

# *Pasturefed Cattle Assurance System Standards*

*Encompassing Standards for:*

*CERTIFIED PASTUREFED*

*+HGP-FREE*

*+ANTIBIOTIC-FREE*

*VERSION 5.8 (25 November 2016)*



**CERTIFIED  
PASTUREFED**

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Pasturefed Cattle Assurance System Standards  
Certified Pasturefed +HGP-free +Antibiotic-free

VERSION 5.6

Updated: 1 September 2015

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## 1.1 STANDARDS

The Pasturefed Cattle Assurance System (PCAS) Standards comprise three modules, one core and two optional, with six (6) standard elements. Each element describes the outcomes that a property must meet to maintain certification in the system.

PCAS certification is linked to a Property Identification Code (PIC). In instances where more than one property is under one PIC, identification will be through the PIC combined with the property name and rural property address.

### Core module: Certified Pasturefed

	STANDARD ELEMENT	OUTCOMES
1	Identification and lifetime traceability	On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle are individually identified and that they are fully traceable throughout their entire life.
2	No confinement for the purpose of intensive feeding for production	On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle are not confined for the purpose of intensive feeding for production.
3	Lifetime pasturefed	On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle have never been fed separated grain or grain by-products and have access to graze open pasture with an Eligible Diet.
4	Minimum eating quality standards (on-farm)	On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle consigned to slaughter are eligible to be accompanied by a Meat Standards Australia (MSA) Vendor Declaration

### Optional module 1: +HGP-free

5	Lifetime free from Hormonal Growth Promotants	On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle have never been treated with hormonal growth promotants (HGPs).
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### Optional module 2: +Antibiotic-free

6	Lifetime free from antibiotics	On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle have never been treated with antibiotics including: Low-level (sub-therapeutic) or therapeutic level doses; sulphonamides, ionophores or coccidiostats.. <i>The use of anthelmintics for the treatment of parasites are allowable under this element.</i>
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## 2.0 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

To demonstrate compliance with the required outcomes of the PCAS Standards, a property must achieve performance indicators specific to each element.

### 2.1 Core module: Certified Pasturefed

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#### ELEMENT 1: IDENTIFICATION AND LIFETIME TRACEABILITY

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**OUTCOME:** On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle are individually identified and that they are fully traceable throughout their entire life.

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#### PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:

1. Eligible cattle are traceable throughout their entire life, from birth to slaughter.
  2. Cattle are positively and uniquely identified to show eligibility status throughout their life from weaning to slaughter and have an approved NLIS device fitted by the time they are weaned. The NLIS devices used in the mob are recorded.
    1. If producers have an alternate process they must gain approval from PCAS Administration.
    2. In the case of introduced cattle, they are checked upon arrival to ensure an approved NLIS device is fitted.
  3. Management systems demonstrate that any cattle on the PIC that are ineligible to be sold as Certified Pasturefed are traceable at all times and are permanently visually identified as ineligible and the method of identification is recorded.
  4. Records of cattle movements on and off the PIC are maintained.
    1. Copies of all used PCAS Vendor Declarations are maintained for three (3) years.
  5. All transactions and movements of eligible cattle off the PIC are accompanied by a PCAS Vendor Declaration as well as other appropriate vendor declarations and movement documents including a Livestock Production Assurance National Vendor Declaration and Waybill (LPA NVD/Waybill) and, when consigned to slaughter, a Meat Standards Australia (MSA) Vendor Declaration. A PCAS Vendor Declaration is only valid for seven (7) days from the date cattle exit the property.
  6. For transportation, ineligible cattle should be physically segregated from eligible cattle and be clearly visually identified and the method of identification recorded on the transport documentation. If physical segregation is not possible then appropriate systems must be in place to enable ineligible cattle to be clearly visually identified from eligible cattle and the method of identification recorded on the transport documentation.
  7. All introduced cattle that are intended to be sold as Certified Pasturefed must be accompanied by a PCAS Vendor Declaration, or in the case of Vendor Bred Cattle (as defined under these Standards), by a PCAS Non-Certified Supplier Declaration signed by the supplier and correlated to the accompanying LPA NVD/Waybill/s. Cattle introduced from a non-certified producer must be under 18 months of age and accompanied with a PCAS non-certified producer vendor declaration. Additionally, these cattle must remain on a certified property for a minimum of 60 days before slaughtered as PCAS Eligible.
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## ELEMENT 2: NO CONFINEMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF INTENSIVE FEEDING FOR PRODUCTION

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**OUTCOME:** On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle are not confined for the purpose of intensive feeding for production.

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**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:**

1. Cattle are not confined for the purpose of intensive feeding for production.
2. Cattle must have continuous access to graze in open pastures.
3. Facilities are not used for confinement or intensive feeding of cattle for production unless otherwise approved by PCAS Administration for Purposeful Parallel Production.

**Notes:**

- i. *Where such approved intensive confinement feeding occurs, then systems and practices are in place to ensure traceability, segregation and visual identification of cattle that are ineligible to be sold as Certified Pasturefed.*
  - ii. *Cattle may be confined as necessary to conduct cattle husbandry and management activities such as weighing, drafting, marking, weaning, treatment and preparation for transport. Feed may be on offer during these activities but feed must be only that which is defined as an Eligible Diet or identified on the Approved Supplements List under the PCAS Standard.*
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### ELEMENT 3: LIFETIME PASTUREFED

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**OUTCOME:** On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle have never been fed separated grain or grain by-products and have access to graze open pasture with an Eligible Diet.

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**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:**

1. Cattle have continuous access to graze in open pastures.
2. Cattle are not fed separated grain or grain by-products.
3. Cattle may be fed an Eligible Diet which must be derived solely from forage consisting of grass (annual and perennial), forbs (eg: Legumes and Brassica etc), browse, or cereal grain crops in the pre-grain state for the lifetime of the cattle, with the exception of milk consumed prior to weaning. Hay, haylage, baleage, silage and other roughage sources are acceptable as supplementary feed sources.
4. Paddocks that have had a cereal grain crop harvested may be grazed by eligible cattle provided that at least one of the following elements is met to avoid the risk of cattle gaining access to grain that has shed during harvest.
  - Over 75% of the paddocks average vegetative regrowth is higher than 10 cm when cattle are first grazed.
  - Five days after a post-harvest rainfall event of 5mm.
5. The inadvertent consumption of a cereal grain which has matured **within** a pasture is permitted when such cereal grain was not deliberately made available to the livestock, is derived from volunteer or early maturing plants and constitutes less than 1% of the area being grazed.
6. All supplementary feed provided to cattle must be consistent with the Eligible Diet or identified on the Approved Supplements List as defined under these Standards, unless otherwise approved by PCAS Administration.
7. Routine mineral and vitamin supplementation may also be included in the feeding regime for the purpose of ensuring the health and well being of the animal rather than for the purpose of production.

**Notes:**

- i. *Pre-grain state for the purposes of these Standards is defined as crops which have reached the end of the flowering stage as defined in Zadoks Decimal Code for Growth Stages in Cereals as up to and including decimal code 69.*
  - ii. *For the purposes of these Standards, 'matured' refers to ripening past decimal code 69 on the Zadoks Decimal Code for Growth Stages in Cereals.*
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#### **ELEMENT 4: MINIMUM EATING QUALITY STANDARDS (ON-FARM)**

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**OUTCOME:** On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle consigned to slaughter are eligible to be accompanied by a Meat Standards Australia (MSA) Vendor Declaration.

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**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:**

1. The PIC consigning the cattle to slaughter must be MSA accredited.
  2. All cattle consigned for slaughter as Certified Pasturefed must meet the MSA on-farm requirements and be accompanied by an approved MSA Vendor Declaration.
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## 2.2 Optional module 1: +HGP-free

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### ELEMENT 5: LIFETIME FREE FROM HORMONAL GROWTH PROMOTANTS

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**OUTCOME:** On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle have never been treated with hormonal growth promotants (HGPs).

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**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:**

1. Cattle have never been treated with hormonal growth promotants (HGPs).
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## 2.3 Optional module 2: +Antibiotic-free

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### ELEMENT 6: LIFETIME FREE FROM ANTIBIOTICS

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**OUTCOME:** On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle have never been treated with antibiotics including; low-level (sub-therapeutic) or therapeutic level doses; sulphonamides, ionophores or coccidiostats.

*The use of anthelmintics for the treatment of parasites are allowable.*

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**PERFORMANCE INDICATORS:**

1. Cattle have never been treated with antibiotics, whether through feed or water, or by injection, from birth to slaughter. Antibiotics include: Low-level (sub-therapeutic) or therapeutic level doses; sulphonamides, ionophores or coccidiostats. *The use of anthelmintics for the treatment of parasites are allowable under this element.*

**Note:**

1. *If an animal is in need of medical attention, proper treatment should be administered as required. In the case where antibiotics or the stated prohibited substances are required to be administered, the treated animal must be identified as ineligible.*
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## APPENDIX 1: PERFORMANCE CHECKLIST FOR CERTIFIED PASTUREFED

The following **Performance Checklist** identifies a number of activities that will assist in meeting the Performance Indicators for the PCAS Standards.

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### ELEMENT 1: IDENTIFICATION AND LIFETIME TRACEABILITY

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**OUTCOME:** On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle are individually identified and that they are fully traceable throughout their entire life.

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#### PERFORMANCE CHECKLIST:

1. Systems are in place to demonstrate that eligible cattle are traceable throughout their entire life, from birth to slaughter.
2. Confirm the eligibility of cattle including lifetime traceability for all introduced cattle.
3. Movements of introduced cattle onto the PIC must be updated in the NLIS Database within seven (7) days of arrival onto the PIC.
4. Systems are in place to positively and uniquely identify cattle on the PIC from no later than weaning to slaughter.
5. Cattle are positively and uniquely identified to show eligibility status throughout their life from weaning to slaughter and have an approved NLIS device fitted by the time they are weaned. The NLIS devices used in the mob is recorded.
  1. If producers have an alternate process they must gain approval from PCAS Administration.
  2. In the case of introduced cattle, they are checked upon arrival to ensure an approved NLIS device is fitted.
6. The enterprise can demonstrate that when introduced cattle arrive they are checked to ensure an approved NLIS device is fitted. Should an introduced animal be found to be missing an NLIS device, then contingencies are in place to confirm that animals' legitimacy for Certified Pasturefed status including lifetime traceability, or it is permanently visually identified as ineligible, the method of identification is recorded and that animal is traceable at all times.
7. Management systems demonstrate that any cattle on the PIC that are ineligible to be sold as Certified Pasturefed are traceable at all times, permanently visually identified as ineligible and the method of identification is recorded.
8. To maintain eligibility, lost NLIS devices can be replaced with approved devices if traceability can be provided by the management system.
9. Records of cattle movements on and off the PIC are maintained.
  1. Copies of all used PCAS Vendor Declarations are maintained for three (3) years.
10. All transactions and movements of eligible cattle off the PIC are accompanied by a PCAS Vendor Declaration as well as other appropriate declarations and movement documents including a Livestock Production Assurance National Vendor Declaration and Waybill (LPA NVD/Waybill) and, when consigned to slaughter, a Meat Standards Australia (MSA) Vendor Declaration.
11. For transportation, ineligible cattle should be physically segregated from eligible cattle and be clearly visually identified and the method of identification recorded on the transport documentation. If physical segregation is not possible then appropriate systems must be in place to enable ineligible cattle to be clearly visually identified from eligible cattle and the method of identification recorded on the transport documentation.

**PERFORMANCE CHECKLIST continued:**

12. A separate movement document and/or vendor declaration such as an LPA NVD/Waybill must be used for the dispatch of eligible and ineligible cattle and the method of identification recorded on the movement document.
13. Cattle numbers at load out must correlate against records of eligible and ineligible cattle.
14. The management system shows that all introduced cattle, except for Vendor Bred Cattle (as defined under this Standard), that are intended to be sold as Certified Pasturefed are accompanied by a PCAS Vendor Declaration which is only valid for seven (7) days from the date cattle exit the PIC.
15. Records of cattle movements are maintained to demonstrate that eligible cattle, except for Vendor Bred Cattle, have been on a Certified Pasturefed PIC/s since birth (excluding time spent in saleyards and transport not exceeding seven (7) days).
16. In the case of Vendor Bred Cattle, as defined under this Standard, the management system can show that Vendor Bred Cattle introduced from non-certified properties were accompanied by a PCAS Non-Certified Supplier Declaration signed by the supplier and correlated to the accompanying LPA NVD/Waybill/s. The Declaration must accompany the consignment or be supplied within thirty (30) days of the cattle being received onto the Certified PIC, except in the instance where a producer is seeking to verify introduced cattle on property prior to initial certification. Cattle introduced from non-certified producers must be under 18 months of age and must remain on a certified property for a minimum of 60 days before slaughtered as PCAS Eligible.
17. The enterprise can demonstrate to PCAS Administration's satisfaction through other procedures or practices that outcomes and performance indicators for this element have been met.

**Notes:**

1. *In the case of Pregnant Tested In Calf (PTIC) cows that are introduced into the Certified PIC from non-certified PIC's, these will be ineligible for Certified Pasturefed however their offspring will be eligible provided the treatment, feeding and handling is consistent with the PCAS Standards.*
- ii. *"Lost" in terms of NLIS devices may mean lost and unable to be found, or fallen out but in the possession of the owner.*

## ELEMENT 2: NO CONFINEMENT FOR THE PURPOSE OF INTENSIVE FEEDING FOR PRODUCTION

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**OUTCOME:** On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle are not confined for the purpose of intensive feeding for production.

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### PERFORMANCE CHECKLIST:

1. Cattle have access to graze in open pastures or have access to an Eligible Diet at all times.
  2. Commonly used grazing practices where large numbers of animals may graze growing pasture or forage in small paddocks for short periods of time, such as cell grazing or rotational grazing, is acceptable provided that the animals are grazing items from the Eligible Diet and if necessary, supplemented with items from the Approved Supplements List.
  3. Where cattle are confined for husbandry and management activities (such as weighing, drafting, marking, weaning and treatment) **and feed is offered during this time**, management records must be maintained to demonstrate such periods of confinement and that the feed on offer is only that which is defined in this standard as an Eligible Diet or items from the Approved Supplements List. Time spent in such confinement must be no longer than that required to carry out husbandry and management activities and may not exceed twenty (20) days per calendar year.
  4. Cattle may be confined as necessary for transportation purposes including preparation for transport and consolidating for sale. Time spent in such confinement must not exceed seven (7) days for each journey.
  5. Management records demonstrate that stocking rates are consistent with the size and type of operation.
  6. Management systems are in place to record the type, use, production and/or introduction of stockfeed and supplements (including ingredients) and show that the production and/or introduction of stockfeed and supplements is consistent with the absence of an intensive feeding program for production.
  7. Facilities are not used to confine any cattle for intensive feeding for production unless otherwise approved by PCAS Administration.
  8. Systems and practices are in place to ensure traceability, segregation and visual identification of cattle that are ineligible to be sold as Certified Pasturefed due to approved intensive confinement feeding.
  9. The enterprise can demonstrate to PCAS Administration's satisfaction through other procedures or practices that outcomes and performance indicators for this element have been met.
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### ELEMENT 3: LIFETIME PASTUREFED

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**OUTCOME:** On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle have never been fed separated grain or grain by-products and have access to graze open pasture with an Eligible Diet.

---

#### PERFORMANCE CHECKLIST:

1. Cattle have access to graze in open pastures or have access to an Eligible Diet at all times.
2. Records of introduced grain or grain by-products are maintained to account for the purpose and disposal.
3. Where cattle are grazed on a cereal grain crop, digitally dated photos have been taken when the cattle are moved off the crop that demonstrates the crop was still in a pre-grain state during the grazing period. Increasing stocking density to ensure the crop does not ripen during grazing is an acceptable alternative to moving cattle off the crop.
4. Records of cattle movements on and off cereal grain crops are maintained (including movement date and duration).
5. Records can demonstrate that paddocks that have had a cereal grain crop harvested and were subsequently grazed by eligible cattle were only grazed when 75% of the paddocks average vegetative regrowth was higher than 10 cm when cattle are first grazed or had received 5mm of rain post-harvest with a subsequent rest period of 5 days.
6. Records show that where pasture includes matured volunteer cereal grain plants then such presence was not deliberately made available to livestock and consumption constitutes less than 1% of the area being grazed.
7. Records of all supplementary feed provided to cattle are maintained and such records can demonstrate that the feed on offer was consistent with the Eligible Diet or the Approved Supplements List as defined under these Standards, unless otherwise approved by PCAS Administration.
8. Records of crops grown and/or supplements produced for stockfeed must be maintained including the quantity grown and disposal (date, quantity and destination).
9. Records of mineral and vitamin supplementation fed to cattle are maintained and such records can demonstrate that the purpose of supplementation was to ensure the health and well being of the animal rather than for the purpose of production.
10. Management systems demonstrate that any cattle on the PIC that are ineligible to be sold as Certified Pasturefed are traceable at all times and are permanently visually identified as ineligible and the method of identification is recorded.
11. The enterprise can demonstrate to PCAS Administration's satisfaction through other procedures or practices that outcomes and performance indicators for this element have been met.

#### Notes:

- i. *Where ineligible cows have calves at foot and the enterprise wants these calves to be eligible then such calves must only have access to items from the Eligible Diet or the Approved Supplements List from birth. Access or consumption of prohibited or banned feedstuffs that have been provided to the cow will render the calf ineligible.*
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#### **ELEMENT 4: MINIMUM EATING QUALITY STANDARDS (ON-FARM)**

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**OUTCOME:** On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle consigned to slaughter are eligible to be accompanied by a Meat Standards Australia (MSA) Vendor Declaration.

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#### **PERFORMANCE CHECKLIST:**

1. The enterprise must demonstrate that the PIC consigning cattle to slaughter as Certified Pasturefed is an MSA accredited supplier.
  2. All cattle consigned for slaughter as Certified Pasturefed must meet the MSA on-farm requirements and be accompanied by an approved MSA Vendor Declaration.
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## APPENDIX 2: PERFORMANCE CHECKLIST FOR +HGP-FREE

The following **Performance Checklist** identifies a number of activities that will assist in meeting the Performance Indicators for the PCAS Standards.

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### ELEMENT 5: LIFETIME FREE FROM HORMONAL GROWTH PROMOTANTS

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**OUTCOME:** On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle have never been treated with hormonal growth promotants (HGPs).

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#### PERFORMANCE CHECKLIST:

1. Management systems demonstrate that any cattle on the PIC that have been treated with HGPs are traceable at all times and are permanently visually identified as ineligible and the method of identification is recorded.
  2. The enterprise can demonstrate to PCAS Administration's satisfaction through other procedures or practices that outcomes and performance indicators for this element have been met.
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## APPENDIX 3: PERFORMANCE CHECKLIST FOR +ANTIBIOTIC-FREE

The following **Performance Checklist** identifies a number of activities that will assist in meeting the Performance Indicators for the PCAS Standards.

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### ELEMENT 6: LIFETIME FREE FROM ANTIBIOTICS

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**OUTCOME:** On-farm systems have been implemented to ensure that cattle have never been treated with antibiotics including; low-level (sub-therapeutic) or therapeutic level doses; sulphonamides, ionophores or coccidiostats The use of anthelmintics for the treatment of parasites are allowable.

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#### PERFORMANCE CHECKLIST:

1. Management systems demonstrate that any cattle on the PIC that has been treated with antibiotics, whether through feed or water, or by injection, from birth to slaughter are permanently identified as ineligible. Antibiotics include low-level (sub-therapeutic) or therapeutic level doses; sulphonamides, ionophores or coccidiostats. The use of anthelmintics for the treatment of parasites are allowable under this element.
2. Records of introduced antibiotics are maintained to account for their purpose and disposal and antibiotic purchase records must also be retained such as receipts.
3. Where prescription-only antibiotics are obtained from a veterinarian for any purpose, then a statement from that veterinarian must be available and shows: The medication, its intended use, dose rate and if label or off-label use.
4. Management systems demonstrate that any cattle on the PIC that are ineligible to be sold as Certified Pasturefed are traceable at all times and are permanently visually identified as ineligible and the method of identification is recorded.
5. The enterprise can demonstrate to PCAS Administration's satisfaction through other procedures or practices that outcomes and performance indicators for this element have been met.

**Note:**

- i. *If an animal is in need of medical attention, proper treatment should be administered as required. The treated animal should be identified as ineligible.*

## APPENDIX 4: ZADOKS DECIMAL CODE

### Zadoks Decimal Code for Growth Stages in Cereals

<b>0</b>	<b>Germination</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>Stem elongation</b>
0	Dry seed	30	Pseudostem (leaf sheath) erection
1	Start of imbibition (water absorption)	31	First node detectable
2	--	32	2nd node detectable
3	Imbibition complete	33	3rd node detectable
4	--	34	4th node detectable
5	Radicle (root) emerged from caryopsis (seed)	35	5th node detectable
6	--	36	6th node detectable
7	Coleoptile	37	Flag leaf just visible
8	--	38	--
9	Leaf just at coleoptile tip	39	Flag leaf ligule just visible
<b>1</b>	<b>Seedling growth</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Booting</b>
10	First leaf through coleoptile	40	--
11	First leaf unfolded	41	Flag leaf sheath extending
12	2 leaves unfolded	42	--
13	3 leaves unfolded	43	Boots just visibly swollen
14	4 leaves unfolded	44	--
15	5 leaves unfolded	45	Boots swollen
16	6 leaves unfolded	46	--
17	7 leaves unfolded	47	Flag leaf sheath opening
18	8 leaves unfolded	48	--
19	9 or more leaves unfolded	49	First awns visible
<b>2</b>	<b>Tillering</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Inflorescence (ear/panicle) emergence</b>
20	Main shoot only	50	--
21	Main shoot and 1 tiller	51	First spikelet of inflorescence just visible
22	Main shoot and 2 tillers	52	--
23	Main shoot and 3 tillers	53	1/4 of inflorescence emerged
24	Main shoot and 4 tillers	54	--
25	Main shoot and 5 tillers	55	1/2 of inflorescence emerged
26	Main shoot and 6 tillers	56	--
27	Main shoot and 7 tillers	57	3/4 of inflorescence emerged
28	Main shoot and 8 tillers	58	--
29	Main shoot and 9 or more tillers	59	Emergence of inflorescence



**Code and Stage continued**

<b>6</b>	<b>Anthesis (flowering)</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Dough development</b>
60	--	80	--
61	Beginning of anthesis	81	--
62	--	82	--
63	--	83	Early dough
64	--	84	--
65	Anthesis half-way	85	Soft dough
66	--	86	
67	--	87	Hard dough
68	--	88	--
69	Anthesis complete	89	--
<b>7</b>	<b>Milk development</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Ripening</b>
70	--	90	--
71	Caryopsis (kernel) water ripe	91	Caryopsis hard (difficult to divide)
72	--	92	Caryopsis hard (not dented by thumbnail)
73	Early milk	93	Caryopsis loosening in daytime
74	--	94	Over-ripe, straw dead and collapsing
75	Medium milk	95	Seed dormant
76	--	96	Viable seed giving 50% germination
77	Late milk	97	Seed not dormant
78	--	98	Secondary dormancy induced
79	--	99	Secondary dormancy lost

*Grey shading indicates the point at which cereal crops may not be grazed or cut for hay, balage or silage in order for the animal to remain Certified Pasturefed.*

*Reference: JC Zadoks, TT Chang, CF Konzak, A Decimal Code for the Growth Stages of Cereals, Weed Research 1974 14:415-421.*

## APPENDIX 5: SAMPLE PCAS VENDOR DECLARATION

### Pasturefed Cattle Assurance System Vendor Declaration

To be valid, this Declaration must be completed accurately and signed by the owner or manager (vendor) of the Certified Pasturefed Cattle. VALIDITY PERIOD: SEVEN (7) DAYS FROM THE DATE CATTLE EXIT THE PIC

Vendor name	SAMPLE ONLY	PCAS No.	
PIC		No. of cattle	
LPA NVD/Waybill No.			

I, as the owner or person responsible for the cattle, hereby declare that the cattle consigned under the above LPA NVD/Waybill number meet all requirements of the Pasturefed Cattle Assurance System Standards in that they:

- Have a Lifetime Traceable (LT) status.
- Have never been fed cereal grain or separated grain products or by-products.
- Have not been confined for the purposes of intensive feeding for production.

If this consignment is to slaughter (tick as applicable):

- Are accompanied by an MSA Vendor Declaration.

If this consignment includes either or both optional modules (tick applicable):

- Are free from Hormonal Growth Promotants (HGPs).
- Are free from antibiotics.

Signature	SAMPLE ONLY	Date	SAMPLE ONLY
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## APPENDIX 6: SAMPLE NON-CERTIFIED SUPPLIER DECLARATION

### Pasturefed Cattle Assurance System Non-Certified Supplier Declaration

To be completed by each supplier of animals to properties that are Certified Pasturefed or a producer prior to Certification. "Supplier" is the individual responsible for the husbandry and management of the animal since birth.

Supplier name	SAMPLE ONLY		
Property name		PIC	
Address			
City/Town		State	
Post code		Phone	
Email			

As a supplier of animals to a Certified Pasturefed producer or a producer transitioning to certification, this declaration serves as documentation that all animals provided to the Certified Pasturefed producer or a producer prior to certification, have been raised in accordance with the Pasturefed Cattle Assurance System (PCAS) Standards.

I acknowledge that I have read and understand the PCAS Standards and Rules requirements in relation to Vendor Bred Cattle and that these animals listed below comply with said Standards in that they:

- Have a Lifetime Traceable (LT) status.
- Have never been fed cereal grain or separated grain products or by-products.
- Have never been confined for the purposes of intensive feeding for production.
- Are less than eighteen (18) months old.
- That this is the first sale of first sale in their life, relevant to the LPA NVD/Waybill/s below.

If this consignment includes either or both of the below - tick applicable:

- Have never been treated with Hormone Growth Promotants (HGPs).
- Have never been directly treated with antibiotics.

No. of stock	Animal ID/Brand	Description/Breed	Gender	Accompanying LPA NVD/Waybill No/s.	PIC/s animals consigned to
		SAMPLE ONLY			
Total number transacted					

I, \_\_\_\_\_, declare that I am the person responsible for the husbandry and management of the animals described on this declaration and have been such since their birth. I further declare that all the supplied information herein is true and correct.

Signature	SAMPLE ONLY	Date	SAMPLE ONLY
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## APPENDIX 7: APPROVED SUPPLEMENTS LIST

Consumption of hay, haylage, balage, silage, forage products, cereal crop residue without grain and roughage while on pasture is **not restricted** under the PCAS Standards.

When supplements are used these supplements should be looked upon as substitutes or replacements for the pasture that is not available at the time. Thus, the supplements should be nutritionally comparable in the major nutrient content of the forage being replaced.

The following list of approved supplements is not an exclusive list but lists supplements that have been approved for use under the PCAS Standards to-date.

This list may be reviewed and periodically updated. Supplements not listed below must be approved in advance by PCAS Administration.

### Roughage products

- Cottonseed hulls or cottonseed hull pellets or cubes
- Rice hulls or rice hull pellets or cubes
- Soybean hulls or soybean hull pellets or cubes

### Forage products

- Lucerne cubes and pellets
- Forage cubes
- Grass cubes or pellets
- Hay from any forage
- Silage from any forage without grain

### Supplements

- Canola seed, canola meal or canola meal pellets or cubes
- Coconut meal, copra meal or coconut meal pellets or cubes
- Cottonseed meal or cottonseed pellets or cubes
- Cottonseed whole
- Flax seed, flax seed meal or flax seed pellets or cubes
- Linseed meal or linseed meal pellets or cubes
- Oat hulls or oat hull pellets
- Peanut meal or peanut meal pellets or cubes
- Rice hulls rice hull pellets
- Soybean meal or soybean meal pellets or cubes
- Sunflower seed, sunflower meal or sunflower meal pellets or cubes
- Urea
- Molasses

Lick blocks or other means of supplementation may be used provided the ingredients do not contain items on the banned feedstuffs list or, in the case of +HGP-free and +Antibiotic-free, do not contain HGPs and/or antibiotics.

## APPENDIX 8: BANNED FEEDSTUFFS/SUBSTANCES LIST

The following list of banned feedstuffs and substances is not an exclusive list but lists feedstuffs and substances that have been banned for use under the PCAS Standards to-date. This list may be reviewed and periodically updated.

These items may not be fed or provided to cattle throughout their entire life, from birth to slaughter.

The absence of an item on this list does not mean it is allowable.

- Grain products or by-products in any form such as whole, ground, cracked, flaked or toasted. Grain products are defined as a seed or fruit of a cereal plant, caryopsis:
  - Barley,
  - Corn
  - Millet
  - Oats
  - Rice
  - Rye
  - Sorghum
  - Triticale
  - Wheat
  
- In the case of +HGP-free and/or +Antibiotic-free then milk replacer containing antibiotics and growth promotants is banned.
  
- In the case of +Antibiotic-free then animal treatments or feedstuffs containing Monensin are banned.

## APPENDIX 9: DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of the Pasturefed Cattle Assurance System, the following definitions will apply:

- **Antibiotic**  
Any of a large group of chemical substances that are produced by various microorganisms and have the capacity in dilute solutions to inhibit the growth of or to destroy bacteria and other microorganisms, and are used in the treatment of infectious diseases. The use of the term "antibiotic" throughout the PCAS Standards also includes low-level (sub-therapeutic) or therapeutic level doses of antibiotics, sulphonamides, ionophores or coccidiostats. The term "antibiotic" does not prohibit the use of anthelmintics.
- **Balage or Silage**  
A practice that involves cutting the forage crop with conventional hay harvesting equipment, allowing the forage to wilt to between 30-60% dry matter, then baling it into tight bales and wrapping them immediately. Bales are wrapped mechanically using bale-wrapping equipment that tightly stretches several layers of plastic around the hay to exclude oxygen and allow proper ensiling.
- **Boot Stage**  
The flag leaf is fully expanded, but the awns and grain head are not visible. The grain head can be felt in the flag leaf sheath.
- **Brassicas**  
A family of plants which includes very productive annual forage varieties used as forage crops or transition crops between pasture renovations. Brassicas include turnips, canola and kale.
- **Browse**  
1) *n.* Leaf and twig growth of shrubs, woody vines, trees, cacti, and other non-herbaceous vegetation available for animal consumption. 2) *v.* To browse: The consumption of browse in situ by animals.
- **Concentrate**  
All feed stuffs, low in fibre and high in total digestible nutrients that supply primary nutrients (protein, carbohydrate, and fat); for example, grains, wheat bran.
- **Confinement**  
The practice of placing cattle in facilities that restrict their ability to graze pasture.  
  
Where confinement is required for husbandry or management activities such as weighing, drafting, marking, weaning and treatment, then time spent in such confinement must be no longer than that required to carry out husbandry and management activities and may not exceed twenty (20) days per calendar year.  
  
When confinement is required for transportation purposes, including preparation for transport and consolidating for sale, then time spent in such confinement must not exceed seven (7) days for each journey.  
  
Where cattle are required to be confined for husbandry, management or transportation activities then feed on offer during confinement must be only that which is defined as an Eligible Diet and the purpose of such confinement feeding is to ensure the health and well being of the animal rather than for the purpose of production.
- **Crop Residue**  
The portion of plants remaining after fruit and/or seed has been harvested. Relates mainly to the straw or stubble from grain crops.

- **Dough Development Stage**  
The kernel is filled with starch and is well formed. There is no milky fluid, only a rubbery, dough-like substance. Refer Codes 83-85-87 *Zadoks Decimal Code for Growth Stages in Cereals*.
- **Dormancy Stage**  
In a state of being dormant when no active growth is occurring. Refer Code 95 in *Zadoks Decimal Code for Growth Stages in Cereals*.
- **Eligible Diet**  
Cattle qualifying for Certified Pasturefed must be fed an Eligible Diet which must be derived solely from forage consisting of:
  - Grass (annual and perennial)
  - Forbs (eg: legumes, Brassica)
  - Browse
  - Cereal grain crops in a pre-grain state.
  - Legumes (such as Lucerne, clover, peas, Leucaena) and brassica (such as beets, kale, turnips).

Hay, haylage, baleage, silage and other roughage sources. Paddocks that have had a cereal grain crop harvested may be grazed by eligible cattle provided that over 75% of the paddocks average vegetative regrowth is higher than 21 cm when cattle are first grazed to avoid the risk of cattle gaining access to grain that has shed during harvest.

This Eligible Diet must ensue for the lifetime of the cattle, with the exception of milk consumed prior to weaning.

- **Ensiled**  
Having been subjected to anaerobic fermentation to form silage.
- **Feedstuff**  
Any of the constituent nutrients of an animal ration.
- **Fermentation**  
Chemical changes brought about by enzymes produced by various microorganisms.
- **Forage**  
1) *n.* Plant material (mainly plant leaves and stems) eaten by grazing livestock, in particular plants eaten by the animals directly as pasture, crop residue, or immature cereal crops. 2) *n.* Plants cut for fodder and carried to the animals, especially as hay or silage. 3) *n.* Crops, annual or biennial, which are grown to be utilised by grazing or harvesting as a whole crop.
- **Forb**  
Any herbaceous broadleaf plant that is not a grass and is not grass-like.
- **Fruit**  
1) *n.* The usually edible reproductive body of a seed plant, in particular, one having a sweet pulp associated with the seed. 2) *n.* A product of fertilisation in a plant with its modified envelopes or appendages, specifically the ripened ovary of a seed plant and its contents.

- **Grain**  
1) *n.* A single small hard seed: A seed or fruit of a cereal plant, caryopsis ie: Barley, corn, wheat, rye, oats, rice, millet, sorghum, triticale. 2) *n.* Plants producing grain.
- **Grain by-products**  
Feedstuff products derived from grains ie: Corn gluten pellets, dried distillers grains, wheat shorts etc.
- **Grass**  
Member of the plant family Poaceae.
- **Green Chop**  
Forage harvested and fed in the green, chopped form, generally without seed.
- **Growing Forage**  
Forage plants that are not in the dormant (non-growing) state and thus are actively developing stem, leaf and/or reproductive tissues for growth.
- **Glucose**  
A hexose monosaccharide obtained upon the hydrolysis of starch and certain other carbohydrates. Also called dextrose.
- **Hay**  
The aerial parts of forage crops stored in the dry form for animal feeding.
- **Haylage**  
Haylage is the feed produced by storing, in an airtight silo, a forage crop which has been dried to a moisture level of about 45-55%.
- **Herbage**  
1) *n.* The biomass of herbaceous plants, other than separated grain, generally above ground but including edible roots and tubers. 2) *n.* Green plants, especially when used or fit for grazing.
- **Hydrolysis**  
The splitting of a substance into the smaller units by its chemical reaction with water.
- **Intensive feeding**  
The practice of removing cattle from pasture and feeding them in confinement for the purpose of production.
- **Inflorescence Stage**  
1) *n.* A floral axis with its appendages. 2) *n.* A flower cluster of which there are at least nine recognised types. Refer Codes 51-55-57-59 in *Zadoks Decimal Code for Growth Stages in Cereals*.
- **Kernel**  
A mature ovule of a grass plant that has the ovary wall fused to it. Same as caryopsis.



- **Legumes**  
Members of the Fabaceae plant family (formerly known as the Leguminosae family). Legumes are dicots (produce two seed leaves), produce seed in a pod, have netted leaf venation, and usually have a taproot type of root system. Most legumes have the ability to interact with bacteria of the genus *Rhizobium* to fix nitrogen in nodules on their roots. Legumes may have one of four different types of seedheads. These seedhead types are the raceme, the spike, the head or umbel.
- **Mature (also matured, maturing)**  
[In relation to grain] refers to ripening past decimal code 69 on the *Zadoks Decimal Code for Growth Stages in Cereals*.
- **Milk Development Stage**  
In grain (seed), the stage of development following pollination in which the endosperm appears as whitish liquid that is somewhat like milk. Refer Codes 71-73-75-77 in *Zadoks Decimal Code for Growth Stages in Cereals*.
- **Mineral**  
1) *n.* A solid homogeneous crystalline chemical element or compound that results from the inorganic processes of nature. 2) *n.* Any of the various naturally occurring homogeneous substances obtained usually from the ground. 3) *n.* A synthetic substance having the chemical composition and crystalline form and properties of a naturally occurring mineral.
- **Native Pasture**  
Native vegetation (predominantly herbaceous) used for grazing in untilled areas. The term introduced is used instead of native for pastures that include mainly non-native species.
- **Paddock**  
A grazing area that is a subdivision of a grazing management unit and is enclosed and separated from other areas by a fence or barrier.
- **Pasture**  
1) *n.* Forages which are harvested by grazing animals. 2) *n.* An area of land with 75% forage cover or unbroken land on which livestock may graze at will.
- **Pastureland**  
Land devoted to the production of indigenous or introduced forage for harvest primarily by grazing.
- **Pericarp**  
The ripened and variously modified walls of a plant ovary, especially those contributing the outer layer in a cereal caryopsis.
- **Pre-grain**  
Stages before the flowering stage as defined in *Zadoks Decimal Code for Growth Stages in Cereals* as up to and including decimal code 69.
- **Purposeful Parallel Production**  
Production methods where similar cattle are purposefully produced on a Certified PIC under sourcing or management practices in which there are ineligible and eligible cattle.
- **Range**  
Land supporting indigenous vegetation that is grazed or that has the potential to be grazed and is managed as a natural ecosystem. Includes grazeable forestland and rangeland.

- **Rangeland**  
Land on which the indigenous vegetation (climax or natural potential) is predominantly grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs suitable for grazing or browsing use and is managed as a natural ecosystem. If plants are introduced, they are managed as indigenous species. Rangelands include natural grasslands, savannas, shrublands, most deserts, tundra, alpine communities, coastal marshland and wetland meadows.
- **Ration**  
The total amount of feed (diet) allotted to one animal for a 24-hour period.
- **Residue**  
That which remains of any particular substance.
- **Roughage**  
Any feed high (over about 20%) in crude fibre and low (under about 60%) in total digestible nutrients, on an air-dry basis. Opposite of concentrate.
- **Seed**  
1) *n.* Ripened mature ovule consisting of an embryo, a seedcoat and a supply of food that, in some species, is stored in the endosperm. 2) *v.* To sow, as to broadcast or drill small-seeded grasses, legumes or other crops.
- **Seedhead**  
See inflorescence.
- **Separated Grain**  
Grain that is detached from cereal crop plants.
- **Silage**  
The feed resulting from the storage and fermentation of green or wet crops under anaerobic conditions. Normally contains only about 25-35% dry matter (DM). Practically any crop may be made into silage, provided it contains an appropriate level of moisture, adequate amounts of readily fermentable carbohydrates and adequate levels of other nutrients and provided it can be sufficiently packed. The most commonly used silage crops are: Forage and grain sorghum, small grains and hay crops. Most crops to be used for silage are permitted to mature or field dry to a moisture level of 65-75% (25-35% DM). For corn this is about the early dent stage of maturity and for grain sorghum the late dough stage at the earliest. This is when the moisture level is about right for good silage formation.
- **Starch**  
A polysaccharide having the formula  $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$ . Many plants store energy in the form of starch. Starch is a major component of most livestock rations (especially fattening rations) and is highly digestible. Yields glucose upon complete hydrolysis.
- **Stockpiled Forage**  
Forage that has been allowed to accumulate on a pasture or paddock for grazing at a later period. Forage is often stockpiled for autumn and winter grazing after or during dormancy or semi-dormancy, but stockpiling may occur at any time during the year as a part of a forage management plan. Stockpiling can be described in terms of deferment and forage accumulation.

- **Stubble**  
The basal portion of the stems of herbaceous plants left standing after harvest.
  
- **Supplement**  
A nutritional additive (salt, protein, phosphorus etc) intended to improve the nutritional balance and remedy deficiencies of the diet. Mineral and vitamin supplements may be fed to cattle provided that the purpose of supplementation is to ensure the health and well being of the animal rather than for the purpose of production.
  
- **Supplementary Feeding**  
The practice of supplying feedstuffs to livestock. Under these Standards, feed given during supplementary feeding must be consistent with the Eligible Diet or items listed on the Approved Supplements List as defined elsewhere in these Standards.
  
- **Vegetative**  
Non-reproductive plant parts, (leaf and stem) in contrast to reproductive plant parts (flower and seed) in developmental stages of plant growth. The non-reproductive stage in plant development.
  
- **Vegetative State**  
Stage prior to the appearance of fruiting structures.
  
- **Vendor Bred Cattle**  
Cattle whose first sale is onto a Certified Pasturefed PIC or a property prior to Certification, are less than eighteen (18) months old and have been raised in a manner that is consistent with the PCAS Standards from birth to sale.
  
- **Vitamin**  
1) *n.* Any of various organic substances that are essential in minute quantities to the nutrition of most animals and some plants that act especially as coenzymes and precursors of coenzymes in the regulation of metabolic processes.
  
- **Zadoks Decimal Code for Growth Stages in Cereals**  
A decimal code system that defines the stages of development of a cereal crop, represented on a scale from 10 to 92.