik is, moet daardie onkruidodder streng volgens die gebruiksaanwysings wat op die verpakking daarvan aangedui word, toegedien word: Met dien verstande dat die gebruik van voor-opkoms onkruidodders in wingerde sover moontlik vermy moet word.
- 6.3 Ondanks die bepalings van paragrawe 6.1 en 6.2 kan die Raad, wanneer hy vereistes en voorwaardes vir die registrasie van 'n plaas ingevolge hierdie Skema bepaal, die gebruik van 'n bepaalde onkruidodder of onkruidodders wat nie met die beginsels van geïntegreerde produksie versoenbaar is nie, verbied of beperk op plase waar druiwe bestem vir die produksie van GP-wyn gekweek word.

7. Bemesting

- 7.1 Gebalanseerde bemesting moet in 'n wingerd toegedien word ten einde die voedingstowwe te voorsien wat nodig is om optimale groei, drag en druifkwaliteit te verseker: Met dien verstande dat-
- 7.1.1 die peil van bemesting nie van so 'n aard mag wees dat dit deur logging tot die besoedeling van die waterbronne sal bydra nie, of dat dit deur oormatige groei of lowerverdigting sal lei wat die voorkoms van siektes kan bevorder of penetrasie van oesbeskermingsmiddels tydens bespuiting sal benadeel nie;
 - 7.1.2 die ontledingsresultate van grond- of blaarmonsters wat in die wingerd geneem word, as basis gebruik moet word om die vereiste peil van bemesting te bepaal;
 - 7.1.3 sodanige grond- of blaarmonsters in die geval van sandgronde minstens driejaarliks, en in die geval van swaar gronde minstens vyfjaarliks, geneem behoort te word;
 - 7.1.4 fosfor- en kaliumbemesting slegs toegedien mag word indien die ontledingsresultate van grondmonsters en, in die geval van kaliumbemesting, die drag van die wingerdstokke, die noodsaaklikheid daarvan aangetoon het;
 - 7.1.5 kaliumbemesting op brakgrond nie in die vorm van kaliumchloried toegedien mag word nie;
 - 7.1.6 die instandhouding van die pH-vlak van die grond na die aanvanklike toediening van kalk tydens grondvoorbereiding soos in paragraaf 2 beoog, op die basis van die ontledingsresultate van grondmonsters gedoen moet word; en
 - 7.1.7 stikstofbemesting aan die hand van die potensiële stikstoflewering van die grond en die groeikragtigheid van die wingerdstokke toegedien moet word en, in die geval van sandgrond, paaientsewys en in ooreenstemming met die seisoensbehoefes van die wingerdstokke toegedien moet word.
- 7.2 Organiese bemesting in die vorm van mis of kompos mag nie onverwerkte rioolafval bevat nie.

- 7.3 Die hoeveelheid organiese bemesting wat aan 'n wingerd toegedien word, mag nie die stikstofbehoefte van die wingerdstokke oorskry nie.
- 7.4 Blaarvoeding mag slegs gebruik word waar dit nie moontlik is om deur middel van normale grondtoedienings in die voedingsbehoeftes van wingerdstokke te voorsien nie.
- 7.5 Bemesting van 'n wingerd met behulp van die besproeiingstelsel wat daar ge-installeer is, mag slegs gedoen word indien die stelsel vir hierdie doel ontwerp is, en dit nie tot gevolg sal hê dat meer voedingstowwe toegedien word as wat deur middel van normale grondtoedienings in die voedingsbehoeftes van die wingerdstokke sal voorsien nie.

8. Besproeiing

- 8.1 Die besproeiingstelsel wat in 'n wingerd gebruik word, moet van so 'n aard wees dat-
- 8.1.1 dit die doeltreffende verspreiding van water in die betrokke grondtipe sal verseker sonder om versuiping, verbrakking, verdigting van die oppervlaktlaag van die grond of ander omgewingsprobleme te veroorsaak;
 - 8.1.2 vatbaarheid vir siektes nie deur gereelde benatting van die duiwetrosse of die skepping van 'n oormatig-vogtige mikroklimaat bevorder sal word nie; en
 - 8.1.3 die kwaliteit van die duiwe nie deur gereelde benatting van die wingerdstokke benadeel sal word nie.
- 8.2 Besproeiingskedulering moet ooreenkomstig die waterhouvermoë van die grond en die fisiologiese stadium van ontwikkeling en waterverbruik van die wingerdstokke gedoen word, en op metings met behulp van verdampingspanne, tensiometers of neutronvogmeters of waarnemings van gewasfaktore gebaseer wees.
- 8.3 'n Besproeiingstelsel moet te alle tye ooreenkomstig die spesifikasies daarvan benut word, en op 'n wyse in stand gehou word wat die doeltreffende werking daarvan sal verseker.

9. Stokontwikkeling en prieëlstelsels

- 9.1 Wingerdstokke moet op so 'n wyse ontwikkel word dat voldoende, goed-gespasieerde lote beskikbaar sal wees om die gewenste lowerdigtheid, drag, lugbeweging en blootstelling aan sonlig, en die doeltreffende toediening van oesbeskermingsmiddels te verseker.
- 9.2 Die prieëlstelsel in 'n wingerd moet voldoende wees om die groeikrag van die wingerdstokke te akkommodeer, 'n goeie verspreiding van lote, blare en trosse te verseker en 'n oormatig-digte lower te vermy.
- 9.3 Snoeiwonde aan arms en stamme moet met 'n geskikte wondseelmiddel bedek word ten einde houtverrotting te voorkom.

10. Groeistimulante

- 10.1 Die chemiese prikkeling van fisiologiese prosesse in die wingerdstok om beter gehalte trosse te lewer -
- 10.1.1 moet tot die noodsaaklike beperk word; en

- 10.1.2 mag slegs deur middel van groeistimulante wat vir gebruik by wingerdstokke geregistreer is, toegepas word.
- 10.2 Wanneer die gebruik 'n groeistimulant in 'n wingerd onvermydelik is, moet dit streng volgens die gebruiksaanwysings wat op die verpakking daarvan aangedui word, toegedien word.
- 10.3 Ondanks die bepalings van paragrawe 10.1 en 10.2 kan die Raad, wanneer hy vereistes en voorwaardes vir die registrasie van 'n plaas ingevolge hierdie Skema bepaal, die gebruik van 'n bepaalde groeistimulant of -stimulante wat nie met die beginsels van geïntegreerde produksie versoenbaar is nie, verbied of beperk op plase waar druiwe bestem vir die produksie van GP-wyn gekweek word.

11. Geïntegreerde plaagbestuur

- 11.1 Die chemiese beheer van plae en siektes wat in 'n wingerd voorkom -
- 11.1.1 moet tot die noodsaaklike beperk word;
- 11.1.2 mag slegs deur middel van landboumiddels wat vir gebruik teen die betrokke plae en siektes by wingerdstokke geregistreer is, toegepas word; en
- 11.1.3 moet te alle tye in samehang met bestuurspraktyke en -maatreëls toegepas word wat daarop gerig is om die gebruik van sodanige landboumiddels te beperk of uit te skakel, en om druiwe in harmonie met die omgewing te kweek.
- 11.2 Indien die gereelde en omvattende monitering van sodanige plae en siektes en die natuurlike predatore daarvan toon dat ingryping in die natuur deur middel van chemiese beheer onvermydelik is -
- 11.2.1 moet die uitwerking van die toepaslike landboumiddel op ander plae en siektes, en op die natuurlike predatore van die plae en siektes wat in 'n wingerd voorkom, vooraf bepaal word ten einde te verseker dat die toediening daarvan nie die voorkoms van sodanige ander plae en siektes sal bevorder of die uitwissing van sodanige natuurlike predatore sal veroorsaak nie; en
- 11.2.2 moet die toepaslike landboumiddel streng volgens die gebruiksaanwysings op die verpakking daarvan aangedui, toegedien word.
- 11.3 Ondanks die bepalings van paragrawe 11.1 en 11.2 kan die Raad, wanneer hy vereistes en voorwaardes vir die registrasie van 'n plaas ingevolge hierdie Skema bepaal -
- 11.3.1 die metodes bepaal wat vir die monitering en beheer van bepaalde plae en siektes in wingerde toegepas moet word; en
- 11.3.2 die gebruik van 'n bepaalde landboumiddel of -middels wat nie met die beginsels van geïntegreerde produksie versoenbaar is nie, verbied of beperk op plase waar druiwe bestem vir die produksie van GP-wyn gekweek word.

12. Hantering van skadelike chemikalieë

- 12.1 Skadelike chemikalieë moet-
- 12.1.1 streng volgens die aanwysings op die verpakking daarvan aangedui, hanteer word;

- 12.1.2 in 'n afsonderlike stoor bewaar en toegesluit word; en
- 12.1.3 van rekord gehou word, insluitende rekords van voorraad, verbruik en wegdoen daarvan.
- 12.2 Hanteerders van skadelike chemikalieë moet-
 - 12.2.1 opleiding ondergaan in die hantering daarvan;
 - 12.2.2 jaarliks medies ondersoek word; en
 - 12.2.3 beskermingsklere gebruik tydens die hantering en toediening daarvan.
- 12.3 Oortollige aangemaakte skadelike chemikalieë mag nie in riviere, slote en opgaardamme beland of die omgewing andersins besoedel nie.
- 12.4 Leë houters en onverbruikte skadelike chemikalieë moet so oor beskik word dat dit nie skadelik vir die mens kan wees of die omgewing enigsins kan besoedel nie.
- 12.5 Ondanks die bepalings van paragrawe 12.1, 12.2, 12.3 en 12.4 kan die Raad, wanneer hy vereistes en voorwaardes vir die registrasie van 'n plaas ingevolge hierdie Skema bepaal, verdere en meer beperkende voorskrifte neerlê ten opsigte van die hantering van skadelike chemikalieë.

AANHANGSEL 2

RIGLYNE MET BETREKKING TOT DIE TOEPASSING VAN GEÏNTEGREERDE PRODUKSIE IN KELDERS WAT VIR DIE PRODUKSIE VAN GP-WYN AANGEWEND WORD

1. Bestuur

- 1.1 'n Kelder wat vir die produksie van wyn benut word wat vir verkoop as GP-wyn bestem is, moet op so 'n wyse bestuur word dat aksies soos die verkeerde aanwending van toerusting, apparaat en chemikalieë, die kwistige gebruik van water en elektrisiteit en die storting van onbehandelde kelderafval in die natuur vermy word.
- 1.2 Die onmiddellike omgewing van die kelder moet esteties aanvaarbaar gehou word deur dit vry van uitgediende of gebruikte materiaal en toerusting, asook van rommel en afval wat 'n broeiplek vir insekplae kan wees, te hou.
- 1.3 Die binnekant van die kelder moet op so 'n wyse uitgelê wees dat dit aan die vereistes van die wetgewing betreffende beroepsgesondheid en -veiligheid voldoen.
- 1.4 Die geraasvlakke binne die kelder moet binne die perke wees wat deur die wetgewing betreffende beroepsgesondheid en -veiligheid vereis word.
- 1.5 Die personeel wat in die kelder werksaam is, moet die nodige beskermende oorklere dra wat deur die wetgewing betreffende beroepsgesondheid en -veiligheid vereis word.

2. Vervoer van druiwe

- 2.1 Druive asook sap wat vervoer word wat vir die produksie van GP-wyn bestem is, moet so spoedig moontlik na oes na die kelder gebring word.

- 2.2 Tydens vervoer na die kelder mag sodanige duiwe of sap nie met stowwe in aanraking kom wat as onveilig vir menslike gebruik geag word of die kwaliteit van die wyn wat daarvan geproduseer word, nadelig kan beïnvloed nie.

3. Afmaal en verwerking van duiwe

- 3.1 Duiwe asook sap wat vervoer word, moet so spoedig moontlik nadat dit by die kelder gelewer is, geprosesseer word.
- 3.2 Die inbring van vrot duiwe in die kelder moet so ver moontlik beperk word met dien verstande dat hierdie bepaling nie van toepassing is nie op duiwe met Botrytis-infeksie.
- 3.3 Aflaaibakke en afmaalapparaat in die kelder moet met stabiele materiaal bedek wees of van vlekvrystaal vervaardig wees ten einde kontaminasie te voorkom.
- 3.4 Duiwe wat vir die produksie van witwyn bestem is, moet so spoedig moontlik na afmaal afgekoel word voordat dit afgesak laat word.

4. Byvoeging van stowwe by wyn

- 4.1 Die byvoeging van stowwe by mos en wyn in die kelder moet tot die onontbeerlike beperk word.
- 4.2 Slegs daardie stowwe wat in die Wet as toelaatbare byvoegings by wyn gespesifiseer is, mag aldus in 'n kelder by mos en wyn gevoeg word.
- 4.3 Sodanige byvoegings mag slegs ooreenkomstig die bepalings van die Wet gedoen word.
- 4.4 Gisting in mos en wyn in die kelder mag slegs met behulp van geselekteerde natuurlike giste aangebring word.
- 4.5 Ondanks die bepalings van paragrawe 4.1, 4.2, 4.3 en 4.4, kan die Raad, wanneer hy vereistes en voorwaardes vir die registrasie van 'n kelder ingevolge hierdie Skema bepaal, die gebruik van 'n bepaalde stof of stowwe wat nie met die beginsels van geïntegreerde produksie versoenbaar is nie, verbied of beperk in kelders wat vir die produksie van GP-wyn benut word.

5. Gebruik van preserveermiddels

- 5.1 Die toediening van swaweldioksied as preserveermiddel vir wyn moet sover moontlik beperk word, en voorkeur moet aan plaasvervangers soos askorbiensuur gegee word.
- 5.2 Ondanks die bepalings van die Wet, mag die totale swaweldioksiedinhoud van wyn van 'n klas in kolom 1 van die tabel hieronder vermeld, wat vir verkoop as GP-wyn bestem is, nie op die stadium waarop dit markgereed is, die maksimum perk in kolom 2 van die tabel daarteenoor vermeld, oorskry nie:

Klas wyn	Maksimum swaweldioksiedinhoud
1	2
Ekstra-droë wyn, droë wyn, rosé-wyn en blanc de noir-wyn	120 mg per liter, maar verkieslik minder as 100 mg per liter
Half-droë wyn, semi-soet wyn, laat-oeswyn, spesiale laat-oeswyn, soet natuurlike wyn en perlé-wyn	140 mg per liter, maar verkieslik minder as 100 mg per liter
Vonkelwyn (alle tipes)	80 mg per liter, maar verkieslik minder as 60 mg per liter
Dessertwyn en likeurwyn (alle tipes)	80 mg per liter, maar verkieslik minder as 60 mg per liter
Edel laat-oeswyn	240 mg per liter, maar verkieslik minder as 200 mg per liter

6. Afsakmiddels, filtreermateriaal en breimiddels

- 6.1 Slegs natuurlike afsakmiddels, filtreermateriaal en breimiddels wat omgewingsvriendelik is, mag in verband met die produksie van GP-wyn in die kelder gebruik word.
- 6.2 Ondanks die bepalings van paragrafe 6.1 kan die Raad, wanneer hy vereistes en voorwaardes vir die registrasie van 'n kelder ingevolge hierdie Skema bepaal, die gebruik van 'n bepaalde afsakmiddel, filtreermiddel of breimiddel of ander middels wat nie met die beginsels van geïntegreerde produksie versoenbaar is nie, verbied of beperk in kelders wat vir die produksie van GP-wyn benut word.

7. Verkoeling

- 7.1 Die verkoelingstoerusting wat in 'n kelder gebruik word, moet van sodanige ontwerp wees dat dit optimale verkoeling met die minimum kragverbruik sal verseker.

8. Reinigingsmiddels

- 8.1 Slegs omgewingsvriendelike middels mag vir reinigingsprosesse in die kelder gebruik word.
- 8.2 Ondanks die bepalings van paragraaf 8.1 kan die Raad, wanneer hy vereistes en voorwaardes vir die registrasie van 'n kelder ingevolge hierdie Skema bepaal, die gebruik van 'n bepaalde reinigingsmiddel of -middels wat nie met die beginsels van geïntegreerde produksie versoenbaar is nie, verbied of beperk in kelders wat vir die produksie van GP-wyn benut word.

9. Waterbestuur

- 9.1 Die water wat in die kelder gebruik word vir verkoeling en die skoonmaak van tenke en ander apparaat en toerusting, moet sover moontlik gesuiwer en hergebruik word.
- 9.2 Sodanige water mag slegs met omgewingsvriendelike chemikalieë behandel word, en slegs in die natuur gestort word nadat dit in so 'n mate behandel is dat dit aan die toepaslike standaarde voldoen wat deur die wetgewing betreffende die storting van afloopwater vereis word.

10. Beskikking oor kelderafval

- 10.1 Kelderafval soos wynmoer, filtreermiddels en breiselmoer mag nie in onverwerkte vorm in die natuur gestort word nie.

11. Bottelering en verpakking van wyn

- 11.1 Indien kurkproppe as bottelsluitings in die kelder gebruik word, mag dit slegs vooraf met omgewingsvriendelike middels behandel word.
- 11.2 Kapsules wat in die kelder gebruik word, moet van stabiele hoë gehalte afbreekbare materiaal vervaardig wees.
- 11.3 Die buitenste houers en ander materiaal wat in die kelder vir die verpakking van houers van wyn gebruik word, moet sover moontlik van herwonne materiaal vervaardig wees en op sigself ook herwinbaar en bio-afbreekbaar wees.

No. R. 1414

6 November 1998

LIQUOR PRODUCTS ACT, 1989 (ACT NO. 60 OF 1989)
LIMITATION ON THE USE OF CERTAIN PARTICULARS IN CONNECTION
WITH THE SALE OF LIQUOR PRODUCTS - AMENDMENT

I, Derek André Hanekom, Minister of Agriculture, acting under section 11 (4) of the Liquor Products Act, 1989 (Act No. 60 of 1989), hereby-

- (a) amend Government Notice No. R. 1432 of 20 June 1990, as amended, to the extent set out in the Schedule; and
- (b) determine that the said amendment shall come into operation on the date of publication.



D. A. HANEKOM,
Minister of Agriculture.

SCHEDULE

Government Notice No. R. 1432 of 29 June 1990, as amended by Government Notices Nos. R. 1210 of 30 May 1991 and R. 835 of 26 June 1998, is hereby amended by the addition of the following clause to the schedule thereto:

"Reservation with regard to indications relating to integrated production"

5. (1) No person shall use any word or expression which claims integrated production in connection with the sale of wine unless -

- (a) the grapes used for the production of such wine has been grown on a farm which is registered in terms of a scheme for the integrated production of wine;
- (b) all processes in connection with the production of such wine were undertaken in a cellar which is likewise registered; and
- (c) all the applicable provisions of the said scheme and the conditions and requirements determined thereunder have been complied with in connection with the growing of such grapes and the production of such wine.

(2) For the purposes of subparagraph (1) 'integrated production' shall mean the application of methods, techniques and practises in the growing of grapes and the production of wine which -

- (a) are in harmony with the environment;
- (b) comprise the non-application or barest essential application of fertilizers, agricultural remedies and other injurious substances in the growing of such grapes and the production of such wine; and
- (c) will ensure that the wine concerned does not contain any substances in excess of the limits deemed to be safe for human health."

No. R. 1414

6 November 1998

**WET OP DRANKPRODUKTE, 1989 (WET NO. 60 VAN 1989)
BEPERKING OP DIE GEBRUIK VAN SEKERE BESONDERHEDE IN VERBAND
MET DIE VERKOOP VAN DRANKPRODUKTE - WYSIGING**

Ek, Derek André Hanekom, Minister van Landbou, handelende kragtens artikel 11 (4) van die Wet op Drankprodukte, 1989 (Wet No. 60 van 1989) -

- (a) wysig hierby Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1432 van 20 Junie 1990, soos gewysig, tot die mate in die Bylae uiteengesit; en**
- (b) bepaal hierby dat genoemde wysiging op die datum van publikasie in werking tree.**



**D. A. HANEKOM,
Minister Van Landbou**

BYLAE

Goewermentskennisgewing No. R. 1432 van 29 Junie 1990, soos gewysig by Goewermentskennisgewings Nos. R. 1210 van 30 Mei 1991 en R. 835 van 26 Junie 1998, word hierby gewysig deur die volgende klousule by die Bylae daarby te voeg:

"Voorbehoud met betrekking tot aanduidings betreffende geïntegreerde produksie

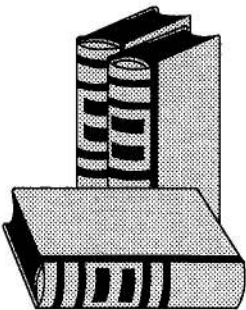
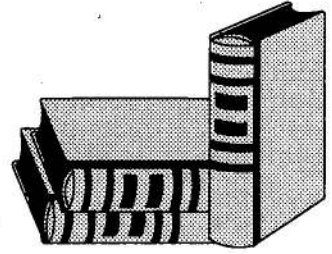
5. (1) Niemand mag enige woord of uitdrukking waardeur aanspraak gemaak word op geïntegreerde produksie in verband met die verkoop van wyn gebruik nie tensy -

- (a) die duiwe waarvan sodanige wyn geproduseer is, op 'n plaas gekweek is wat ingevolge 'n skema vir die geïntegreerde produksie van wyn geregistreer is;
- (b) alle prosesse in verband met die produksie van sodanige wyn plaasgevind het in 'n kelder wat insgelyks geregistreer is; en
- (c) al die toepaslike bepalings van sodanige skema en die voorwaardes en vereistes daarkragtens bepaal, in verband met die kweek van sodanige duiwe en die produksie van sodanige wyn nagekom is.

(2) Vir die doeleindes van subparagraaf (1) beteken 'geïntegreerde produksie' die toepassing van metodes, tegnieke en praktyke by die kweek van duiwe en die produksie van wyn wat -

- (a) in harmonie met die omgewing is;
- (b) die nie-aanwending of noodsaaklikste minimum aanwending van misstowwe, landboumiddels en ander skadelike stowwe by die kweek van sodanige duiwe en die produksie van sodanige wyn behels; en
- (c) sal verseker dat die betrokke wyn nie enige stowwe bo die perke wat as veilig vir menslike gesondheid geag word, bevat nie."

Where is the largest amount of meteorological information in the whole of South Africa available?



Waar is die meeste weerkundige inligting in die hele Suid-Afrika beskikbaar?

Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism
Departement van Omgewingsake en Toerisme

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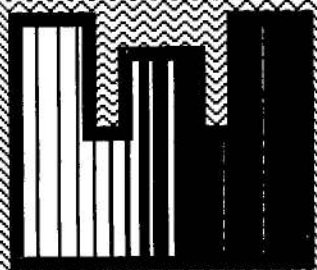


Throw trash where it belongs

Hou Suid-Afrika Skoon



Gooi rommel waar dit hoort

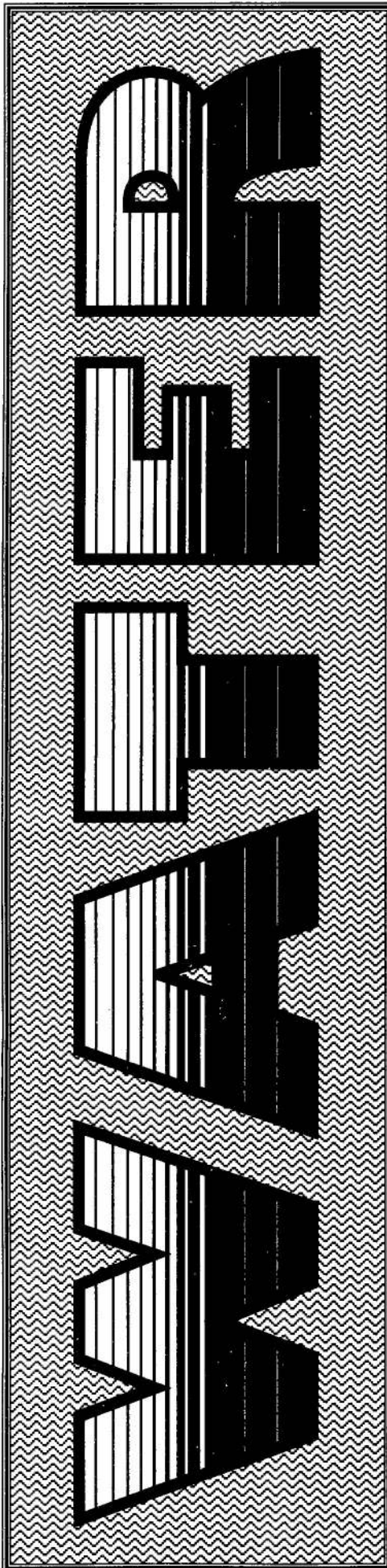


DON'T

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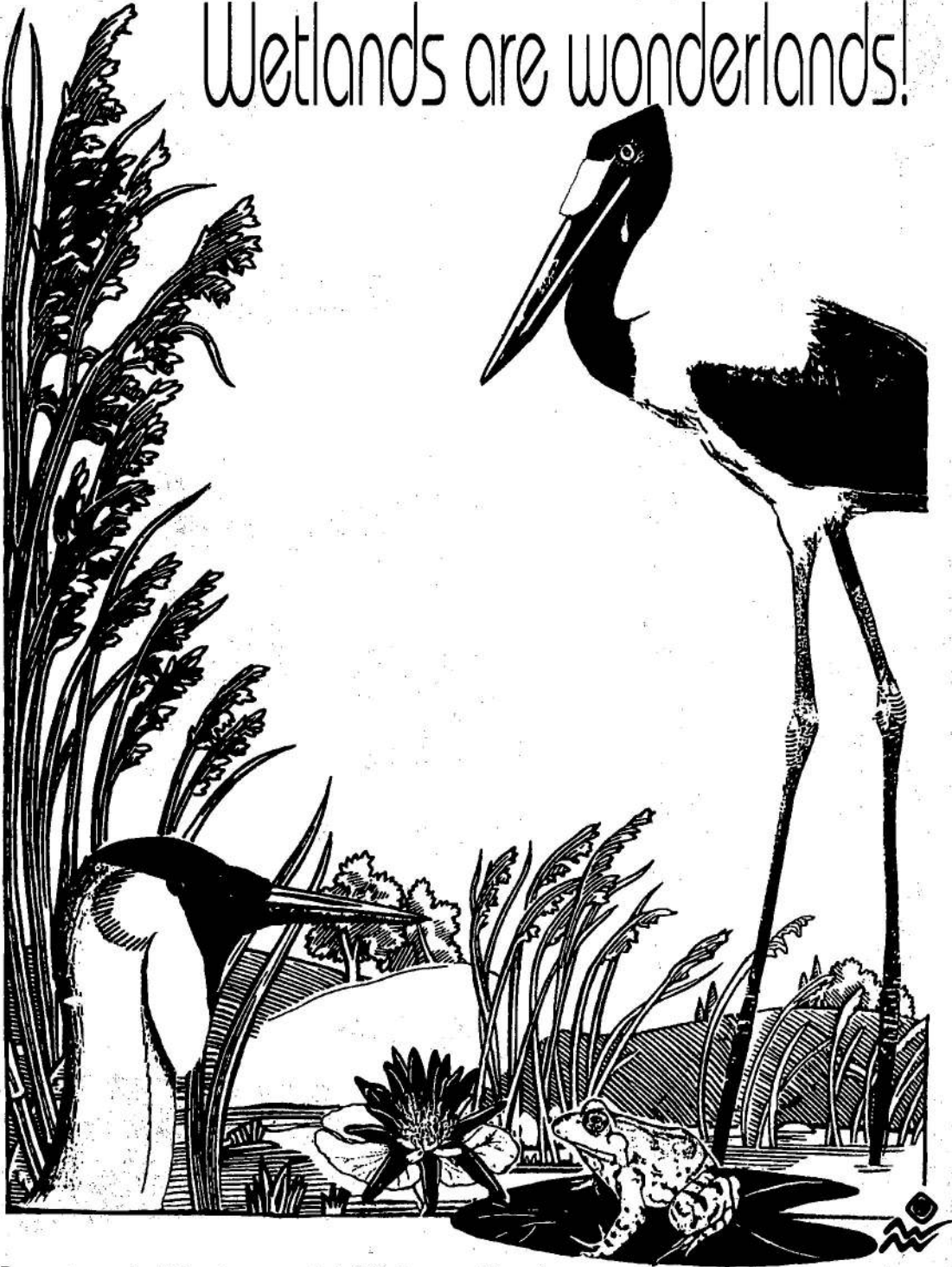
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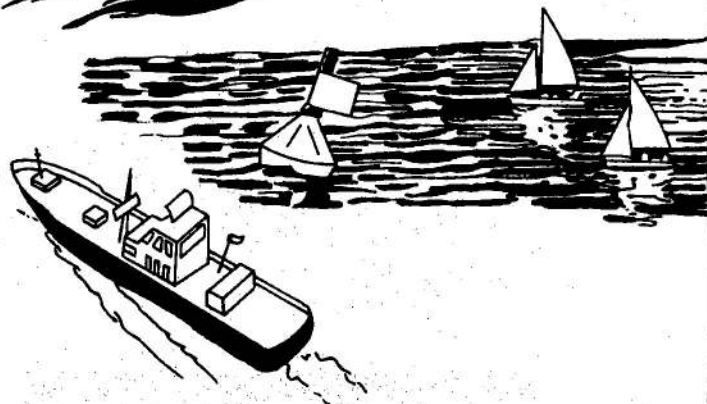
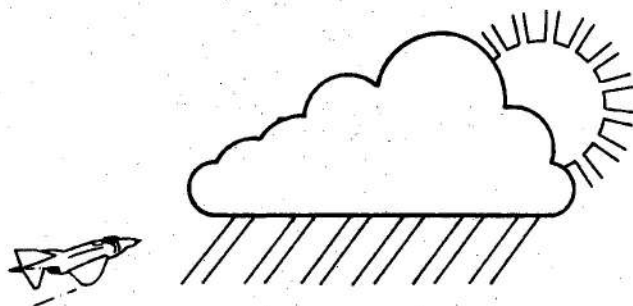
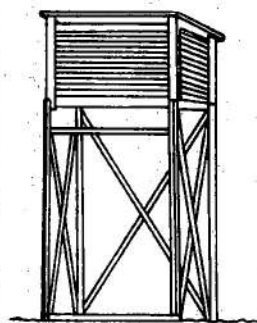
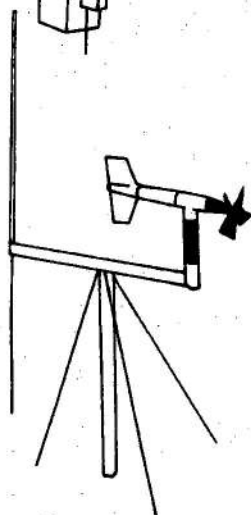
DAARMEE !



Wetlands are wonderlands!



Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism

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