

Issue No. 01.03.2025.

(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)	
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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 ☒	11 ☐	16 ☐
1	Peas		36,431	2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☒	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☒	19 ☐
				5 ☐	10 ☒	15 ☐	20 ☐
2	Barley		20.9	1 ☒	6 ☒	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☒	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☒	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
3	Coriander		20,205	1 ☒	6 ☒	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☒	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
4	Oats		18,119	1 ☒	6 ☒	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☒	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
5	Spring peas		15,504	1 ☒	6 ☒	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☐	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☒	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☒	15 ☐	20 ☐
6	Wheat		207,482	1 ☒	6 ☒	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 ☒	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 ☒	8 ☒	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 ☒	19 ☐
				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐

7	Rapeseed		87,111	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
8	Sunflower		208,907	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☒	6 ☐ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
9	Corn		147,208	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☒	6 ☐ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 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); ☐ 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:)*

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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 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☐	6 ☐ 7 ☒ 8 ☐ 9 ☒ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
1	Game field		102,550	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☐	6 ☐ 7 ☒ 8 ☐ 9 ☒ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☐ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
2	Barley		15,311	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
3	Oats		36,431	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☒	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐

				5 ☒	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
4	Wheat		263,099	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
5	Rapeseed		57,093	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
6	Sunflower		150,346	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
7	Corn		195,120	1 ☐ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 20 ☐
8	Sorghum		18,119	1 ☒ 2 ☐ 3 ☒ 4 ☐ 5 ☒	6 ☒ 7 ☒ 8 ☒ 9 ☐ 10 ☐	11 ☐ 12 ☒ 13 ☐ 14 ☒ 15 ☐	16 ☐ 17 ☐ 18 ☐ 19 ☐ 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); ☐ 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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1	<u>INSTRUCTIONS:</u> • Recommended soil treatments: vertical tillage to mix plant residues at intervals of 2-3 years depending on weather conditions. • 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 plowing and turning of soil layers not allowed. • Winter period from November 1 to February 15, areas must be occupied with minimal soil cover, with plowing and turning of soil layers not allowed. <u>DUTIES:</u> • Each activity, including soil cultivation, is marked with the corresponding deadlines in the technological map. CONSERVATION TREATMENT/ WITHOUT PROCESSING. Conservation tillage is any tillage or cropping system that leaves at least 30% (or more) of crop residue on the soil surface after planting to reduce water erosion. Conservation tillage is any tillage system that maintains at least 90-100 kg/ha of crop residue (stubble) during a critical wind-erosion period. Effective conservation agriculture is based on three basic principles: • Minimal mechanical soil disturbance (i.e. no tillage) through 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 sequentially and/or in association. • By reducing tillage, they can save between 30 and 40% of the labor time and petroleum fuels needed for mechanized activities compared to conventional agriculture. This would have a positive impact on the emissions of gases - pollutants in the atmosphere. Conservation agriculture also has the following advantages: • A sustainable agricultural system (not just conservation) that improves the quality of natural resources, increasing soil biodiversity (flora and fauna,	 Barley Oats Wheat Rapeseed Sorghum
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	including wild animals) and without conflicting with the desire to obtain higher yields; • Uncultivated (uncultivated) fields act as a carbon dioxide (CO₂) sink and, applied globally, can be important in controlling atmospheric pollution in general, and in particular, affecting global warming; • Soils cultivated through conservation practices have better infiltration rates and reduced surface runoff, which significantly reduces erosion. Minimal soil disturbance practices can be divided into two general groups – minimal tillage and no-tillage (no-tillage). No-till - Direct sowing into live cover vegetation or mulch. Direct sowing without tillage into pre-existing cover vegetation – live or destroyed, e.g. mulch. Benefits: Reduced costs associated with pre-sowing treatments that are not carried out. Reduced threats from wind and water erosion of the soil. Reduced soil compaction and increased bioactivity. Reduced evaporation and excessive loss of soil moisture, often critical for the development of agricultural crops. Less weed development in the long term, leading to less use of herbicides. Disadvantages: Difficulties in effective weed control, cover crops and mulch. Increased costs associated with mechanical weed control. Need for special machinery, such as a direct seed drill and other specialized machinery.	
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	 Game field; Barley; Oats; Wheat; Rapeseed; Sunflower; Corn; Sorghum

	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.	
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	 Barley Oats Wheat Rapeseed Sunflower Corn Sorghum

	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.	
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	 Game field Barley Oats Wheat Rapeseed Sunflower Corn Sorghum

	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.	
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	 Game field Barley Oats Wheat Rapeseed Sunflower Corn Sorghum

	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.	
9	<u>INSTRUCTIONS:</u> • Recommended soil treatments: mowing, mulching followed by vertical tillage to mix in plant residues or direct sowing. • 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. GREEN FERTILIZATION (SIDERATION). sowing of crops, so-called siderates as the main crop, which enrich the soil with organic matter. As an independent form of siderate, the crops must occupy the crop rotation field during one growing season. They can also be used as grass-legume or wheat-legume cold-resistant mixtures, which are mowed and buried in the spring. The practice of sowing arable land in the period between the cultivation and harvesting of two crops with grasses or grass mixtures helps both to preserve the active soil layer from being removed and to add carbon dioxide to the soil, thus helping the beneficial microflora to develop	 field Game

	and function normally. Benefits: It compacts crop rotation, protects soils from erosion, supplies the soil with nitrogen, preserves soil moisture, suppresses weeds and reduces plant protection costs, part of the biomass can be used for fodder. Overall, it increases soil fertility, and there is experience gained from its application.	
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 Oats Wheat Rapeseed Sunflower Corn Sorghum
14	<u>INSTRUCTIONS:</u>	

- **Recommended soil treatments:** vertical treatments to mix plant residues.
- **Unacceptable soil treatments:** plowing and turning over soil layers.

GUIDELINES:

- **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.**

DUTIES:

- **Each activity, including soil cultivation, is marked with the corresponding deadlines in the technological map.**

GRASS AND/OR CROP ROTATION AND CROP ROTATION MANAGEMENT.

Integration of different agricultural crops in agricultural areas, including cover crops. Crop rotation is understood as a scientifically based alternation of crops in time and place on a certain area of a given farm. Time rotation consists in changing crops in successive years on the same field. Place rotation consists in the sequential passage of each crop through all fields. The rotation must meet the requirements of modern agronomic science, be rational, provide an economically advantageous crop structure for the farm, be consistent with the ecological requirements of the crops and meet the terrain and relief conditions. Continuous 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 the crops are grown in crop rotation. In this way, biological factors are used most effectively to maintain and increase soil fertility. To ensure crop rotation in time and place, it is necessary to divide the total crop rotation area into separate fields (most often 4-6). The plots of arable land that are occupied by one or several crops (when combined fields are formed) and that have approximately the same size are called crop rotation fields.

Benefits: Reduced use of pesticides and



Game field;
Barley;
Oats;
Wheat;
Rapeseed;
Sunflower;
Corn;
Sorghum

	fertilizers through the inclusion of legumes. Reducing the threats from wind and water erosion of areas occupied by cover vegetation.	
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Date 01.03.2025

Agronomist:

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(L. Alexandrova, LA0424CS)