

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

Outgoing Ref. No. 24.03.2024
(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:	
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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 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
1	Peas for grain		122,455	2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☐	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☒	19 ☐
				5 ☐	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
2	Barley		47,232	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☐	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☒	19 ☐
				5 ☐	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
3	Alfalfa		61,223	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☐	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☒	19 ☐
				5 ☐	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
4	Wheat		126,127	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☐	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☒	19 ☐
				5 ☐	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
5	Rye		17,419	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☐	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☒	19 ☐
				5 ☐	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐

6	Sunflower		75,923	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐	6 ☐ 7 ☒ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
7	Triticale		60,802	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☐ 5 ☐	6 ☐ 7 ☒ 8 ☐ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
8	Maize		190,695	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; ☐ 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:)

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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	Peas for grain		122,455	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☒	6 ☐ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☒ 10 ☒	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
2	Barley		47,232	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☒	6 ☐ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
3	Alfalfa		61,223	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☐	6 ☐ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☒ 10 ☒	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐

4	Wheat		126,127	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☒	6 ☐ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
5	Rye		17,419	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☒	6 ☐ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
6	Sunflower		75,923	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☒	6 ☐ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
7	Triticale		60,802	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☒	6 ☐ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
8	Grain maize		190,695	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; ☐ 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 Wheat Rye Sunflower Triticale Maize Peas for grain Alfalfa
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 Wheat Rye Sunflower Triticale Maize Peas for grain
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	 Peas for grain Barley Alfalfa Wheat Rye Sunflower Triticale Maize

	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.	
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, colonies 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.	 Peas for grain Barley Alfalfa Wheat Rye Sunflower Triticale Maize
9	Green fertilization (Sideration): (Green manure use) – sowing crops, the so-called green manure as the main crop, which enrich the soil with organic substances. As an independent form of green manure, the crops should occupy the rotation field during one growing season. They can also be used as grass-legumes or wheat-legume cold-resistant mixtures that are mowed and buried in the spring. The practice of sowing arable land in the period between growing and harvesting two crops with grasses or grass mixtures helps both to preserve the active soil layer from exportation and to add carbon dioxide to the soil, thus helping the beneficial microflora to develop and function normally. Benefits: Compacting crop rotation, protecting soils from erosion, supplying soil with nitrogen; it stores soil moisture, suppresses weeds and reduces plant protection costs; part of the biomass can be used for feed. In general, it increases soil fertility, with accumulated experience from its application.	 Peas for grain Alfalfa
10	Cultivation of nitrogen-fixing crops. Nitrogen-fixing crops: "capture" nitrogen from the air and transmit it to the soil. Nitrogen-fixing crops are Alfalfa (alfalfa) - Medicago sativa; Beans (common beans, field beans, non-climbing beans, low beans, peschar) - Phaseolus spp.; Beans (asparagus beans/ vigna) - Vigna spp.; Chickpeas - Cicer spp.; Clover - Trifolium spp.; Broad beans - Vicia faba; Lentils - Lens culinaris; Lupin - Lupinus spp.; Peas - Pisum spp.; Vetch - Vicia spp. (except Vicia faba); Esparzeta - Onobrychis spp.; Zvezdan - Lotus corniculatus L; Soybean - Glycine max. Burczak - Vicia Ervilia; Groundnuts — Arachis Hypogaea. Benefits: Soil moisture is conserved. They increase soil fertility naturally as a substitute for synthetic fertilizers. They protect the soil from erosion and suppress the development of weeds. They stimulate pollinating insects and biodiversity in agricultural areas. A source of additional feed supplement for	 Peas for grain Alfalfa

	animal husbandry.	
14	Pasture and/or crop rotation and crop rotation management: Integration of different agricultural crops in agricultural areas, including cover crops. Crop rotation is a scientifically based alternation of crops in time and place on a certain area of a farm. Time rotation consists in changing crops in successive years on the same field. The rotation by place consists in the successive passage of each crop through all the fields. The rotation must meet the requirements of modern agronomic science, be rational, provide an economically advantageous crop structure for the farm, be in accordance with the ecological requirements of the crops and meet the terrain and relief conditions. Long-term cultivation of the same crop in one place causes a gradual decrease in soil fertility, an increase in the concentration of diseases and enemies. This can be avoided if crops are grown in crop rotation. In this way, biological factors are used most effectively to maintain and increase soil fertility. In order to ensure the rotation of crops in time and place, it is necessary to divide the total sowing rotation area into separate fields (most often 4-6). Plots of cultivated area that are occupied by one or several crops (when collective fields are formed) and that have approximately the same dimensions are called crop rotation fields. Benefits: Reduced use of pesticides and fertilizers through the inclusion of leguminous crops. Reduction of threats from wind and water erosion of the areas occupied by roof vegetation.	 Peas for grain Barley Alfalfa Wheat Rye Sunflower Triticale Maize

Date 24.03.2024

Agronomist: Hristo Nikolov