

Regenerative practices

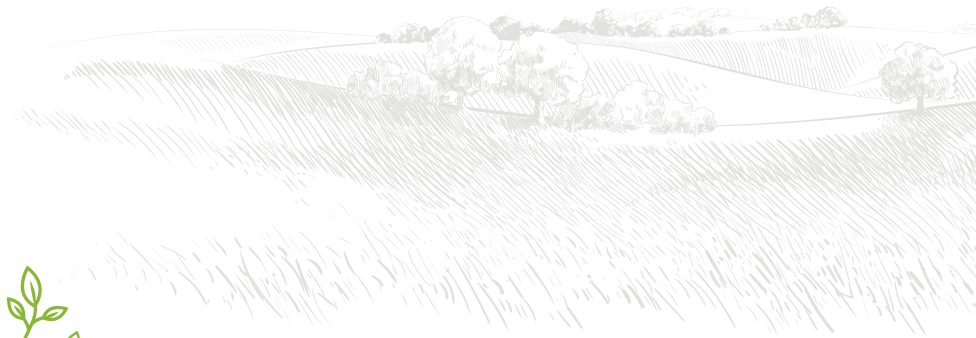


Sustainable agriculture



Applying regenerative practices in agriculture:

- ✓ helps prevent climate change
- ✓ reduces farm sensitivity to the effects of climate change



Regenerative practices

are all agricultural practices aimed at recreating nature's cycles, improving soil fertility and water status, increasing biodiversity and reducing greenhouse gas emissions



Sustainable agriculture

refers to all activities reducing the environmental impact of agriculture while retaining its profitability and securing its societal acceptance

Regenerative practices:



precise use of production means such as fertilizers, plant protection products, machines or seeds



prudent soil management and no tillage



covering soil with vegetation all year round by adding cover crops to crop rotation



biodiversity development in the field, its outskirts and the entire farm



appropriate use of the terrain around the farm, e.g. exclusion of permanent wetland areas from cultivation



sustainableagriculture.pl

The Association of Sustainable Agriculture in Poland "ASAP"

Benefits of using regenerative practices:



reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by optimizing production processes and increasing CO₂ sequestration in soil



higher yields as a result of improved soil health, due to an increase in soil organic matter



improvement of the competitive position of the farm by meeting the climate protection requirements of the EU policy and the food industry



additional source of income for the farmer thanks to carbon credits



Koalicja Klimatyczna



EUROPEAN CARBON FARMERS