

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

Outgoing Ref. No. 15.03.2024
(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:	
e-mail:	
DATA OF THE LEGAL ENTITY (filled in by Legal entities only)	
Name:	ZKPU MAGLEN
UIC:	812098896
Telephone:	+359888135096
e-mail:	zcpumaglen@abv.bg

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 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
1	Apricots		9,386	2 ☐	7 ☐	12 ☒	17 ☐
				3 ☐	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☐	10 ☐	15 ☒	20 ☐
2	Wheat		233,532	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☒	17 ☐
				3 ☐	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☐	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
3	Rapeseed		98,772	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☒	17 ☐
				3 ☐	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☐	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
4	Sunflower		179,669	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☒	17 ☐
				3 ☐	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☐	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
5	Cherries		22,058	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; ☐ 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, currently being carried out on the cultivated areas and not listed above:)

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	Apricots		9,386	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☒ 5	☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10	☒ 11 ☒ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15	☐ 16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20
2	Wheat		233,532	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☒ 5	☐ 6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10	☐ 11 ☒ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15	☐ 16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20
3	Rapeseed		98,772	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☒ 5	☐ 6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10	☐ 11 ☒ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15	☐ 16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20
4	Sunflower		179,669	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☒ 5	☐ 6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10	☐ 11 ☒ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15	☐ 16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20
5	Cherries		22,058	☐ 1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☐ 4 ☒ 5	☐ 6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10	☒ 11 ☒ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15	☐ 16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20

LEGEND	
☐ 1. Conservation tillage / no till; ☐ 2. Treatment of beds;	☐ 13. Stripes tillage; ☐ 14. Pasture and/or crop rotation and crop rotation

☐ 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;	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:)

.....

INDIVIDUAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FARM

All fields on the farm show a deficiency of available phosphorus. The cause of this is a clearly expressed alkaline soil reaction.

We recommend working toward neutralizing the soil pH and applying balanced phosphorus fertilization to meet the needs of each crop.

No. from the legend	Designation	Notes
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.	 Apricots Wheat Rapeseed Sunflower Cherries
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.	 Apricots Wheat Rapeseed Sunflower Cherries

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. 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.	 Wheat Rapeseed Sunflower
8	Fertilization with microbial fertilizers: Microbials or so-called 'live fertilizers' means substances containing live micro-organisms which, when applied to seeds, plant surfaces or soil, colonize the rhizosphere or plant interior and promote growth by increasing the supply or availability of essential nutrients to the host plant. These fertilizers add nutrients through the natural processes of nitrogen fixation, dissolution of phosphorus and stimulation of plant growth by the synthesis of growth-promoting substances. It is expected that in the future, microbial fertilizers will significantly reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Benefits: Reduced use of mineral fertilizers. Improved accessibility of nutrients. Improvement of biological activity and soil fertility.	 Wheat Rapeseed Sunflower
11	Mulching treatment: Mulch-till - (mulching treatment) - - this is the management of the quantity, orientation, and distribution of residues (plant-stem mass) of cultivated and other types of plants on the soil surface all year round as plants develop. What is specific for the system is that while in no-till and strip till treatments where a small part of the field surface is processed (up to 30 %), in mulch till a merged surface treatment is applied.	 Apricots Cherries

12	Use of organic/natural pesticides: Use of plant protection products (PPPs) whose active substances are based on plant extracts (e.g., pyrethrin-based PPPs extracted from chrysanthemum flowers), extracts based on extracted essential oils or extracts from recycled and processed food industry waste (citrus, fruit, vegetables, woody, shrub and flower species). Benefits: Reduction or absence of contamination of soils, water or production by chemical synthetic PPPs. Reduction of PPP risks to human health. Allowed for use as a method of plant protection in organic production.	 Apricots Wheat Rapeseed Sunflower Cherries
15	Grass weeding of the rows in perennial crops and vineyards: Chimovo-mulch system. It is characterized by the fact that the inter-row strips are artificially seeded with mixtures of wheat and leguminous grasses, and the inter-row strips, about 1.2 m wide, are maintained in black fallow by spraying with herbicides or with tillage. The grasses are mowed frequently (at a height of 10-12 cm), leaving them in place in the form of mulch. ☑ Complete weeding (grass weeding) Meadow weathering. In this system, grass vegetation native to the area is allowed to grow freely or is mowed and left in place as mulch or taken out for animal feed. Around the trees, the soil is cultivated in circles around the stems or a fallow row strip is maintained. Advantages: improvement of soil structure; enrichment of the soil with organic substances; reducing soil erosion; cutting tillage costs.	 Apricots Cherries

Date 15.03.2024

Agronomist: Hristo Nikolov