

Approved:
CEO: /Ch. Marinov/
Date: 22.06.23

Outgoing Ref. No. 12.10.2023
(filled in by CARBONSAFE)

Individual strategy for management of used areas in the farm

Data of the operator:

Natural person ☐	Legal entity ☒
DATA OF THE NATURAL PERSON (filled in by Natural persons only)	
Name:	
BULSTAT:	
Telephone:	
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Table 1:

No. in row	CROPS GROWN IN THE FARM	ID No. of the plot (by Restored Property Map/Cadastral Map/Agricultural Land Block/Farming Block)	Area ha	EXISTING SITUATION (Short description of the applied technology and types of tillage/treatment - visual agronomic assessment)			
1	Barley		117,80	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☐	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☐	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☐	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☒
2	Spring crop		55,3	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☐	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☐	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☐	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☒
3	Spring crop		60,6	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☐	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☐	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☐	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☒

LEGEND	
☐ 1. Conservation tillage / no till; ☐ 2. Treatment of beds; ☐ 3. Minimal treatments; ☐ 4. Biological agriculture; ☐ 5. Integrated production; ☐ 6. Precision agriculture; ☐ 7. Diversification of crops; ☐ 8. Fertilization with microbial fertilizers;	☐ 13. Stripes tillage; ☐ 14. Pasture and/or crop rotation and crop rotation management; ☐ 15. Grass weeding of the rows in perennial crops and vineyards; ☐ 16. Joint cultivation of more than one agricultural crop; ☐ 17. Implementation of agricultural belts; ☐ 18. Improvement measures in permanently grassed

☐ 9. Green fertilization (Sideration); ☐ 10. Cultivation of nitrogen-fixing crops; ☐ 11. Mulching treatment; ☐ 12. Use of organic/natural pesticides;	areas; ☐ 19. OTHER NOT LISTED HERE; ☐ 20. NONE OF THE ABOVE APPLIES**.
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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Please describe cultivation methods and practices, including tillage, currently being carried out on the cultivated areas and not listed above:)

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Table 2:

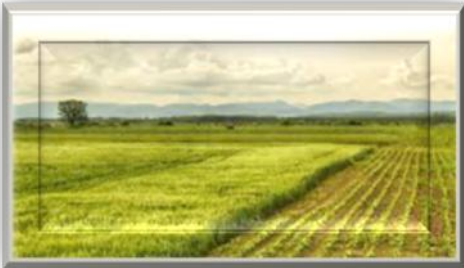
No. in row	CROPS GROWN IN THE FARM	ID No. of the plot (by Restored Property Map/Cadastral Map/Agricultural Land Block/Farming Block)	Area ha	INDIVIDUAL STRATEGY FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE USED AREAS IN THE FARM			
1	Barley		117,80	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 x 4 ☐ 5 x	6 x 7 x 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
2	Spring crop		55,3	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 x 4 ☐ 5 x	6 x 7 x 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
3	Spring crop		60,6	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 x 4 ☐ 5 x	6 x 7 x 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐

LEGEND	
☐ 1. Conservation tillage / no till; ☐ 2. Treatment of beds; ☐ 3. Minimal treatments; ☐ 4. Biological agriculture; ☐ 5. Integrated production; ☐ 6. Precision agriculture; ☐ 7. Diversification of crops; ☐ 8. Fertilization with microbial fertilizers; ☐ 9. Green fertilization (Sideration); ☐ 10. Cultivation of nitrogen-fixing crops; ☐ 11. Mulching treatment; ☐ 12. Use of organic/natural pesticides;	☐ 13. Stripes tillage; ☐ 14. Pasture and/or crop rotation and crop rotation management; ☐ 15. Grass weeding of the rows in perennial crops and vineyards; ☐ 16. Joint cultivation of more than one agricultural crop; ☐ 17. Implementation of agricultural belts; ☐ 18. Improvement measures in permanently grassed areas; ☐ 19. Other not listed here; ☐ 20. None of the above applies**.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: (Please describe cultivation methods and practices, including tillage, to be carried out on cultivated areas not listed above:)

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No. from the legend	Designation	Notes
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3	Minimal treatments: Opti-till or Minimum-till - They are characterized by minimal, partial, merged soil treatments, one, two or three in number depending on the type of soil and the specific climatic conditions. This is a technology in which deep soil treatments are replaced by the construction of a biological soil eco-system. In it, microorganisms, roots and other soil fauna take over the functions of processing and balancing nutrients. Minimal treatments preserve carbon in the soil, protect it from water and wind erosion, prevent compaction, improve soil fertility. Soil fertility (nutrients and water) is regulated by managing the soil cover from the previous crop, partial soil treatments and weed control.	 Barley Spring crop
5	Integrated production: Integrated production is a certified quality system for the production of crops that supports environmental protection through integrated pest management (IPM) and reducing the use of PPPs (plant protection products). Unlike organic farming, which excludes the use of PPPs or mineral fertilizers, in integrated production they can be applied, but under certain conditions. Integrated production makes use of advances in technology in the cultivation and protection of crops and combines different methods and means of pest management. Each farmer can apply integrated pest management by including a number of preventive measures to limit the spread of pests – such as crop rotation, use of appropriate agricultural machinery, balanced fertilization and watering, sanitary and hygienic measures, protection of beneficial organisms, resistant / tolerant plant varieties and standard/certified seeds and planting material, etc. Systematic monitoring of pests is carried out. When controlling them, preference is given to biological, physical, biotechnical and other non-chemical means, as well as to low-risk PPPs.	 Barley Spring crop
6	Precision agriculture: Precision agriculture or farming is based on the use of a wide range of technologies that allow the collection of data from treatments, monitoring and analysis of crop development, as areas are adequately treated to increase efficiency. This management system is based on decision making, based on variable characteristics and obtaining maximum yields, according to the specifics of the site. The main benefits are associated with reduced use of water, fertilizers and pesticides, depending on specific data on conditions and a set of necessary agrotechnical measures. Precision agriculture should also be developed to support the development of precision technologies for sustainable agriculture in a clean and secure environment.	 Barley Spring crop
7	Diversification of crops: • Crop diversification - is the cultivation of several different crops on the farm in order to avoid monocultural production, which can lead to a decrease in soil fertility, increasing problems with protection from diseases, pests and weeds, which in turn is a prerequisite for greater levels of fertilizer input and plant protection products. On a farm with arable land between 10 ha and 30 ha (inclusive) the farmer must provide at least 2 different crops. The main crop should not cover more than 75% of the arable land.	 Barley Spring crop

	A holding with arable land above 30 ha should have at least 3 different crops. The main crop should not cover more than 75% of the arable land, and the two main crops should not be more than 95% of arable land. The diversification requirement shall not apply where: - More than 75 % of arable land is used for the production of grasses or other herbaceous forage, sown with legumes, set aside or combined with these uses and, if it is permanent grassland, for the production of grasses or other herbaceous forage or for the production of crops underwater. - Arable land on the farm is up to 10 ha.	
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Date 12.10.2023

Agronomist: Hristo Nikolov