

Issue No. 17.10.2024 .

(to be completed by CARBONSAFE)

Individual strategy for managing the used areas on the farm

Operator details:

Individual ☒	Legal entity ☐
DATA ABOUT THE NATURAL PERSON (to be filled in only for Individuals)	
Name:	ET AGROINS-DIMKA MARINOVA
BULSTAT:	128567242
Phone:	047888256
email:	insekta@abv.bg
LEGAL ENTITY DATA (to be filled in only for Legal Entities)	
Name:	
UIC:	
Phone:	
email:	

Table No. 1

No. in order	CROPS GROWN ON THE FARM	Id. No. of the plot (according to KVS/KK/BZZ/BZ)	Area yes	CURRENT SITUATION (Brief description of the applied technology and types of treatments – visual agronomic assessment)			
				1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
1	Barley – winter		34,981	2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☒	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
2	Coriander		12,537	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☒	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
3	Soft winter wheat		338,065	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☒	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
4	Rapeseed		55,507	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☒	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☒	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
5	Sunflower		150,334	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☒	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐

LEGEND	
☐ 1. Conservation treatment/no treatment;	☐ 13. Strip processing;
☐ 2. Cultivation of beds;	☐ 14. Grazing rotation and/or crop and crop rotation management;
☐ 3. Minimal processing;	☐ 15. Grassing between rows in perennial crops and
☐ 4. Organic farming;	

☐ 5. Integrated production; ☐ 6. Precision agriculture; ☐ 7. Crop diversification; ☐ 8. Fertilization with microbial fertilizers; ☐ 9. Green manuring (Sideration); ☐ 10. Growing nitrogen-fixing crops; ☐ 11. Mulching treatment; ☐ 12. Use of organic/natural pesticides;	vineyards; ☐ 16. Joint cultivation of more than one agricultural crop; ☐ 17. Implementation of clear farming; ☐ 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 soil tillage, currently being carried out on the cultivated areas and not listed above:)*

.....

.....

Table No. 2

No. in order	CROPS GROWN ON THE FARM	Id. No. of the plot (according to KVS/KK/BZZ/BZ)	Area ha	INDIVIDUAL STRATEGY FOR MANAGEMENT OF USED AREAS ON THE FARM			
				1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
1	Barley		55.5073	2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☒	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☒	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
2	Coriander		23.6955	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☒	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☒	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
3	Soft winter wheat		74,365	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☒	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☒	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
4	Sunflower		349,507	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☒	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☒	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
5	Rapeseed		88,349	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☒	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☒	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐

LEGEND	
☐ 1. Conservation treatment/no treatment; ☐ 2. Cultivation of beds; ☐ 3. Minimal processing; ☐ 4. Organic farming; ☐ 5. Integrated production; ☐ 6. Precision agriculture; ☐ 7. Crop diversification; ☐ 8. Fertilization with microbial fertilizers; ☐ 9. Green manuring (Sideration);	☐ 13. Strip processing; Grazing and/or crop rotation and crop rotation management; ☐ 15. Grassing between rows in perennial crops and vineyards; ☐ 16. Joint cultivation of more than one agricultural crop; ☐ 17. Implementation of clear farming; ☐ 18. Improvement measures in permanently grassed areas;

☐ 10. Growing nitrogen-fixing crops; ☐ 11. Mulching treatment; ☐ 12. Use of organic/natural pesticides;	☐ 19. Other not listed here; ☐ 20. None of the above applies**.
--	--

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: *(Please describe cultivation methods and practices, including soil tillage, that should be carried out on the cultivated areas and are not listed above:)*

No. from the legend	Name	Notes
3	<u>INSTRUCTIONS:</u> - Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues. - Unacceptable soil treatments: plowing and turning over soil layers. <u>GUIDELINES:</u> - Summer period from June 1 to October 31, areas must be occupied with minimal soil cover, with no plowing or turning of soil layers allowed, except for a period of 14 days in which the soil can be cultivated according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. - Winter period from November 1 to February 15, areas must be occupied with minimal soil cover, with no plowing or turning of soil layers allowed, except for a period of 14 days in which the soil can be cultivated according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. <u>DUTIES:</u> - Each activity, including soil cultivation, is marked with the corresponding deadlines in the technological map. MINIMAL PROCESSING. Reduced tillage. This is a soil cultivation system that, by combining several operations, reduces the number of passes of agricultural machinery over the field, the degree of soil compaction, the timing of processing and the costs of growing crops, while preserving the structure of the soil and soil fertility. It uses herbicides for weed control (but during a transitional period, after which the amount per unit area decreases due to soil adaptation), which allows for a reduction in mechanical operations.	 Barley, Coriander, Soft winter wheat, Sunflower, Rapeseed

5	<u>INSTRUCTIONS:</u> • Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues. • Unacceptable soil treatments: plowing and turning over soil layers. <u>GUIDELINES:</u> • Summer period from June 1 to October 31, areas must be occupied with minimal soil cover, with no plowing or turning of soil layers allowed, except for a period of 14 days in which the soil can be cultivated according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, areas must be occupied with minimal soil cover, with no plowing or turning of soil layers allowed, except for a period of 14 days in which the soil can be cultivated according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. <u>DUTIES:</u> • Each activity, including soil cultivation, is marked with the corresponding deadlines in the technological map. INTEGRATED PRODUCTION. Integrated production is a quality system for agricultural crop production 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 uses advances in technologies in the cultivation and protection of agricultural crops and combines various methods and means for pest management. Every 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 irrigation, 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, priority is given to biological, physical, biotechnical and other non-chemical means, as well as low-risk PPPs.	Barley, Coriander, Soft winter wheat, Sunflower, Rapeseed
---	---	--

7	<u>INSTRUCTIONS:</u> • Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues. • Unacceptable soil treatments: plowing and turning over soil layers. <u>GUIDELINES:</u> • Summer period from June 1 to October 31, areas must be occupied with minimal soil cover, with no plowing or turning of soil layers allowed, except for a period of 14 days in which the soil can be cultivated according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, areas must be occupied with minimal soil cover, with no plowing or turning of soil layers allowed, except for a period of 14 days in which the soil can be cultivated according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. <u>DUTIES:</u> • Each activity, including soil cultivation, is marked with the corresponding deadlines in the technological map. DIVERSIFICATION OF CULTURES. It represents the cultivation of several different crops on the farm in order to avoid monoculture production, which can lead to a decrease in soil fertility, an increase in problems with protection from diseases, pests and weeds, which in turn is a prerequisite for higher levels of fertilizer 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 must not cover more than 75% of the arable land. A farm with arable land over 30 ha should have at least 3 different crops. The main crop must not cover more than 75% of the arable land, and the two main crops must not cover more than 95% of the arable land. The diversification requirement does not apply when: - More than 75% of the arable land is used for the production of grasses or other herbaceous forage, is sown with legumes, is left fallow or combines these uses, as well as, if it is a permanent grassland, for the production of grasses or other herbaceous forage or for the production of crops under water; - The arable land on the farm is up to 10 ha.	 Barley, Coriander, Soft winter wheat, Sunflower, Rapeseed
---	--	--

8	<u>INSTRUCTIONS:</u> • Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues. • Unacceptable soil treatments: plowing and turning over soil layers. <u>GUIDELINES:</u> • Summer period from June 1 to October 31, areas must be occupied with minimal soil cover, with no plowing or turning of soil layers allowed, except for a period of 14 days in which the soil can be cultivated according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, areas must be occupied with minimal soil cover, with no plowing or turning of soil layers allowed, except for a period of 14 days in which the soil can be cultivated according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. <u>DUTIES:</u> • Each activity, including soil cultivation, is marked with the corresponding deadlines in the technological map. FERTILIZATION WITH MICROBIAL FERTILIZERS. Microbial or so-called "living fertilizers" are substances that contain living microorganisms that, when applied to seeds, plant surfaces or soil, colonize the rhizosphere or interior of the plant 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, phosphorus solubilization and plant growth stimulation through the synthesis of growth-promoting substances. In the future, microbial fertilizers are expected to significantly reduce the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides. Benefits: Reduced use of mineral fertilizers. Improved nutrient availability. Improved biological activity and soil fertility.	 Barley, Coriander, Soft winter wheat, Sunflower, Rapeseed
---	---	--

12	<u>INSTRUCTIONS:</u> • Recommended soil treatments: vertical treatments to mix plant residues. • Unacceptable soil treatments: plowing and turning over soil layers. <u>GUIDELINES:</u> • Summer period from June 1 to October 31, areas must be occupied with minimal soil cover, with no plowing or turning of soil layers allowed, except for a period of 14 days in which the soil can be cultivated according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, areas must be occupied with minimal soil cover, with no plowing or turning of soil layers allowed, except for a period of 14 days in which the soil can be cultivated according to the needs for the next crop, including sowing. <u>DUTIES:</u> • Each activity, including soil cultivation, is marked with the corresponding deadlines in the technological map. USE OF ORGANIC/NATURAL PESTICIDES. Use of plant protection products (PPPs) whose active substances are based on plant extracts (for example, pyrethrin-based PPPs, which are extracted from chrysanthemum flowers), extracts based on extracted essential oils or extracts from recycled and processed waste from the food industry (citrus, fruits, vegetables, woody, shrubby and flower species). Benefits: Reduction or absence of contamination of soils, waters or produce by chemical synthetic PPPs. Reduction of PPP-related risks to human health. Authorized for use as a plant protection method in organic production.	 Barley, Coriander, Soft winter wheat, Sunflower, Rapeseed
----	---	---

Date 17.10.2024 .

Agronomist:
(L. Alexandrova, LA0424CS)