

Issue No. 01.04.2025

(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	Barley		73,343	2 ☐	7 X	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 X	8 X	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 X	19 ☐
				5 X	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
2	Soft wheat		303,512	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 X	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 X	8 X	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 X	19 ☐
				5 X	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
3	Sunflower		406,058	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 X	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 X	8 X	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 X	19 ☐
				5 X	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
4	Corn		21.7	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 X	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 X	8 X	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 X	19 ☐
				5 X	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); ☐ 10. Growing nitrogen-fixing crops;	☐ 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;

☐ 11. Mulching treatment; ☐ 12. Use of organic/natural pesticides;	☐ 20. None of the above applies**.
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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 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
1	Barley		89,716	2 ☐	7 X	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 X	8 X	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 X	19 ☐
				5 X	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
2	Soft wheat		338,042	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 X	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 X	8 X	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 X	19 ☐
				5 X	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
3	Sunflower		286,527	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 X	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 X	8 X	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 X	19 ☐
				5 X	10 ☐	15 ☐	20 ☐
4	Corn		90,328	1 ☐	6 ☐	11 ☐	16 ☐
				2 ☐	7 X	12 ☐	17 ☐
				3 X	8 X	13 ☐	18 ☐
				4 ☐	9 ☐	14 X	19 ☐
				5 X	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); ☐ 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	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.	 Barley, Soft wheat, Sunflower, Corn
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,	 Barley,

	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.	Soft wheat, Sunflower, Corn
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	 Barley, Soft wheat,

	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.	Sunflower, Corn
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	Barley, Soft wheat,

	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.	Sunflower, Corn
14	<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	 Barley, Soft wheat, Sunflower, Corn

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

Integrated quality and environmental management system
BDS EN ISO 9001:2015 / BDS EN ISO 14001:2015