

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

Outgoing Ref. No. 29.04.2024
(filled in by CARBONSAFE)

Individual strategy for management of used areas in the farm

Data of the operator:

Natural person ☒	Legal entity ☐
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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	2	3	4
1	Alfalfa		11,2889	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☒ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☒ 10 ☒	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☒ 17 ☒ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
2	Perennial grass species		42,9266	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒ 5 ☒	6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☒ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☒ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
3	Rye		5,3768	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☒ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☒ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
4	Wheat		40,2347	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☒ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☒ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
5	Spelt		64,8564	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☒ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☒ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐

6	Peas		9,2872	1 ☐ 2 ☒ 3 ☒ 4 ☒ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☒ 10 ☒	11 ☒ 12 ☒ 13 ☒ 14 ☐ 15 ☐	16 ☒ 17 ☒ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
7	Sunflower		52,9098	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☒ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☒ 14 ☐ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☒ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
8	Potatoes		9,5594	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	Wheat		62,197	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☒ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☒ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
2	Barley		31,5103	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☒ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☒ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
3	Rye		8,7244	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☒ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☒ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐

4	Sunflower		57,9439	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☒ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☒ 14 ☐ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☒ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
5	Alfalfa		5,963	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☒ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☒ 10 ☒	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☒ 17 ☒ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
6	Perennial grass species		36,1623	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☐ 4 ☒ 5 ☒	6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☒ 9 ☒ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☒ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
7	Fallow land		6,1619	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☒ 5 ☐	6 ☐ 7 ☐ 8 ☐ 9 ☒ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☐ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☒ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
8	Onion		21,0127	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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1	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues at periods of 2-3 years depending on weather conditions. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from June 1 to October 31, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed. DUTIES: • Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map. Conservation tillage /No-till: Conservation tillage is any cultivation or crop growing system that, after sowing, leaves at least 30% (or more) of crop residue on the soil surface after sowing to reduce water erosion. Any soil cultivation system that maintains at least 90-100 kg/ha of crop residue (stubble) during a critical wind-erosion period is considered to be conservation treatment. Effective conservation agriculture is based on three basic principles: • minimal mechanical disturbances of the soil (i.e., without tillage) by direct placement of seeds and / or fertilizer. • permanent soil organic cover, with at least 30% with crop residues and/or cover crops. • diversification of crops grown successively and/or in association. By reducing treatments, they can save between 30 and 40% of the labor time and petroleum fuels needed for mechanized activities compared to conventional farming. This would have a positive impact on the emissions of gases - pollutants of the atmosphere. Conservation agriculture also has the following advantages: • A sustainable agricultural system, (not only conservation), which improves the quality of natural resources, increases soil biodiversity, (flora and fauna, including wildlife) and at the same time does not confront the desire to obtain higher yields. • Uncultivated (unplugged) fields act as a landfill for carbon dioxide (CO₂) and applied globally, can be important in controlling atmospheric pollution in general, and in particular in influencing global warming.	 Wheat Barley Rye Sunflower Alfalfa
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	• Soils treated through conservation practices have better infiltration ratio and reduced surface runoff, which significantly reduces erosion. The practices for minimum mechanical disturbances of soils can be divided into two more general groups – with minimal treatments and without tillage (direct sowing). No tillage - Direct sowing in living roof vegetation or mulch. Direct sowing without plowing in the previously available roof vegetation – living or destroyed, e.g., mulch. Benefits: Reduced costs associated with pre-sowing treatments not carried out. Reduction of threats from wind- and water-caused soil erosion. Reduction of soil compaction and increased bioactivity. Reducing evaporation and excessive soil moisture loss, often critical for crop development. Less development of weeds in the long term, leading to less use of herbicides. Disadvantages: Difficulties for effective control of weeds, cover vegetation and mulch. Increased costs associated with mechanical weed control. Need for special machines, such as a seeder for direct sowing and other specialized machines.	
2	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil treatments: strip vertical treatments in the sowing lines. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from 01 June to 31 October, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. DUTIES: • Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map. Treatment of beds: Ridge-till – (bed tillage) – in this tillage the soil remains untilled from the harvesting of the previous crop until sowing the next one except for strips 1/3 of the row width. Sowing takes place on the crest of the bed and usually involves removing its tip. Crop residues remain on the surface between the beds. Weed control is carried out by chemical means, sometimes combined with mechanical treatment, during which the beds are restored.	 Onion

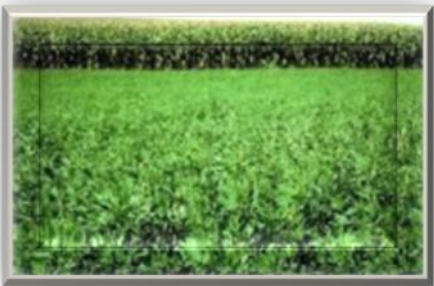
3	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from 01 June to 31 October, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. DUTIES: • Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map. 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.	 Wheat Barley Rye Sunflower Alfalfa Fallow land Onion
4	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from 01 June to 31 October, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing.	 Wheat Barley Rye Sunflower Alfalfa Perennial grass species Fallow land

	DUTIES: • Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map. Biological agriculture: Organic farming is an aggregate agricultural management and food production system that combines best environmental practices, maintains a high level of biodiversity, conserves natural resources, applies highly humane animal treatment and welfare standards and production methods tailored to the preferences of some consumers for products, produced using natural substances and processes. For compliance with the requirements of the applicable European legislation, annual control is carried out and the production is subject to certification after the transition periods have passed. Organic farming is a production system that prevents or completely excludes the use of synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, growth regulators and additives to animal feed, and in which crop rotations, plant residues, manure, green fertilization and biological plant protection are relied on to maintain and improve the soil diet.	
5	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from 01 June to 31 October, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. DUTIES: • Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map. 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	 Wheat Barley Rye Sunflower Alfalfa Perennial grass species Onion

	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.	
6	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from 01 June to 31 October, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. DUTIES: • Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map. 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.	 Wheat Barley Rye Sunflower Alfalfa
7	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from 01 June to 31 October, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days	 Wheat

	in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. DUTIES: • Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map.	Barley Rye Sunflower Alfalfa Onion
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	- 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.	
8	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from 01 June to 31 October, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. DUTIES: • Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map. 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 Barley Rye Sunflower Alfalfa Perennial grass species Onion
9	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil treatments: mowing, mulching followed by vertical tillage to mix plant residues or direct seeding. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from 01 June to 31 October, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to	 Alfalfa Perennial grass species

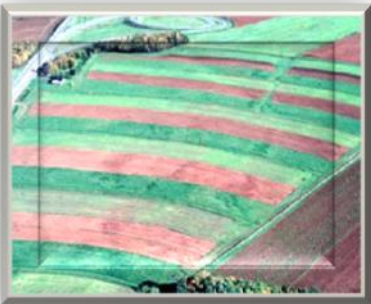
	the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. DUTIES: • Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map. 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.	Fallow land
10	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from 01 June to 31 October, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. DUTIES: • Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map. Cultivation of nitrogen-fixing crops. Nitrogen-fixing crops: "capture" nitrogen from the air and transmit it to the	 Alfalfa

	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 animal husbandry.	
11	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil direct sowing after mulching the plant residues. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from 01 June to 31 October, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. DUTIES: • Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map. 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.	 Onion

12	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from 01 June to 31 October, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. DUTIES: • Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map. 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.	 Wheat Barley Rye Sunflower Alfalfa Perennial grass species Onion
13	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil treatments: strip vertical treatments in the sowing lines. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from 01 June to 31 October, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. DUTIES:	 Sunflower

	• Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map. Stripes tillage: Strip-Till (strip tillage) – in this treatment the soil remains untilled from the harvesting of the previous crop until sowing the next one except for strips 1/3 of the row width.	
14	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from 01 June to 31 October, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. DUTIES: • Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map. 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.	 Alfalfa Perennial grass species

	Reduction of threats from wind and water erosion of the areas occupied by roof vegetation.	
16	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from 01 June to 31 October, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. DUTIES: • Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map. Joint cultivation of more than one agricultural crop: Inter-row cropping or parallel growing of more than one crop on the same area. Applied mainly by smaller farms, but the selected agricultural crops must be adapted to the climatic characteristics of the area. Benefits: Increases the productivity of the land because it saves space. Reducing the impact of weeds and pests. Improving soil nutrient content in growing legumes. Disadvantages: Limitations in technical harvesting equipment. The choice of crops is based on the agro-ecological characteristics of the area. • Nutrient management and fertilization practices. Nutrient management (NPK) - nutrient balance. The introduction of mineral fertilizers must be carried out taking into account the needs of the planned crop, which will be grown based on analyzes carried out for the presence of a number of trace elements and residues of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in the soil. When calculating the fertilization rate, a number of indicators are taken into account: soil type and mineral composition, culture-predecessor, ratio between N/P/K. The quantities of mineral fertilizers and nutrients are imported only on the basis of a precisely calculated fertilizer rate. The practice of applying only nitrogen fertilizers is categorically denied. The required minimum balance between N/P/K calculated for the specific crop and the specific field on which it will be grown is sought.	 Alfalfa

17	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from 01 June to 31 October, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed, except for a period within 14 days in which the soil can be processed according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. DUTIES: • Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map. Implementation of agricultural belts: Strip agriculture is the division of the slope surface into strips of a certain width located along the horizontals of the terrain, or across the slope of the slope, on which various crops are grown such as: cereals, field crops, perennial grasses, etc. The essence of this anti-erosion method consists in successive alternation along the length of the slope of belts of trench crops with belts of crops with a fused surface. This achieves both a reduction in erosion processes and an increase in soil moisture on the slopes. The intercropped belts are a barrier that reduces the rate of surface water runoff and soil erosion, but also serve as a filter to retain entrained sediment from the upper trenched crop belt.	 Wheat Barley Rye Sunflower Alfalfa Fallow land
18	DIRECTIONS: • Recommended soil treatments: aeration with needle/harrow harrows. • Inadmissible soil treatments: plowing and overturning of soil layers. GUIDELINES: • Summer period from June 1 to October 31, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, the areas must be occupied with a minimum soil cover, plowing and overturning of soil layers is not allowed. DUTIES: • Every single event, including soil treatments, is marked with the relevant deadlines in the technological map.	 Perennial grass species

	Improvement measures in permanently grassed areas (PZP): Cleaning of bushes, trees, stones, alignment, sowing of grass, fertilization. To ensure good productivity and quality of the botanical composition of the grassland, the farmer must maintain the grassland in good general condition. This is achieved by applying a number of techniques such as: - Cleaning - cleaning from stones, trees and bushes is done mechanically and chemically. Mechanical - by cleaning with special machines - brush cutters, bulldozers, etc. Chemically by using various plant protection products; - Drainage - by building dykes, belt and bank drains, a dense network of open channels to accelerate surface runoff, etc. - Irrigation - by gravity and by raining; - Fight against weeds and harmful vegetation - it is carried out differently, according to the composition of the weeds; - Fertilization with mineral and organic fertilizers - permanently grassed areas are highly responsive to fertilization; - Sowing - is applied to thinning grass and to improve it on sloping terrain. Cereal and legume grass mixtures are used. ☑ Regulation of grazing and mowing. The promotion of extensive animal husbandry and the maintenance of optimal densities of animal units used for grazing.	
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Date 29.04.2024

Agronomist:
(L. Aleksandrova, LA0424CS)