



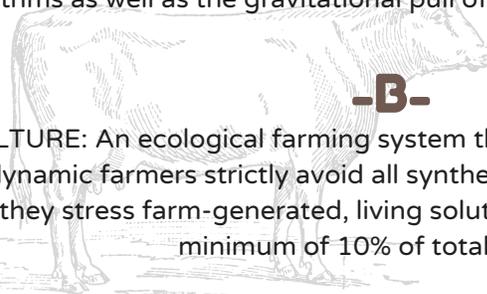
SERENDIPITY WINES

BIODYNAMICS GLOSSARY

-A-

ALAN CHADWICK (1909-1980): Chadwick developed the Biodynamic French Intensive Method, was a leading innovator of organic farming techniques, and helped lead the organic gardening and farming movement in North America. A key Biodynamic pioneer of the 1970s, he influenced everyone from Alice Waters to winemakers Fetzer and Frey, and helped popularize the idea that soil is alive and should not be confused with dirt.

ASTRONOMICAL CALENDAR: Lunar and astronomical cycles play a key role in the timing of Biodynamic practices, with many farmers planning activities such as pruning, cultivating, harvesting, and spraying the preparations around the astronomical calendar. Farmers throughout time have realized that nature can be better understood by integrating cyclical rhythms as well as the gravitational pull of the moon on the earth's moisture.



-B-

BIODYNAMIC AGRICULTURE: An ecological farming system that views the farm as a self-contained and self-sustaining organism. Biodynamic farmers strictly avoid all synthetic chemical pesticides, fertilizers, and transgenic contamination. Instead, they stress farm-generated, living solutions to pest control and fertility, and set aside a minimum of 10% of total acreage.

-C-

COMPANION PLANTING: The planting of different crops in proximity to one another based on their ability to help each other in many ways: pollination, complementary nutrient needs, growth habits, or pest-repelling abilities.

COMPOSTING: The practice of making a rich dose of nutrients that the crops will thrive on, essentially a natural fertilizer. Compost feeds & enlivens the soil, and would-be waste (e.g. pressed grape material) is reincorporated into the farm, enforcing the closed-loop system.

COVER CROPPING: The practice of planting crops to cover the soil rather than for the purpose of being harvested. Cover crops manage soil erosion and help with soil fertility, nutrient retention, pests and diseases, and maintain biodiversity and wildlife.

CULTIVATION: The practice of turning the soil so that heat, light, air, and moisture enter, causing humus to form, thus enhancing the quality of nutritional value of the soil.

-G-

GREEN MANURING: The practice of turning cover crops into the soil after the danger of soil erosion has passed. The green cover crops add nutritional value back into the soil, acting as a "manure".

-H-

HOMEOPATHIC TEAS: The practice of making concentrates of dynamic flowers and herbs to be diluted in dynamized water. Not to be confused with 'preparations' below.

HUMUS: The organic component of soil, formed by the decomposition of leaves and other plant material by soil microorganisms.



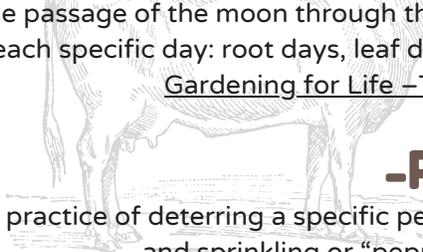
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BIODYNAMICS GLOSSARY

-I-

INTEGRATION OF ANIMALS: The practice of caring for both domesticated & wild animal species in a balanced way to create harmony on the farm. Plants need the CO₂ that is produced by animals, and animals need to consume plants as a source of energy –thus there should always be a balanced ratio of plants & animals on the farm.

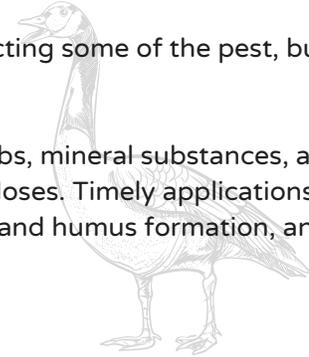
-M-



MARIA THUN (1922-2012): Through decades of rigorous study and experimentation primarily in the 1950s, Thun helped develop Steiner's notion that the waxing and waning of the moon, as well as planetary positioning affects crops. She developed the Biodynamic Sowing & Planting Calendar, which shows the optimum days for sowing, pruning, and harvesting various plants and crops. Published annually in 18 languages and now in its 54th year, the calendar also divides the passage of the moon through the zodiac into four types of days to indicate which type of plant is best sown on each specific day: root days, leaf days, fruit days, and flower days. She is also the author of [Gardening for Life –The Biodynamic Way](#).

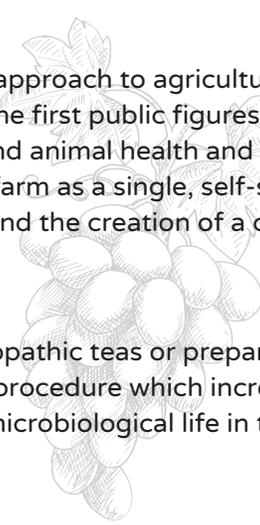
-P-

PEST PEPPERING: The practice of deterring a specific pest from an area by collecting some of the pest, burning it, and sprinkling or “peppering” it onto the soil.



PREPARATIONS: The practice of making nine distinct preparations made from herbs, mineral substances, and animal manures that are utilized in field sprays and compost inoculants applied in minute doses. Timely applications revitalize the soil and stimulate root growth, enhance the development of microorganisms and humus formation, and aid in photosynthetic activity.

-R-



RUDOLF STEINER (1861-1925): Founder of the biodynamic approach to agriculture, Steiner was a highly trained scientist and respected philosopher in his time. He was one of the first public figures to warn that the widespread use of chemical fertilizers would lead to the decline of soil, plant, and animal health and the subsequent devitalization of food. Steiner was also the first to bring the perspective of the farm as a single, self-sustaining organism that thrives through biodiversity, the integration of crops and livestock and the creation of a closed-loop system of fertility.

-W-

WATER DYNAMIZATION: The practice of invigorating homeopathic teas or preparations with energy and oxygen through alternating vortexes of water (essentially a stirring procedure which increases oxygen, and with some preparations such as horn manure, the microbiological life in the water)



SPECIAL THANKS TO: Maysara Winery for many of our reference materials. Sources also include the Biodynamic Association and Demeter USA.