



FAKT

Funding programme for environment,
climate protection and animal welfare
Baden-Wuerttemberg



EUROPEAN AGRICULTURAL FUND FOR
RURAL DEVELOPMENT (EAFRD)



Federal Ministry
of Food
and Agriculture



Baden-Württemberg

MINISTRY OF RURAL AFFAIRS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION

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Dear citizens of Baden-Wuerttemberg,

Many consumers expect nowadays agricultural products to be produced in a way that is regional as well as environmentally friendly and species-appropriate. On the other hand, our farmers in Baden-Wuerttemberg need to be able to compete in international competition.


In order to preserve rural agriculture, it is important to reward the services rendered for that goal appropriately. The state of Baden-Wuerttemberg honours the efforts of the farmers in the areas of environmentally friendly and species-appropriate agriculture among others in the funding programme for environment, climate protection and animal welfare (FAKT). Within the funding programme FAKT, the requirements of the society towards agriculture and the compatibility of the farmers are balanced.

Only when state action, the self-responsibility of the farmers and the action of the consumers go hand in hand, we are able to bring the wishes of the consumers and the compatibility of our agricultural businesses in accordance. In FAKT around 40 sub-measures are offered. Our agricultural holdings can choose out those that best suit their specific business set-up. More than half of the holdings in Baden-Wuerttemberg that apply for EU-land related subsidy – so called direct payments – take part in FAKT. This means, they ensure that the land is cultivated environmentally, they conserve our cultural landscape or contribute to the preservation of endangered animal species.

The main elements of FAKT are the conservation and preservation of the cultural landscape, climate protection and the preservation of the natural resources water, soil and are as well as the conservation and improvement of species diversity. The appreciation of animal welfare is also an important part of FAKT. In order to meet the rising demand for organic food when possible from regional production, it makes sense to also support organic farming, aside from the measures offered with FAKT for conventional agriculture.

Peter Hauk MdL


Minister of rural affairs and consumer protection Baden-Wuerttemberg



Funding programme for environment, climate protection and animal welfare (FAKT)


One third of the financial resources in the “Rural Development Programme for Baden-Wuerttemberg 2014-2020” (MEPL III) are assigned to the programme FAKT with its 40 sub measures.

The programme FAKT continues the subsidies of agricultural and environmental measures that started in the beginning of the 1990s in Baden-Wuerttemberg. FAKT differs from the previous programme notably through it has an improved and more differentiated support of green land areas, stronger funding of organic farming, water and erosion protection and additional measures for animal welfare.



In addition to food production, farmers are supposed to contribute to climate protection, to animal welfare, to the protection of the environment, to the transition towards renewable energies and to the preservation of the cultural landscape. Society expects these efforts from agriculture. In order to enable the farmers to fulfil these efforts towards the society, FAKT programme has established clear and specific requirements.

- A compensation can only be paid for rendered environmental performance, that goes beyond the basic requirements concerning fertilizing and plant protection as well as Cross-Compliance and Greening requirements.
- A compensation is only paid for areas within Baden-Wuerttemberg.
- Taking part in the programme is voluntary, but the appliers need to commit themselves to most of the sub measures for at least 5 years.
- It is possible to choose from sub measures (modular principle).
- In principle, the measures can be combined.
- There is a certain amount that is paid out for each business and each year as well as a regressively reduced compensation payments for businesses above 100 ha of agriculturally used land (LF).



The financing of the FAKT measures is provided from funding of the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), Germany's joint task for the improvement of agricultural structures and coastal protection (GAK) as well as financial support from the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg.

In the funding programme FAKT, the services are divided into the following seven measurement areas A to G.



A Environmentally conscious business management

The area environmentally conscious business management entails the crop type diversification (at least 5 different types of crop) and the no use of silage for the entire business (pasture milk).

DIVERSIFICATION OF CROP TYPES (AT LEAST 5 DIFFERENT TYPES OF CROP)

In case of a repeated cultivation of the same crop on the land increases the risk of diseases by fungus, viruses and bacteria as well as pest infestation. Growing a diverse set of plants decreases this risk, therefore it is possible to significantly reduce the use of plant protection products. Additionally, a diversified crop rotation improves soil fertility.

With the diversification of crop types (at least 5 different types of crop) the farms need to grow each year at least five different cultures on their agricultural areas, of which at least ten percent need to be legumes, that is protein plants.

NO USE OF SILAGE IN THE ENTIRE HOLDING (PASTURE MILK)

This measure supports the traditional feeding: in summer time green fodder and in winter time hay. Milk producers that forgo the production and use of silage can participate in this measure. Green lands as well as agricultural land for which the production of hay is possible are both eligible for funding. The late cut of the grass in order to produce hay improves the diversity of the species.



MEASURE

Funding rate

Diversification of crops (at least 5 different types of crop)	75 € per hectare
– In combination with organic farming	50 € per hectare
<hr/>	
No use of silage in the entire holding (pasture milk)	80 € per hectare



B Conservation and preservation of the cultural landscape and particularly protected habitats in grassland

One of the central challenges for society is climate protection. The grassland farming close to nature is the most climate friendly way of land use. Therefore FAKT offers the farmers several measures for green land.

EXTENSIVE USE OF PERMANENT GRASSLAND

With site adapted cultivation, the multifunctional impact of green land on the environment is preserved. Furthermore, grazing animals enrich our typical cultural landscape – not only in the Allgaeu. Livestock farming is the most original way of using green land.

The extensive use of permanent grassland requires the farmer to respect a certain stock density (number of animals per hectare grass forage).

With the use of green land the build-up of nutrients into the ground and surface water is reduced and the need for conservation of natural habitats is met.

In Baden-Wuerttemberg two variants of this measure are offered: With option 1, none of the green land areas of the company may have mineral nitrogen fertilization. With option 2, neither a mineral nor an organic nitrogen fertilization may be done on the areas for which the funding is paid.



CULTIVATION OF SPECIES-RICH GRASSLAND

Up until few decades ragged robin, meadow salsify and bear roots were a natural part of most meadows. Today this typical vegetation on green land has disappeared in most places. In order to conserve species-rich grassland, the existence of certain distinctive plants, so-called indicator plants, from a specified catalogue of herbs is funded.

EXTENSIVE USE OF BIOTOPES ON GREEN LAND PROTECTED BY LAW

The measure “protection of particularly protected biotopes” secures endangered habitats for rare flora and fauna. Only through continuous extensive cultivation and use these special biotopes can be conserved. Without a financial compensation, these areas would no longer be used and their unique biodiversity would be irretrievably lost.

EXTENSIVE USE OF THE FLORA-FAUNA-HABITAT TYPES FLAT COUNTRY GRASSLAND AND MOUNTAIN HAY MEADOWS

The measure “extensive use of the flora-fauna-habitat types flat country grassland and mountain hay meadows” concerns particularly protected grassland habitat types that can often be found here and can only be through extensive cultivation. With a more intensive cultivation, these habitat types would disappear sooner or later.

CUTTER BAR TRIM ON SPECIES-RICH PERMANENT GRASSLAND / BIOTOPES / FFH FLAT COUNTRY GRASSLAND AND MOUNTAIN HAY MEADOWS

Part of the management of the landscape is the period trim of the grassland. Trimming with a cutter bar is gentler than with a rotary mower. Species such as amphibians that live near the ground or above the cutting range are spared. Since trimming with the cutter bar takes more time, it is separately honoured on species-rich grassland, in biotopes and on FFH areas through FAKT.



B

MEASURE

Funding rate

Extensive cultivation of permanent grassland

- Without mineral nitrogen fertilization in the entire land of the holding 150 € per hectare grassland
- Without mineral or organic nitrogen fertilization on certain areas 150 € per hectare grassland

Cultivation of species-rich grassland

- With four indicator species 230 € per hectare grassland
- With six indicator species 260 € per hectare grassland

Extensive use of biotopes protected by law

280 € per hectare grassland

Extensive use of the flora-fauna-habitat types flat country grassland and mountain hay meadows

280 € per hectare grassland

Cutter bar trim on species-rich permanent grassland / biotopes / FFH flat country grassland and mountain hay meadows

50 € per hectare grassland



C Conservation of endangered animal species and cultivation methods that are particularly preserving the landscape

The measurement part C “conservation of endangered animal species and cultivation methods that are particularly preserving the landscape” supports the measures “conservation of meadow orchards”, “winegrowing on steep slopes” and “endangered livestock breeds”. These cultivation methods and animal species are economically not appealing and can only be preserved through corresponding funding.

CONSERVATION OF MEADOW ORCHARDS

Baden-Wuerttemberg has the most substantial meadow orchard stocks in Europe. With over 5.000 animal and plant species, these are among the most species-rich habitats in Central Europe. Meadow orchards do not only shape the landscape around villages but they are also important habitats for plants and animals.



Support measures of the state and a large number of local and statewide campaigns for conservation and cultivation of meadow orchards are financially supporting the managers of meadow orchards.

WINEGROWING ON STEEP SLOPES

On steep slopes or terrace, where reorganization of parcels is not possible and modern winegrowing technology can't be employed, there is a danger that its cultivation is abandoned. These areas shape the landscape in many regions of Baden-Wuerttemberg.



CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED LIVESTOCK BREEDS

Old livestock breeds were often used for more than one purpose. They provided milk, beef or also labour force.

The old livestock breeds are the result of a long development process and belong therefore to the cultural assets worthy of protection. They have particularly valuable qualities such as good constitution, frugality, longevity, high resilience against diseases. Furthermore they are well adapted to certain locations.

The general objective of the funding is to conserve endangered local livestock breeds that are in danger of disappearing because of economic reasons from the agricultural practice.

With FAKT, both the female and the male breeding animals of these species are supported. These include the cattle breeds Vorderwaelder Rind, Hinterwaelder Rind, Limpurger Rind and Braunvieh of old breeding types (a. Z.). The horse breeds supported are the Altwuerttemberger Pferd and the Schwarzwaelde Fuchs.

The pig breed Schwaebisch Haellisches Schwein was recently included into the FAKT measure.

MEASURE

Funding rate

Conservation of meadow orchards

2,50 € per tree

Winegrowing on steep slopes

900 € per hectare

Conservation of endangered livestock breeds

– Vorderwaelder Rind mother cow

70 € per cow

– Vorderwaelder Rind dairy cow

100 € per cow

– Vorderwaelder Rind breeding bull

100 € per bull

– Hinterwaelder/Limpurger/Braunvieh a. Z. mother cow

120 € per cow

– Hinterwaelder/Limpurger/Braunvieh a. Z. dairy cow

170 € per cow

– Hinterwaelder/Limpurger/Braunvieh a. Z. breeding bull

250 € per bull

– Altwuerttemberger Pferd/Schwarzw. Fuchs broodmare

120 € per mare

– Altwuerttemberger Pferd/Schwarzw. Fuchs stallion

250 € per stallion

– Schwaebisch Haellisches Schwein breeding sow

160 € per pig

– Schwaebisch Haellisches Schwein breeding boar

160 € per boar





D No use of chemical synthetic plant protection products and fertilizers /organic farming

Organic farming renders diverse societal services, especially in the areas environment, resource and climate protection. Quality production in the organic sector offers market opportunities with significant economic potential, especially for small and medium enterprises. Therefore the state supports the change to organic farming. In the future the state government wants the consumers in Baden-Wuerttemberg to be able to buy domestically produced and organic high-quality products.

NO USE OF CHEMICAL SYNTHETIC PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS AND FERTILIZERS

The no use of chemical synthetic plant protection products and fertilizers is one step preceding the inversion to organic farming.

This measure ensures that a small piece of wilderness can develop on farmland and meadows. In most cases many insect species located at these spots. This increases not only biodiversity but also creates favourable conditions for biological control. Since also the natural enemies of the undesired plant pests find good living conditions in those niches. For example, parasitic wasps weaken the population of the pollen beetle, a pest of rape.





ORGANIC FARMING

The use of synthetic chemical plant protection products and fertilizers is forbidden in organic farming. Keeping the weeds with mechanical measures in check is for the farmers a big challenge. The State of Baden-Wuerttemberg therefore supports organic farming in FAKT, as long as the cultivation of the entire holding happens according to the EU-eco regulation.

The support according to organic farming is differentiated in FAKT in an implementation bonus during the two-year conversion period and maintenance bonus for businesses that are already converted. In both cases, the funding rate per hectare depends on the existing plantation. A distinction is made between farmland, grassland, horticulture area and permanent crop areas.

MEASURE

Funding rate

No use of chemical synthetic plant protection and fertilization products

190 € per hectare

Organic farming

– Introducing organic farming – Farmland/ grassland (2 years)	350 € per hectare
– Introducing organic farming – Horticulture (2 years)	935 € per hectare
– Introducing organic farming – Permanent crop (2 years)	1.275 € per hectare
– Maintaining organic farming – Farmland / grassland	230 € per hectare
– Maintaining organic farming – Horticulture	550 € per hectare
– Maintaining organic farming – Permanent crop	750 € per hectare
– Organic farming certification document (max. 600 € per holding)	60 € per hectare





E Environmentally friendly plant production and application of organic / biotechnical measures

Because a rising number of people must be fed, growth of crop and animals must be optimized and their quality improved. Often this is only possible with the use of synthetic chemical plant protection products. The fewer plant protection products are used, the lower are the undesired substance emissions into the environment. FAKT provides the farmers with a compensation for the reduced use of plant protection products and the greening of farmland.

AUTUMN GREENING AND GREENING MIXTURES IN FARMING AND HORTICULTURE

During autumn, farmland should be greened so that the soil is still covered after the harvest. This cover protects the groundwater from nitrate leaching (excess nitrate not absorbed by the plants trickles into the groundwater) and the soil from erosion.

Aside from the measure “greening in farming and horticulture” previously already offered in MEKA (the predecessor programme of FAKT), FAKT supports the measure “greening mixtures in farming and horticulture”. For the greening, farmers are required to purchase specific seed mixtures with at least five mixture components in the seed trade.

Mixtures from own recipes are not permitted. Sowing of the greening mixture must be done not later than 31st of August. Exploiting the plants is categorically not permitted. An exception is the grazing with travelling shepherds. Mulching and the incorporation of the greening must not be done before the end of November.



MEASURE

Funding rate

Greening in farmland / horticulture

- Autumn greening **70 € per hectare**
- Greening mixtures **90 € per hectare**

Greening of fallow land with blooming mixtures

- without EFA crediting **710 € per hectare**
- with EFA crediting **330 € per hectare**

No use of herbicides in agriculture **80 € per hectare**

Application of Trichogramma in maize **60 € per hectare**

Use of beneficial insects under glass **2.500 € per hectare**

Use of pheromones in orcharding **100 € per hectare**

GREENING OF FALLOW LAND WITH BLOOMING MIXTURES (WITHOUT EFA-CREDITING). EFA IS THE SHORT FOR ECOLOGICAL FOCUS AREAS

Farmland lying fallow is used by many animals such as hares, pheasants, partridges and other ground breeders as protection and retraction area.

Seeding with blooming mixtures serves as a high quality food source for insects and especially wild bees. Furthermore the nutrient outflow into groundwater and surface water as well as ground erosion is reduced. In addition, the multitude of colours on the farmland characterizes the landscape. The seed mixtures are predetermined. Greening of fallow land can be considered in a second alternative as ecological priority areas (ÖVF) for the so-called greening in the EU direct payments.

NO USE OF HERBICIDES IN FARMING

Consumers want the cultivation on farmland without the use of herbicides. In order to comply, farmers accept the reduction of revenues and an increased effort for weed control. The weeds must be kept in check with curly combs, chippers or harrows or rather through burning. With the support from FAKT, farmers are compensated for the costs of this increased effort.

APPLICATION OF TRICHOGRAMMA IN MAIZE

The application of Trichogramma involves the biological control of the pest European corn borer (*Ostrinia nubilalis*). The ichneumon fly *Trichogramma brassicae* lays their eggs into the larvae of the corn borer. This butterfly from South Europe is one of the economically most significant pests in maize production. Farmers that make use of the application of Trichogramma in maize in order to control the corn borer are supported within FAKT.



USE OF BENEFICIAL INSECTS UNDER GLASS

The application of chemical-synthetic plant protection products is seen critical by many consumers. This is why farmers and gardeners apply new methods of pest control. Here, they use beneficial insects, spiders and nematodes for the control of pests instead of insecticides, especially with cucumbers and tomatoes in greenhouses.

USE OF PHEROMONES IN ORCHARDING

In orcharding, the codling moth (*Cydia pomonella*) can cause enormous economic damage. In this case the application of pheromones is an excellent method for biological pest control. In the orchards, farmers hang up capsules with the pheromone. The pheromone confuses the male butterflies and they don't find females during mating period (so-called disruption method). With this method, the farmers do not only conserve the environment but also saves the cost for insecticide application.





F Voluntary methods for water and erosion protection

The areas for which funding has been applied must lie within the so-called water scenery. This concerns endangered groundwater bodies according to the EU water framework directive.

WINTER GREENING

With the measure “winter greening”, the predetermined seed mixtures must be sowed until latest 31st of August. In the following year, the stock must not be mulched and incorporated before the 15th of January. Cultivation is not permitted except for the grazing with nomadic shepherds.



FERTILIZATION WITH NITROGEN DEPOTS

This measure enables farmers to put out mineral nitrogen fertilizers accurately and therefore more environmentally friendly. The technology for this is expensive. Therefore farmers often assign contractors. The outwash of nitrate nitrogen into groundwater can thus be decreased significantly.





PRECISION FARMING (AS A PACKAGE)

Precision farming stands for fertilization with the help of satellites, sensors and GPS tracking.

The output of fertilizers happens according to the nutritional requirements of the crop cultures. Subplots are fertilized as needed. The application of precision farming contributes immensely to reducing the nitrate and respectively phosphate output into groundwater.

This modern technology can often not be carried out by the farmers themselves due to high costs but is performed by contractors or the machinery ring.

REDUCED SOIL TILLAGE IN THE STRIP-TILL-PROCESS

The strip-till-process serves as gentle and environmentally friendly tillage. This modern technology can also not be performed by the farmers themselves right now due to high costs.

With the reduced tillage with strip-till method also farmlands with high risk of erosion and farmland within the water scenery are eligible for funding. The application of the strip-till method can be performed by the farmers themselves or via contractors. The strip-till method can be applied during autumn or spring for the stubble or catch crop. During claim year, the seeding or cultivation of the main fruit takes place through GPS support into the stripes. Permitted cultures are sugar beets, maize, soy and field vegetables.

FARM GATE BALANCE

For participating in the measure “farm gate balance”, at least one hectare of agricultural land of the holding must lie within the water scenery. Holdings with a certain number of animals per hectare can participate. Each year, the holding must make a balance for the nutrients nitrogen, phosphate and potassium and then assess the nutrient balance.

MEASURE	Funding rate
Winter greening	100 € per hectare
Nitrogen depot fertilization with injection	60 € per hectare
Precision farming (as full package)	80 € per hectare
Reduced soil tillage in strip-till-procedure	120 € per hectare
Farm gate balance	max. 180 € per holding



G Highly animal friendly livestock management

How agriculture handles livestock is increasingly in the focus / interest of society. Many consumers want their meat, sausages, eggs and milk products to be produced in a way that is animal friendly. Therefore animal welfare is a new funding object in FAKT and deserves special meaning.

Highly animal welfare and respectively animal friendly husbandry requires more time and space. All that costs money that must be obtained on the market. High animal protection standards may force farmers to abandon their animal husbandry. As a consequence, more agricultural products of animal origin must be imported from other regions of the world, which often do not produce according to our animal protection standards.

Within FAKT, we offer the farmers measures for cattle, pigs and chickens that guarantee animal friendly husbandry. Thereby farming enterprises are preserved and the regional production of animal products is ensured. Under ideal husbandry conditions, the animals develop best. They get sick less and therefore require less treatment.

SUMMER PASTURE BONUS

The general objective of the measure is to enable dairy cows and their offspring pasturage in order for them to live out their species-typical behavior during the summer months.

Dairy cows and/or female cattle are eligible for funding. The animals must be on the pasture every day for the summer – at least in the period of 1st of June until 30th of September. This must be documented in a grazing journal. The free access to a watering place must be ensured and the pastures must be kept in a proper condition.

HIGHLY ANIMAL FRIENDLY LIVESTOCK PIG FARMING WITH WELFARE LABEL

The animals are provided in particular with more space within the pen. In addition to that, the animals must be offered activity materials (such as straw, balls, wood). A holding eligible for funding must provide at least 30 fattening places.

The highly animal friendly livestock pig farming welfare label is oriented on the animal protection label “for more animal protection” by the German Animal Welfare Federation. It includes two requirement levels, an entry level and a premium level.

The difference between the entry level and the premium level is the required space per animal. Furthermore the pigs must be provided additionally with outdoor paddocks and activity material on the lying surface.

HIGHLY ANIMAL FRIENDLY LIVESTOCK BROILER FARMING WELFARE LABEL

The highly animal friendly livestock broiler farming welfare label is also oriented on the animal protection label by the German Animal Welfare Federation. It includes two requirement levels, an entry level and a premium level.

The animals are provided with more space per animal compared to conventional husbandry. The animals are supposed to grow slowly, that means only breeding lines with a low daily weight gain are eligible. A minimum number of perches is determined for the barn. Chickens must be provided with straw for activity purposes.

In order to participate in the measure, at least 300 fattening places must be available.

MEASURE

Funding rate

Summer pasture bonus

50 € per GV

– In combination with organic farming

40 € per GV

Highly animal friendly livestock pig farming

– Entry level animal welfare label

9 € per animal

– Premium level animal welfare label

14 € per animal

Highly animal friendly livestock broiler farming

– Entry level animal welfare label

20 €/100 animals

– Premium level animal welfare label

50 €/100 animals



FAKT Measures at a glance

A ENVIRONMENTALLY CONSCIOUS HOLDING MANAGEMENT

1. Diversification of crop types (at least 5 different types of crops)

What is required?

- Each year at least 5 different crop types on the agricultural land
- Minimum and maximum share for each crop or crop group
- Maximum of 2/3 grain
- At least 10% share of legumes
- After cultivation of legumes, succeeding crop over the winter

Funding rate: 75 € per hectare

50 € per hectare in combination with organic farming

2. No use of silage in the entire holding (pasture milk)

What is required?

- Milk producers may submit applications
- No production or use of silage in the entire holding
- Eligible for funding are grassland and agricultural land, on which hay can be produced

Funding rate: 80 € per hectare

B CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPE AND PARTICULARLY PROTECTED HABITATS IN GRASSLAND

3. Extensive cultivation on the entire grassland

What is required?

- Maximum livestock density 1,4 bovine livestock unit per ha main forage and maximum livestock density 1,4 livestock unit per ha farmland
- Livestock density at least 0,3 bovine livestock unit per ha permanent grassland
- No use of land improvement measures and irrigation
- No fertilization on permanent grassland with mineral nitrogen
- No extensive use of plant protection products

Funding rate: 150 € per hectare

4. Extensive cultivation of certain permanent pastures

What is required?

- No fertilization on single surfaces with mineral and organic nitrogen, except for the excretions of grazing animals
- Livestock density at least 0,3 bovine livestock unit per ha permanent grassland
- The measure must be carried out over the entire funding period on the same surface
- No extensive use of plant protection products
- No use of land improvement measures and irrigation
- Single soil records for fertilization and plant protection on all grassland surfaces of the holding

Funding rate: 150 € per hectare

5. Cultivation on species-rich permanent grassland with four indicator species

What is required?

- Existence of at least 4 indicator species from a catalogue of herbs
- Single soil records on fertilization and actual dates of use

Funding rate: 230 € per hectare

6. Cultivation of species-rich permanent grassland with six indicator species

What is required?

- Existence of at least six indicator species from a catalogue of herbs
- Single soil records on fertilization and actual dates of use

Funding rate: 260 € per hectare

7. Extensive use of biotopes protected by law

What is required?

- Biotope areas protected by law
- Adjusted extensive cultivation to its conservation

Funding rate: 280 € per hectare

8. Extensive use of the Flora-Fauna-Habitat (FFH) types flat country grassland and mountain hay meadows

What is required?

- Mapped FFH flat country grassland and mountain hay meadows
- Adjusted extensive cultivation for its conservation

Funding rate: 280 € per hectare

9. Cutter bar trim on species-rich permanent grassland / biotopes on grassland / FFH flat country grassland and mountain hay meadows

What is required?

- Exclusive mowing of the grassland areas with the cutter bar
- Other conditions see 5., 6., 7., and 8.

Funding rate: 50 € per hectare

C CONSERVATION OF ENDANGERED ANIMAL SPECIES AND CULTIVATION METHODS THAT ARE PARTICULARLY PRESERVING THE LANDSCAPE

10. Conservation of orchards

What is required?

- At least 100 trees per ha are supported
- Trees with distinctive treetops with a stem height of more than 1,40 m
- Cultivation and grooming of the vegetation below and between the trees
- Missing trees are to be replaced by tall-stemmed trees

Funding rate: 2,50 €/tree

11. Winegrowing on steep slopes

What is required?

- Cultivation of delimited vineyards on steep slopes
- No removal of dry masonry
- Robbery mite considerate cultivation
- Soil analysis according to the fertilization ordinance

Funding rate: 900 € per hectare

12. Preservation of endangered livestock breeds

What is required?

- Breeding animals registered in the stud book
- Animals leaving the holding must be replaced

Funding rates:

Vorderwaelder Rind:	100 €/dairy cow	70 €/mother cow	100 €/breeding bull
Hinterwaelder Rind:	170 €/dairy cow	120 €/mother cow	250 €/breeding bull
Limpurger Rind:	170 €/dairy cow	120 €/mother cow	250 €/breeding bull
Braunvieh a. Z.:	170 €/dairy cow	120 €/mother cow	250 €/breeding bull
Schwarzwaelder Fuechse:		120 €/broodmare	250 €/stallion
Altwaerttemberger Pferd:		120 €/broodmare	250 €/stallion
Schwaebisch-Haellisches Schwein:		160 €/sow	160 €/breeding boar

D NO USE OF CHEMICAL SYNTHETIC UTILITIES/ ORGANIC FARMING

13. No use of chemical synthetic plant protection and fertilization products

What is required?

- No use of chemical synthetic plant protection and fertilization products in the entire holding

Funding rate: 190 € per hectare

14. Organic farming

What is required?

- Cultivation in the entire business according to the EU eco regulation

Funding rates:	Introduction	Maintaining
Farmland / Grassland	350 € per hectare	230 € per hectare
Horticulture	935 € per hectare	550 € per hectare
Permanent crops	1275 € per hectare	750 € per hectare

Additional: 60 € per hectare (max. 600 €/holding) as financial aid for control costs

E ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY PLANT PRODUCTION AND APPLICATION OF ORGANIC / BIOTECHNICAL MEASURES

15. Autumn greening in farmland and grassland

What is required?

- Green cover with nurse crop or direct sowing until mid of September
 - No use of pure agricultural crops for the greening
 - No exploitation of the plants (not even in the following year): Exception: grazing with wandering shepherds possible
 - Mulching / incorporation of the plants not before the end of November
 - The use of herbicides to remove the plants is not permitted
- Funding rate: 70 € per hectare

16. Greening mixtures in agriculture and horticulture

What is required?

- Specific seed mixtures with at least five mixture components are to be used
- Seeding until end of August
- No exploitation of the plants (not even in the following year); Exception: grazing with travelling shepherds
- Mulching / incorporation of the plants not before the end of November
- Use of herbicides is not permitted from the seeding of catch crop until the seeding of the following crop

Funding rate: 90 € per hectare

17. Greening of fallow land with blooming mixtures without crediting to EFA

What is required?

- Seeding of predetermined one- or perennial blooming mixtures on farmland excluded from production; seeding in autumn of the previous year until 15th of September (perennial) or in spring until latest 15th of May
- Mulching / incorporation of the plants not before the end of November or in September when cultivating winter crop
- No use of nitrogenous fertilizers and pesticides

Funding rate: 710 € per hectare

18. Greening of fallow land with blooming mixtures with EFA crediting

What is required?

- Seeding of predetermined one or perennial blooming mixtures on farmland excluded from production; seeding in autumn of the previous year until latest 15th of September (perennial) or in spring until latest 15th of May

- Mulching / incorporation of the plants in September with the cultivation of winter crop; mulching of plants with a following summer crop not before the end of November and incorporation not before the 1st of January of the following year

- No use of nitrogenous fertilizers and pesticides

Funding rate: 330 € per hectare

19. No use of herbicides in agriculture

What is required?

- No use of herbicides on farmland within the scope of obligations

Funding rate: 80 € per hectare

20. Use of Trichogramma in maize

What is required?

- Two versions that can be alternated:
 1. Application of Trichogramma done twice
 2. Application of Trichogramma done once with increased quantity needed

Funding rate: 60 € per hectare

21. Use of beneficial insects under glass

What is required?

- Use of beneficial insects under glass as a substitute for chemical synthetic insecticides
- No use of chemical synthetic insecticides on the declared areas against the same pest

Funding rate: 2.500 € per hectare

22. Use of pheromones in orcharding

What is required?

- Use of the pheromone confusion method to control at least one moth type
- No use of chemical synthetic insecticides against the same pest on the declared areas

Funding rate: 100 € per hectare

F VOLUNTARY METHODS FOR WATER AND EROSION PROTECTION

23. Winter greening

What is required?

- For the greening, predetermined seed mixtures with at least 5 mixture components are used
- Seeding of the greening in the application year until latest 31st of August.
- No use of the plants (not even in the following year); Exception: grazing with wandering shepherds
- The incorporation of the crop is only permitted after the 15th of January of the following year
- The use of herbicides is not permitted from the seeding of the catch crop until the seeding of the following crop

Funding rate: 100 € per hectare

24. Nitrogen depot fertilization with injection

What is required?

- The application of the entire amount of mineral nitrogen fertilizer takes place as a depot fertilization with injection to the selected crop
- Presenting the nitrogen fertilizer need assessment according to the guidelines of the fertilizer regulation with a realistic earnings forecast
- Creation of a balance sheet
- Carrying out of the measure and crediting with their own equipment or contractors / machinery ring

Funding rate: 60 € per hectare

25. Precision Farming (full package)

What is required?

- Application of precision farming as a full package with the measures
 1. "Nitrogen fertilization with n-sensor", in grains, rape, maize and potatoes
 2. "Basic fertilizing with phosphate"
 3. "Determining the phosphate fertilizing need"
 - Crediting with digital maps and electric documentation with own equipment or contractor / machinery ring / service provider
- Funding rate: 80 € per hectare

26. Soil tillage in strip-till method

What is required?

- Use of strip-till-method is permitted for the main cultures sugar beets, maize, soy and vegetables
- Strip-till in autumn of the previous year or in spring in the stubble with straw cover or catch crop
- Seeding or planting of the main crop in the application year into the stripes with gps support; the strip cutting and the seeding is carried out in a single process
- Digital documentation with own equipment or crediting of the performance through contractors / machinery ring / service provider

Funding rate: 120 € per hectare

27. Farm gate balance

What is required?

- At least 1 hectare agricultural area (LF) of the holding lies in the backdrop of the endangered groundwater bodies
 - Occupation of at least 0,5 LU per ha farmland
 - Each year, the holding must make a balance for the nutrients nitrogen, phosphore (as phosphate P_2O_5) and potassium (as potassium oxide K_2O), assessment of the nutrient balance
- Funding rate: 20 € per hectare (max. 180 € per holding)

G HIGHLY ANIMAL FRIENDLY LIVESTOCK MANAGEMENT

28. Summer pasture bonus

What is required?

- Only for dairy cows and / or female cattle at 1 year
- At least 0,15 hectare of pasture for each declared RGV
- In the pasture period from 01.06. – 30.09. the animals must be on the pasture
- Free access to a watering place
- Pastures must be kept in proper condition

Funding rate: 50 € per GV

40 €/ GV in combination with organic farming

29. Highly animal friendly livestock pig farming entry level welfare label

What is required?

- The higher standards for animal husbandry apply for animals from a weight as of 25 kg until slaughter
- Beginning from a live weight of 25 kg the animals are entitled to 40-50% more space than the law requires
- More than 1/3 of this area is reserved and serves the animals as lying space with a minimum bedding or litter
- In order to occupy the animals, they are provided with occupation machines with straw and additional with organic activity materials such as hemp ropes or soft wood
- In order to increase the animal welfare, on hot days the animals are provided with a cooling option (thermo regulation)

Funding rate: 9 € per fattening pig

30. Highly animal friendly livestock pig farming premium level welfare label

What is required?

- The higher management standards apply for animals beginning from a weight of 25 kg until slaughter
- In general the animals are kept in open stables or in pens with an outlet
- Beginning from a live weight of 25 kg the animals are entitled to 60-100 more space than the law requires
- The animals are given the possibility to divide the pen into different areas for eating, lying and activities
- The animals are provided with a bed surface that is at least 1/3 of the entire area which is reserved and littered with long-stalk straw. The long-stalk straw serves as litter and activity material
- To increase animal welfare, on hot days the animals are provided with a cooling option (thermo regulation)

Funding rate: 14 € per fattening pig

31. Highly animal friendly broiler farming entry level welfare label

What is required?

- The animals are provided with 1/3 more space than the law requires
- The animals can use a roofed cold scratching area that is to at least 50% of the sides light- and air-permeable as well as wind protected
- The daily intake must not exceed 45 grams on average
- The animals must be provided with straw for activities
- The pens must be equipped with perches that are height-adjustable

Funding rate: 20 € per 100 animals

32. Highly animal friendly broilers farming premium level welfare label

What is required?

- All requirements of the entry level must be met in the premium level
- The animals are provided with double the amount of space that the law requires
- For at least 1/3 of the animals' lives, a green outlet of 4 m² per animal must be accessible during the day
- Only slow growing animals can be kept inside; the fattening period must be at least 56 days

Funding rate: 50 € per 100 animals

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Further information about the funding programmes
you can get on the internet



www.mepl.landwirtschaft-bw.de



www.foerderwegweiser.landwirtschaft-bw.de

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