

Earthworms – architects of fertile soils

Their significance and recommendations for their promotion in agriculture





Earthworms are usually the most abundant soil animals in agricultural soils. They are known to improve physical, chemical and biological properties of soils. Together with soil microorganisms they have a great potential to enhance soil fertility.

Although much is known about the general taxonomy and biology of earthworms, knowledge about their impact on soils, their interactions with other soil organisms and the influence of farming practices on their populations is increasing only slowly.

This guide summarises the knowledge on earthworms. It gives an overview of the biology, ecology and the multiple services of earthworms to agriculture, and provides recommendations for the promotion of these extraordinary organisms in agricultural soils.

Underestimated soil workers

In the 19th century, earthworms were considered a soil pest. Even though this view has completely changed, they still don't receive sufficient attention in agricultural practice. Very few farmers actively promote them. Instead, heavy machines, intensive tillage and wide use of pesticides have in many places eliminated or drastically reduced earthworm populations. In contrast, in a naturally managed grassland soil of one hectare up to three million earthworms can be found.

Number, biomass and diversity of earthworms in a soil are considered an important criterion of soil fertility, as earthworms contribute in many ways to healthy and biologically active soils, which again favour many positive ecosystem services and involve a better resilience and adaptation of farming systems to climate change. Due to their numerous contributions to increase sustainability of agro-ecosystems, earthworms should receive more attention in promoting sustainable farming – especially in the context of organic farming.

Content

Underestimated soil workers	2
Distribution and biology of earthworms	3
Services of earthworms for agriculture	4
Different earthworms with different habitats and functions	6
Estimation of the number of earthworms in a soil ...	8
Effective agricultural practices to enhance earthworms	8
Negative impact of non-organic agricultural practices on earthworm populations	12

Distribution and biology of earthworms

Distribution

With the exception of polar regions and deserts, earthworms (*Lumbricina*) can be found in most soils. While more than 3.000 species are known worldwide, only 400 species are found in Europe and 40 species in Central Europe. In cropland, only 4 to 11 species are commonly found.

Soils

Earthworms prefer medium-heavy loam to loamy sand soils. Heavy clay and dry sandy soils are not favourable to their development and limit their spreading. In acidic peat soils, only specialised species are found that have adapted to such unfavourable soil conditions.

Climate

Earthworms cannot regulate the body temperature themselves. Therefore, when it is very dry and hot, many earthworms estivate and retreat to deeper soil layers. With low winter temperatures, the worms retreat to frost-free portions of their burrows, and their metabolism slows down to the minimum. During frost-free winter days, they become active again. In spring and autumn, earthworms are most active.

Earthworms are intolerant to drought. They are active only when the soil is moist, and are inactive when it is dry. As earthworms can lose up to 20 % of their body weight each day in mucus and castings, they need moisture to stay alive.

Development

Earthworms develop slowly, with the exception of the leaf litter dwellers (e. g. compost worms). They produce only one generation with a maximum of 8 to 12 cocoons (eggs) per year. Earthworms live 2 to 10 years, depending on the species.

Reproduction

Earthworms are hermaphrodites. Sexually mature worms can be identified by the 'genital belt' (clitellum) encircling the body. Peak burrowing activity and reproduction in the temperate zone take place in March and April and also in September and October.

Mobility

Earthworms can migrate into cropland from undisturbed edge areas like field margins. The night crawler (*Lumbricus terrestris*) can migrate as far as 20 metres per year. Birds and livestock contribute significantly to the dispersal of earthworms.

Feeding

Earthworms primarily feed on dead plant parts but don't have the digestive enzymes to break down the cellular structure of plant materials. To reach the daily calorific intake earthworms have to eat between 10 and 30 times their own body weight in soil.

At night, they graze on the lawns of algae that have grown on the soil surface during the day and pull dead plant parts into their burrows for 'pre-digestion' by soil microorganisms in 2 to 4 weeks. As earthworms do not have teeth, they cannot feed on roots. In order to thrive, earthworms require a rich food supply of plant debris such as dead roots, leaves, grasses and organic manure.



An earthworm emerges from a cocoon.



A *Nicodrilus* sp. curls up to survive cold, hot or drought periods and during hibernation or estivation.

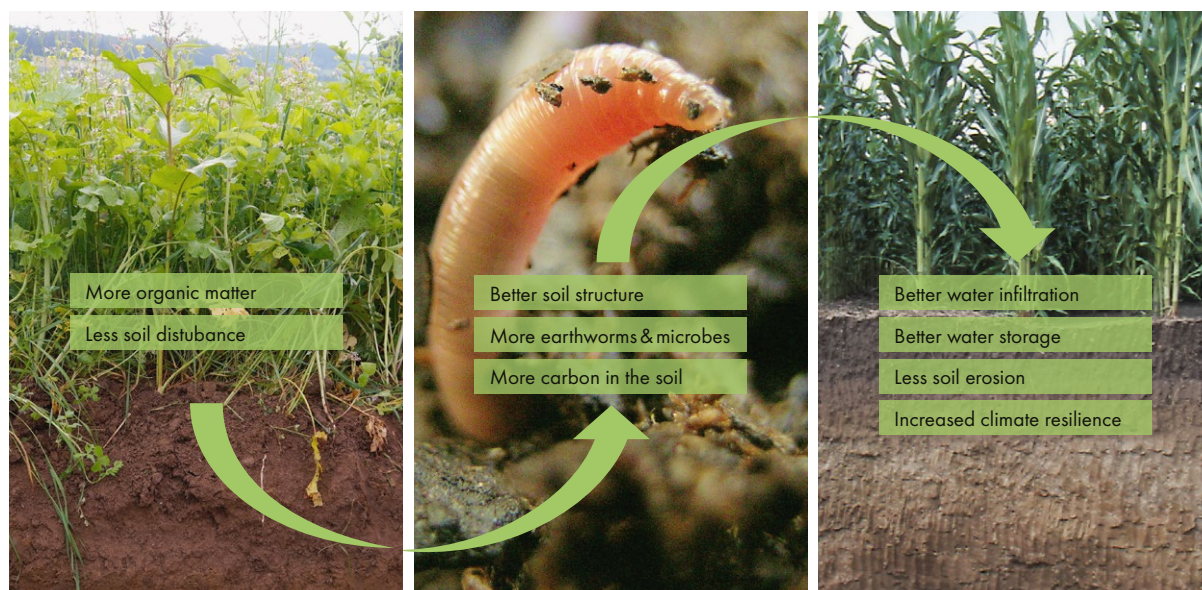


Only mature specimen with a clitellum can be clearly determined to a species level (e.g. *Eisenia foetida*).

Services of earthworms for agriculture

Earthworms affect many ecoservices that relate to soil fertility and plant production. Hence, the promotion of earthworms and other critical soil biota helps making more efficient use of ecological processes. The improvement of abiotic and biotic

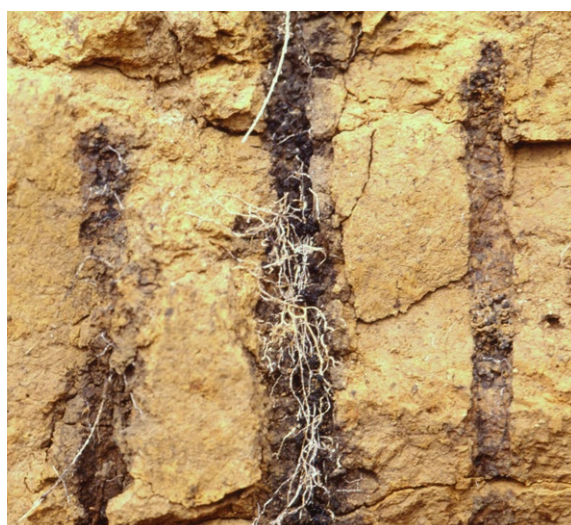
soil properties by earthworms entails numerous benefits for farmers such as an increase of nutrient availability and water storage in soils, reduced erosion, and improved farm productivity.



Earthworms play a key role in improving soil properties. The benefits resulting from their activity are diverse. However, they depend on sufficient organic matter and low soil disturbance to perform their tasks.

1. Earthworms aerate the soil

Earthworm burrows increase the amount of macropores and thus contribute to a good aeration of the soil.



The burrows made by deep-burrowing earthworms make it easier for roots to penetrate deep into the soil.

2. Earthworms facilitate root growth

Over 90 % of the burrows tend to be colonised by plant roots. Earthworms leave a major part of their nutrient-rich casts in their burrows. This provides a favourable environment for the growth of plant roots. Thanks to the burrows, plant roots can more easily penetrate into deeper soil layers, finding nutrient-rich earthworm casts, water and air. Earthworm burrows also help incorporate surface applied lime and fertiliser into the soil.

3. Earthworms improve water infiltration into soils and reduce surface runoff

The stable burrows of the vertical burrowers, in particular, considerably improve water infiltration, storage and drainage of soils. Surface runoff and erosion are thus reduced. Soils with earthworms drain up to 10 times faster than soils without earthworms.

The vertical burrows, stabilised with slime, can be as deep as 3 metres in deep loess soils, and even as deep as 6 metres in chernozem soils (i. e. black earths). Due to their powerful muscles, deep burrowers are able to penetrate slightly compacted soils and thus improve drainage.

Up to 150 burrows – or 900 metres of burrows per square metre and metre of depth – can be found in unploughed soil. In zero-till soils, where worm populations are high, water infiltration can be up to 6 times greater than in cultivated soils.

4. Earthworms incorporate dead plant matter into the soil

Earthworms incorporate organic material such as crop residues, organic manure, dung or mulch into the soil. They fragment, mix and digest plant debris through physical grinding and chemical digestion. This accelerates the decomposition of the dead plant matter and thus stimulates the nutrient cycling in the soil-plant system. When earthworms draw down plant materials into the burrows, they relocate valuable nutrients throughout the soil, especially to the deeper soil layers.

Under grassland conditions, earthworms incorporate up to 6 tons of dead organic matter per hectare per year into the soil. In forests, earthworms process as much as 9 tons of foliage per hectare.

5. Earthworms decompose dead plant matter and increase plant nutrients

Earthworms produce 40 to 100 tons of casts per hectare annually. The worm casts form stable soil aggregates or crumbs, which are deposited on the soil surface or in the soil. Organic and inorganic fractions are well-mixed in worm casts, and the nutrients are present in a readily available and enriched form. The casts contain on average 5 times more nitrogen, 7 times more phosphorus, and 11 times more potassium as the surrounding soil. The nitrogen in the casts is readily available to plants.

6. Earthworms rejuvenate the soil

Earthworms transport soil material and nutrients from the subsoil to the topsoil and thus maintain respectively foster the vitality of the soil.

7. Earthworms help improve soil structure and soil stability

By the intensive mixing of organic matter with inorganic soil particles and microorganisms and by slime secretion, earthworms create stable soil crumbs, which enhance soil structure. Soils with high earthworm activity have less tendency to become muddy and can be worked more easily than soils with low earthworm activity. In addition, nutrients and water are more effectively retained in the soil. Abundant worm casts production makes heavy soils looser and sandy soils more cohesive.



This soil has many worm casts on the surface indicating high earthworm activity. It hardly becomes muddy after heavy rains. Picture taken at the same time as the photo on right side from an organically managed plot of the DOK long-term trial in Therwil, Switzerland.



Earthworm casts are largely lacking on this soil surface, indicating little earthworm activity. During heavy rains, the soil surface tends to silt up. Picture taken from a conventionally managed plot of the DOK long-term trial in Therwil, Switzerland.



With a good food supply, a high earthworm population can deposit annually up to 10 kg per square metre of valuable worm droppings in the soil and on its surface. This makes as much as 0.5 cm of the soil layer in fields, and as much as 1.5 cm in meadows.

8. Earthworms act as biocontrol propagators

Earthworms promote the colonisation and propagation of beneficial soil bacteria and fungi in their burrows and casts. By pulling fallen leaves into the soil, foliar pathogens and pests – i. e. winter stages of fungal pathogens such as apple scab, and insects such as leaf miners – are biologically degraded.

9. Earthworms help control soil-borne pests

Scientific studies show that earthworms promote the growth and propagation of beneficial organisms in the soil. Earthworms distribute insect-killing nematodes (e.g. *Steinernema* sp.) and fungi (e.g. *Beauveria bassiana*) in the soil, thus contributing to a better natural regulation of soil-borne pests. Dormant forms, like fungus spores, however, resist digestion in the earthworm gut and are excreted in casts.



Soils with high earthworm activity provide ideal growing conditions for crops.

10. Earthworms support carbon sequestration

Earthworms ingest organic residues of different C : N ratios and convert it to a lower C : N ratio and finally contribute to carbon sequestration. By doing so, they help mitigate climate change.

Different earthworms with different habitats and functions

Earthworms are classified into three main eco-physiological categories (see also Table 1, page 7):

- 1) **Leaf litter- or compost-dwelling worms:** they are nonburrowing and live at the soil-litter interface and eat decomposing organic matter. These worms are epigeic species.
- 2) **Subsoil-dwelling worms:** they feed (on soil), burrow and cast within the soil, creating horizontal burrows in the upper 10–30 cm of the soil. These earthworms are endogeic species.
- 3) **Top-soil dwelling earthworms that construct permanent deep vertical burrows:** they use the burrows to visit the soil surface to obtain plant material for food (anectic species).

In agriculture, the top-soil dwelling earthworms play a key role (higher biomass and bioturbation, permanent burrows). Nevertheless, surface dwelling worms (i.e. epigeic species) are of particular importance in composting (see Box 1). For arable crop and fodder cultivation, the burrowing worm types (i. e. endogenic and anectic species) play a critical role. In the topsoil, shallow burrowing worms help increase soil fertility and texture; in lower soil layers, vertical burrowers contribute to tangible soil improvements. The latter bring organic matter into deeper layers while improving through their vertical burrows soil aeration and water retention capacity. The vertical burrows also foster a deeper rooting

of arable crops, which tends to increase yields for accessing a bigger amount of nutrients.

Box 1: Critical role of epigeic worm species in vermicomposting

Vermicomposting is a process using various epigeic worm species to decompose organic waste and produce a nutrient-rich organic fertiliser and soil conditioner for small-scale farming. The qualities of the vermicompost are essentially due to the high nutrient content of the earthworm casts.



Epigeic worm types are the basis in vermicomposting. The technology is broadly used in small-scale organic farming to produce a high-quality soil amendment from crop residues and organic wastes. Compost-dwelling (e.g. *Eisenia* sp.) earthworms do not survive on arable land or in other cropping systems.

Table 1: Three ecological earthworm groups in temperate ecosystems




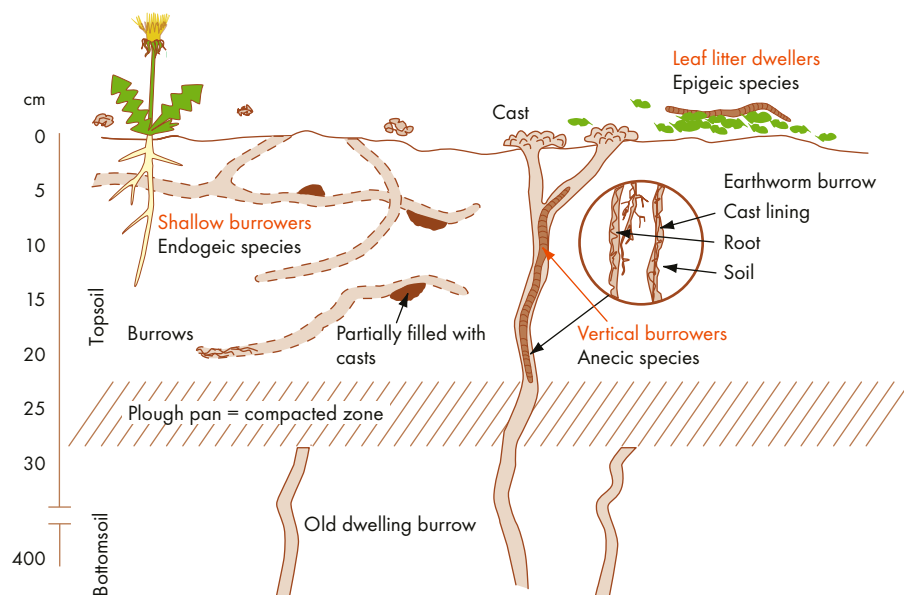
Groups	Leaf litter dwellers	Shallow burrowers	Deep burrowers
Types/Species	Surface dwellers/ epigeic species	Shallow and horizontal burrowers/endogeic species	Vertically burrowers/ anectic species
			
Important representatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Redworm (<i>Eisenia fetida</i>) European earthworm (<i>Lumbricus rubellus</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Octolasion lacteum Common field worm (<i>Allolobophora caliginosa</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nightcrawler (<i>L. terrestris</i>) Black-headed worm (<i>Allolobophora longa</i>)
Pigmentation	Heavy, brownish-red, usually both ventrally and dorsally	Un- or lightly pigmented	Medium, reddish-brown, head darker, usually only dorsally
Habitat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In litter layers, especially in grasslands, forests, and compost Rarely in cropland due to lack of permanent litter layers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Topsoil (5–40 cm) of humic mineral soil In mostly horizontal, unstable burrows Juveniles in upper layers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All soil layers, 3–4 m deep Entire life in vertical, stable dwelling tubes (Ø 8–11 mm) Very important in agricultural soils
Size	Small, generally 2–6 cm long	Small, up to 18 cm long	Generally large, 15–45 cm long
Burrowing capac.	Low	Moderate	High
Feeding behaviour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed on small plant parts on the surface of the soil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Feed on plant parts incorporated in the topsoil. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pull large plant parts into their dwelling tubes.
Survival during drought and in winter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In cocoon stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quiescence during drought Diapause for hibernation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quiescence during drought Partial or no diapause during winter (<i>L. terrestris</i>)
Predation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very high (birds, mammals and predatory arthropods) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High, if crawling on the soil surface
Reproduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vigorous (100 cocoons p. a.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited (8–12 cocoons p. a.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited (8–12 cocoons p. a.)
Lifespan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short, 1–2 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medium, 3–5 years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long, 4–8 years

Figure 1: Feeding and living habits of the three ecological groups of earthworms



The three groups of earthworms have distinctly different feeding and living habits.

Estimation of the number of earthworms in a soil

Earthworm numbers vary widely in different soils depending on soil type, rainfall and farming practices. In arable soils, their number may range from 30 to 300 individuals per square metre. In Central Europe, 120 to 140 worms per square metre make a good population density for intensively cultivated cropland. This corresponds to 90 to 110 g of earthworm biomass per square metre.

As a means to easily assess the earthworm population in a certain field, the approximate number of worms can be roughly estimated using the following methods:

- **Number of worms:** 5 samples of 10 × 10 cm and 25 cm deep spade full of fertile, medium-heavy loam soil contains in average 2 to 3 worms. This amount corresponds to 100 to 200 worms per square metre.
- The **number of worm burrows** is also a good indicator of worm activity in the soil.
- When counting the **number of casts** (worm droppings) on a 50 × 50 cm area during the periods of earthworm activity (March to April and September to October), 5 or fewer casts indicate little worm activity, 10 casts indicate moderate worm activity, whereas 20 or more casts indicate good worm activity with the soil containing many worms.



The number of earthworms can be easily assessed with the spade diagnosis.

Box 2: Habitat related earthworm density

The colonisation of a habitat by earthworms primarily depends upon food and water supply. Accordingly, there is considerable variation in the number of earthworms per square metre:

Low-input pasture	400–500 earthworms
Fertilised meadow	200–300 earthworms
Hardwood forest	150–250 earthworms
Low-input arable field	120–250 earthworms
Poor grassland	30–40 earthworms
Spruce forest	10–15 earthworms

Effective agricultural practices to enhance earthworms

Earthworm populations tend to increase with higher soil organic matter levels and decrease with soil disturbances, such as tillage and the use of potentially harmful chemicals. Implementation of appropriate measures can decisively promote earthworms and in a broader sense soil fertility. Thus, it is key to understand what measures spare or promote earthworms.

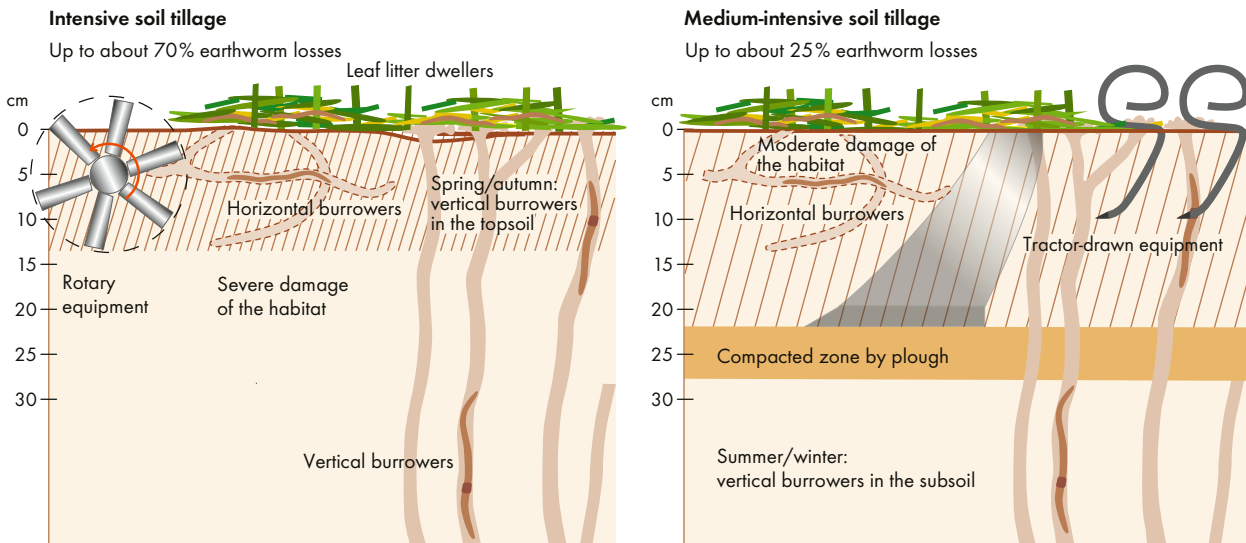
Avoiding intensive soil tillage and minimising the use of the plough

- Ploughs and fast-rotating devices can greatly damage earthworms. Loss rates of earthworms after the use of ploughs are about 25 %, and



Intensive soil tillage should be avoided during the periods of high earthworm activity in March/April and September/October.

Figure 2: Impact of different intensities of tillage on earthworms



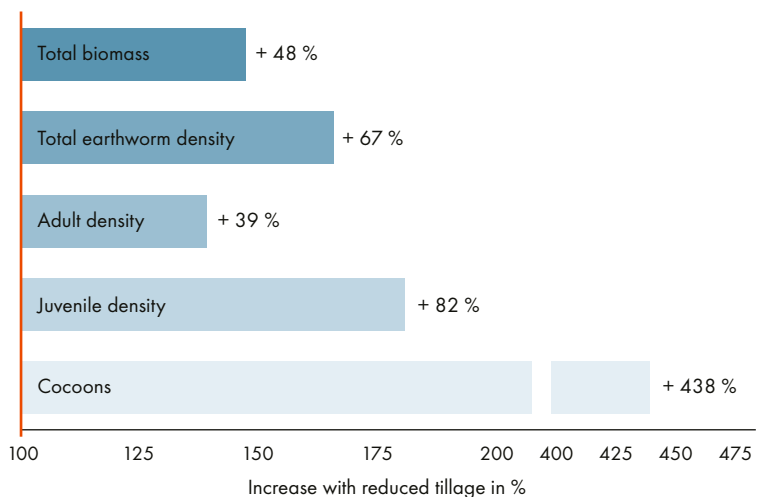
The more intensively the soil is cultivated, the greater the losses of earthworms. Losses are highest in spring and autumn.

can be as high as 70 % after the use of rotary devices. Therefore, ploughs and fast-rotating devices should only be used if absolutely necessary and when earthworms are less active in the top soil.

- Tillage of dry or cold soils has much lower negative impacts on earthworm populations, as the majority of the earthworms have retreated to lower soil layers during such periods.
- The use of on-land ploughs and shallow ploughing reduces compaction of deeper soil layers.

- Conservation tillage, which includes reduced tillage, minimises soil disturbance, lowers the risk of soil compaction, increases food supply, and conserves soil water. These enhance the density and biomass of earthworms (as well as of soil microorganisms in general).

Figure 3: Impact of reduced tillage on earthworms compared to ploughing



Reduced tillage minimises soil disturbance and maximises soil cover from both mulched crop residues and living green manures, creating favourable living conditions for earthworms.

With conventional inversion tillage, earthworms are injured and killed directly. Moreover, they become exposed to harsh environmental conditions and predators and, in the case of anecic species (vertical burrowers), their burrows are destroyed and their food sources buried. As the numbers above indicate, reduced tillage results in a significant increase of earthworm population density, biomass and growth stages compared to ploughing, according to the results from an organically managed clay soil (Kuntz et al. 2013).

Minimising ground pressure and soil compaction

Earthworms need reasonably aerated and 'loose' soil. Compaction of the soil has negative implications on earthworm populations, other soil organisms, and biological processes in the soil, in general. Earthworms have difficulty to dig through heavily compacted soil. Therefore, soil compaction should be avoided or at least minimised.

What to consider

- Adapt agricultural machinery to keep ground pressure to a minimum, reducing especially tyre pressure.
- Where possible, use light weight machinery. The lighter the equipment, the lower the compaction of the soil.
- As wet soils are especially sensitive to soil compaction, cultivate only well-dried, good bearing soils.
- Drain or mound arable soils that tend to waterlogging.



The on-land plough prevents soil compaction in the plough pan.



The dry residues of the green manure conserve soil humidity and provide food for the earthworms.

Diversifying crop rotation to provide food for earthworms

Diversified crop rotations with a good soil cover and a regular supply of organic matter provide favourable living conditions for earthworms.

What to consider

- **Permanent grassland** is ideal for earthworms. It provides high amounts of organic matter from leaves and roots. Pasture slashings and manure from grazing animals are also good sources of organic matter.
- **Diversified crop rotations** with long-lasting and deep-rooted catch crops (rich in clover) or green manure crops, and diversified crop residues are the basis for a good earthworm population. Rotating grassland/grass-clover meadows with annual crops helps build up organic matter levels and earthworm numbers.
- **Green manures** are cultivated for high biomass production and turned into the soil at maximum biomass stage to provide organic matter to benefit the subsequent crop. Crops can also be grazed or slashed and then left on the surface for decomposition.
- **Crop stubble** is an important source of organic matter. Burning stubble destroys the organic matter in the top soil layers, which affects earthworm at the surface. Ideally, the stubble is left to rot on the soil surface, and the following crop is sown into the stubble using direct drill or minimum tillage.
- **Groundcover** such as grassland/grass-clover meadows or stubble reduce soil moisture evaporation, thus keeping the soil moist. Organic matter cover also helps reduce the effect of climatic extremes, i. e. as heat and frost.
- As **soil humus** holds moisture in the soil, an increased soil organic matter content contributes to more balanced living conditions for earthworms, too.
- **2-year grass-clover meadows** within a crop rotation regenerate earthworm populations substantially. Multi-annual grass-clover is more beneficial than a 1-year grass ley.

Appropriate fertilising according to soil properties and plant needs

Both the type and the amount of fertiliser that are used affect earthworm populations.

What to consider

- An adequate and well-balanced fertilisation is good for both the crops and the earthworms.
- Slightly-rotted composted manure contains more food for earthworms and, thus, is better suited to promote earthworms than ripe compost.
- Organic fertilisers should only be incorporated to a shallow depth. Deeply buried crop residues are detrimental to earthworms as they can create anaerobic conditions during decomposition.
- Since ammonia in unprocessed liquid manure is toxic and thus very harmful – especially to earthworms living near the surface in water-logged soils – liquid manures should be stirred (and thus aerated) and diluted prior to their application.
- Liquid manures should be applied to absorbent soils only and in moderate amounts of not more than 25 m³ per hectare.
- Most earthworms prefer a soil pH of 5.5 to 7.5. To ensure an optimal soil pH, lime should be applied routinely on the basis of pH measurements.



Liquid manures are beneficial for both earthworms and crops when diluted and applied in moderate amounts at an appropriate time of crop growth and during cool and cloudy weather conditions.

Box 3: Key measures for the promotion of earthworms

The following measures are pre-requisites for the flourishing of earthworms in agricultural soils:

1. Provision of sufficient food (plant material) to earthworms on arable land with permanent ground cover also during winter
2. Abstaining from the use of pesticides that are harmful to earthworms and other beneficial organisms
3. Implementation of soil conservation measures such as reduced tillage and no-till to promote soil fertility
4. Avoidance of soil compaction and promotion of well-structured and aerated soils using adapted machinery
5. Site and crop appropriate fertilisation
6. Continuous supply of fresh and dry organic matter throughout the crop rotation



Organic fertilisation promotes a rich earthworm fauna that improves soil structure, thus cutting down silting up, and that improves infiltration and storage of water. Picture left: conventionally managed plot of the DOK long-term trial in Therwil, Switzerland. Picture right: organically managed plot from the same trial. Both pictures were taken after the same rain incidence.

Negative impact of non-organic agricultural practices on earthworm populations

Use of harmful pesticides

Various pesticides (including seed coating) can increase individual mortality, decrease fecundity and growth, and disrupt enzymatic processes. Moreover, they can change individual behaviour of earthworms reducing for example their feeding rate and decreasing their overall community biomass and density. Shallow dwellers (i. e. endogeic species such as *A. caliginosa*) on arable land, which continuously extend their burrows as they feed in the subsurface soil, are most susceptible to toxic pesticides incorporated into the soil. In contrast, earthworm species that live in deeper layers (i. e. anectic earthworms such as *Lumbricus terrestris*) are less susceptible to surface application of pesticides.

Insecticides and fungicides are the most toxic pesticides impacting survival and reproduction, respectively. Some fungicides, such as Bordeaux mixture or other copper sprays (also allowed in organic farming) reduce earthworm numbers in the soil when applied in high amounts, such as commonly done in orchards and vineyards.

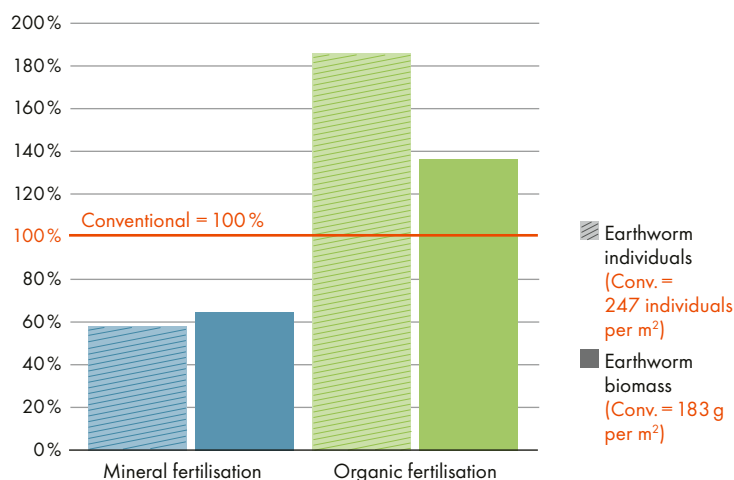
In general, most herbicides do not harm earthworms directly, if they are applied at recommended rates of use. Yet, they tend to indirectly reduce earth-

worm populations by decreasing the availability of organic matter on the soil surface as they inhibit the growth of weed plants. Especially in crops and rotations with no or little ground coverage, weeds are an important feed source for earthworms.

Use of mineral fertilisers

Most synthetic mineral fertilisers may not harm earthworms directly. However, ammonium sulphate-based fertilisers can be harmful to earthworms, possibly due to an acidifying affect. Furthermore, the use of high levels of mineral nitrogen fertilisers (not allowed in organic farming) may reduce earthworms and competes with the cultivation of leguminous cover crops and green manures to increase the availability of nitrogen in soils, the latter being crops that are highly beneficial for earthworms. Lime seems to be beneficial to earthworm populations. In general, organic fertilisers (including aerated slurry) have a far more positive impact on earthworms than mineral fertilisers.

Figure 4: Effect of mineral and organic fertilisation on earthworms



Purely mineral fertilisation results in considerably lower numbers and biomass of earthworms compared to organic and, in a lesser degree, to combined mineral and organic (conventional) fertilisation. Results from the DOK long-term trial in Switzerland (average from 3 years).

Imprint

Published by:

Research Institute of Organic Agriculture FiBL
Ackerstrasse 113, P.O.Box 219, 5070 Frick, Switzerland
Phone +41 (0)62 865 72 72, info.suisse@fibl.org, www.fibl.org

Author: Lukas Pfiffner (FiBL)

Review of the first edition: Josephine Peigné (ISARA, Lyon), Paul Mäder (FiBL) and Julia Cooper (Newcastle University, UK)

Editing: Gilles Weidmann and Thomas Bernet (FiBL)

Design: Brigitta Maurer (FiBL)

Photo credits: Thomas Alföldi (FiBL): page 1, 4 (1, 2), 5 (1, 2), 6 (1), 8, 9, 10, 11 (1); Monica Biondo (Pro Natura): p. 3 (2); Gabriela Brändle (Agroscope): p. 4 (3); Otto Ehrmann (D-Creglingen): p. 4 (4), 5 (3); Andreas Fliessbach (FiBL): p. 11 (2, 3); Jacques Fuchs (FiBL): p. 6 (2); Fritz Häni (SHL Zollikofen): p. 3 (1); Lukas Pfiffner (FiBL): p. 3 (3), 7; René Schulte (Bio Suisse): p. 2

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.6670157 **FiBL No.** 1629

This guide is available for free download at shop.fibl.org

All information contained in this guide was produced by the author to the best of his knowledge, and checked by him and the editor with the utmost care. However, errors cannot be completely ruled out. Nevertheless, mistakes cannot be ruled out entirely. This is why all information etc. comes without any obligation or guarantee of the author or editor. Both therefore do not assume responsibility or liability for any possible factual inaccuracies or damage resulting from the application of recommendations.

2nd edition 2022 © FiBL

This work is entirely copyrighted.