

Issue No. 07.11.2024.

(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:	
BULSTAT:	
Phone:	
email:	
LEGAL ENTITY DATA (to be filled in only for Legal Entities)	
Name:	VARIETY SEEDS - BURGAS LTD
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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 x	11 ☐	16 ☐
1	Barley		117.80	2 ☐	7 x	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 x	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 x	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
2	Springer		55.3	1 ☐	6 x	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 x	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 x	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 x	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
3	Springer		60.6	1 ☐	6 x	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 x	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 x	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 x	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐

LEGEND	
☐ 1. Conservation without processing; ☐ 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); ☐ 10. Growing nitrogen-fixing crops; ☐ 11. Mulching treatment; ☐ 12. Use of organic/natural pesticides;	☐ 13. Strip processing; ☐ 14. Grazing rotation and/or crop 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; ☐ 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	Soft wheat		101.1419	2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
2	Sunflower		100.0498	1 ☐	6 ☒	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☐	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐

LEGEND	
☐ 1. Conservation without processing; ☐ 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); ☐ 10. Growing nitrogen-fixing crops; ☐ 11. Mulching treatment; ☐ 12. Use of organic/natural pesticides;	☐ 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; ☐ 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:)*

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No. from the legend	Name	Notes
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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.	 Soft wheat Sunflower
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	 Soft wheat Sunflower

	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.	
6	<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	 Soft wheat Sunflower

	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. PRECISION AGRICULTURE. Precision agriculture is based on the use of a wide range of technologies that allow for the collection of data from processing, monitoring and analysis of crop development, with areas being treated adequately 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 the conditions and a set of necessary agrotechnical measures. Precision agriculture should also develop in the direction of supporting the development of precision technologies for sustainable agriculture in the conditions of a clean and safe environment.	
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	 Soft wheat Sunflower

	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.	

Date 07.11.2024

Agronomist:

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(L. Alexandrova, LA0424CS)