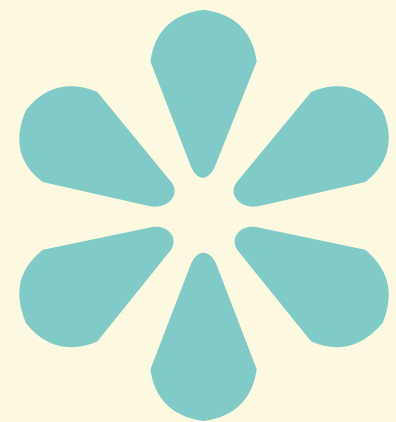


# Regenerative farming criteria

Criteria for farms, a learning path for farmers, case example



A farmer's learning process and commitment to change play a key role in regenerative agriculture. Companies have a need to monitor the progress and actions of their contract farmers. To address this need, we have developed a set of criteria for regenerative farming and a learning pathway for farmers. The criteria should always be specified according to the type of farming and geographical location of the farm.

# General regenerative farming criteria for farms

1. Continuous development of competencies and operations
2. Purposefully improving and maintaining soil health
3. Biodiversity above and below ground is systematically reinforced
4. A diverse crop rotation
5. All-year-round, living vegetation cover is maximised
6. Minimised tillage
7. Nutrient use is based on plant needs and relies on organic fertilisers and biological nitrogen fixation
8. The use of plant protection products is minimised



# Learning pathway for farmers

## Committed: Learning and experimenting

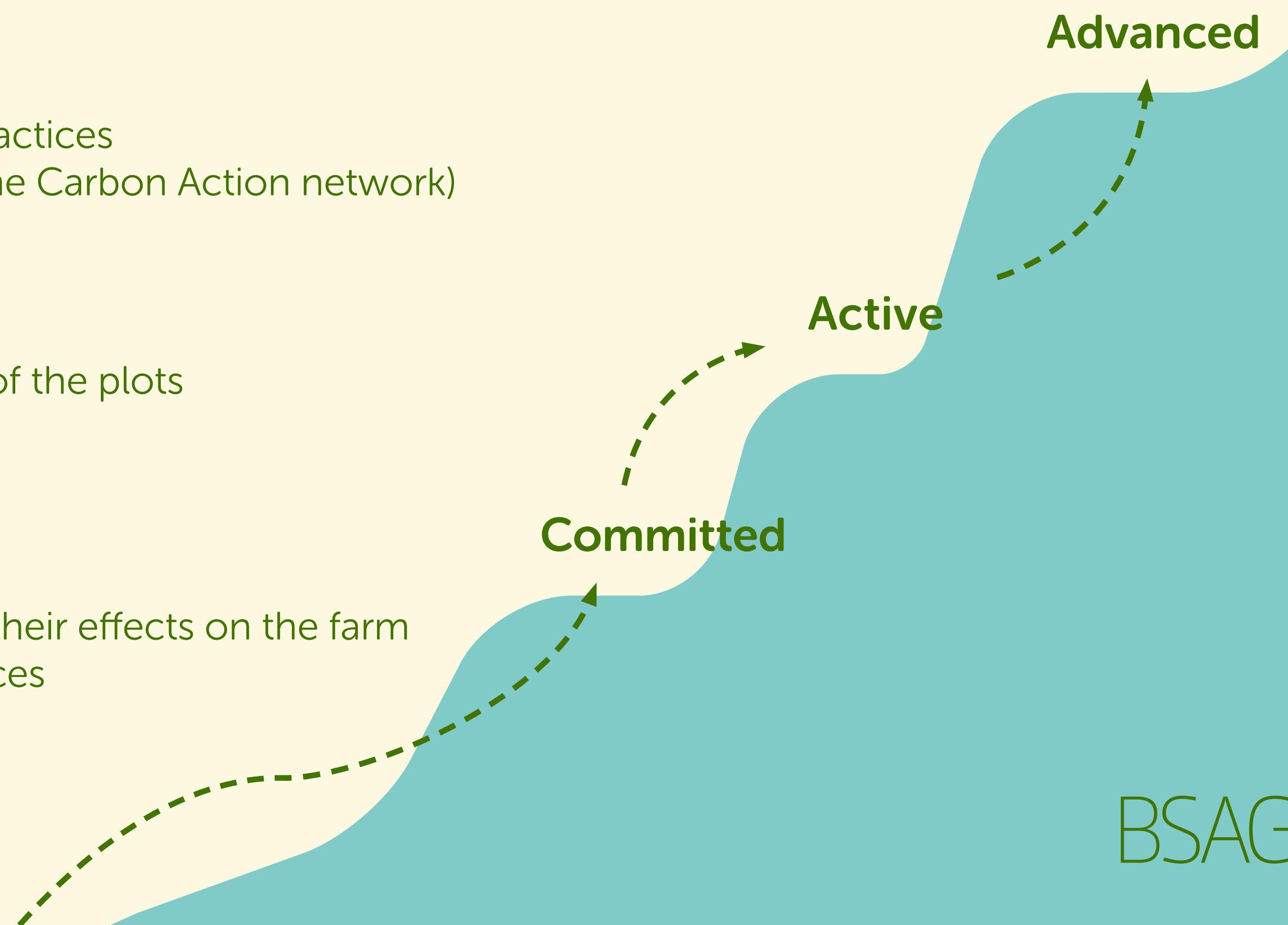
- Knows the relevant legal obligations
- Educates oneself in regenerative farming practices
- Is a member of a farmer network (such as the Carbon Action network)
- Compiles a regenerative farming plan

## Active: Monitoring and applying

- Meets the general criteria on at least some of the plots
- Monitors target achievements
- Invests in continuous learning

## Advanced: Measuring and developing

- Meets the general criteria and understands their effects on the farm
- Measures the impact of their farming practices
- Serves as a motivator in their community





# Case: Regenerative farming criteria for cereal cultivation

**Soil water management, soil compactions removed, a good micronutrient balance, and a pH of 6 to 6.5 are at the starting point.**

- A continuous vegetative cover on fields, i.e. a true vegetative cover on at least 90% of the area during winter.
- Diverse crop rotation. The cultivation of annual crops of the same genus in successive years on the same plot is avoided. Annual and perennial crops and crops of different genera are alternated.
- Cultivation of mixed crops or multi-species undersown crops.
- Plant fertilisation is based on measurements, i.e. soil and plant analyses.
- Fertilisation is based on organic fertilisers, and the use of artificial fertilisers is minimised. Soluble nutrients are applied only in the amount corresponding to the immediate nutrient needs of the plant, i.e. 50 kg N/ha per application.
- Minimum tillage. Fields are subjected to minimum tillage, or shallow (<10 cm) soil mixing tillage. The crop is established during or after tillage.
- The use of plant protection product is minimised, mechanical and biological control methods are always the primary option. No insecticides or plant disease control agents are used except under exceptional circumstances.
- The field biodiversity is increased for example using nature management grass fields or diversity lanes.