Approved EIP projects within submeasure 16.2: Support for pilot projects and for the development of new products, practices, processes and technologies

Sub measure	Project title	Project theme	Lead partner	No. of partners	Project description	Budget
16.2	Sheep and goats rearing technology for meat and meat products of high quality	Breeding of cattle and sheep for meat and meat products of high quality	University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical faculty	12	The aim of the EIP project is to develop the most suitable and sustainable sheep and goat rearing technology for meat production in Slovenia. The most suitable rearing technology should achieve equal meat quality among farms. In sheep and goat meat production farms are organized selling meat products independently. In addition, sheep and goat market in Slovenia offer only carcasses and less or even no carcass cuts and meat products. In this project, the cutting lamb carcasses should be developed. It is expected that in the future farms will organize and will place their meat products on the market together. Due to expected increasing of such farms the production of equal lamb meat quality will increase. The EIP project activities are focused on farm experiment where the present status of the rearing technology will be analysed. Based on the results of the rearing technology the improved new rearing technology will be tested. The traits for meat quality and carcass characteristics will be measured during the farm experiment to determine meat quality as fatness, conformation, and fatty acid profile and sensory evaluation. In addition, the results will be disseminate by different methods, like journal publication, web publication and printed books. There will be a lot of demonstration, presentations and a course of education.	348,295.76 €
16.2	Grain legumes – production, processing and use; the introduction of new practices involved at all levels in agri-food chain, enables to achieve increased food self-sufficiency.	Development of technologies for the production and processing of protein-rich plants	University of Maribor, Faculty of Agriculture and Life Sciences	11	The aim of the project is to introduce new technologies for the cultivation of soybean and other grain legumes in different production systems and thus creating conditions for more successful market production. Project activities will have an impact on higher self-sufficiency and consequently on reducing imports of protein feed and food. The project objectives also include preparation of expert bases for pursuing and achieving the goals of the Common European Agricultural Policy and the Danube Soy Association's Agenda entitled The European Protein Transition, with the overall goal to reduce the dependence of imported protein crops from non-European markets. By introducing new technologies, developing a prototype for heat treatment of grain legumes on farms, optimizing feed formulations with grain legumes, developing new products for human consumption that would be suitable for Slovenian markets, and ensuring the quality with certified production, we create opportunities for achieving strategic goals set out in the MAFF's documents. The dissemination of knowledge about protein crops in production and diet, and technological processes, will create new opportunities for increasing the income and employability on farms (innovative finished products of high quality as organic, non-GMO products).	349,879.90 €
16.2	Hay meat and milk	Models of local food supply chain production	Agricultural and forestry chamber	11	Members of the partnership want to establish a stable system of production, processing, promotion and marketing of hay meats and milk. The goals are: — the establishment of an economic operator and a non-profit organization and the establishment of uniform certification — base providers and models of care for public institutions, inns and families — establish a collective brand and carry out market research and promotions (events, publications, online, ...) — develop a model of collective processing and the development of new products — optimization of production (grassland, drying, feeding) — transfer knowledge through workshops, presentations, demonstrations	348,139.57 €
16.2	Cattle fattening for top quality beef production	Breeding of cattle and sheep for meat and meat products of high quality	Emona Ltd	11	Cattle fattening in Slovenia is the seen priority in cattle breeding. But we are less efficient in comparison with our north and west neighbour countries. The aim of the project is to prepare the technology of calfs and young cattle from 8 up to 24 months) fattening for the best quality beef production. The technology will be the base for Slovenian beef trade mark set up. With it we expect to improve economy of farmers and diminish greenhouse gases production.	349,330.78 €

Approved EIP projects within submeasure 16.5: Support for joint measures aimed at mitigating climate change or adapting to climate change and for joint approaches to environmental projects and permanent environmental practices

Sub measure	Project title	Project theme	Lead partner	No. of partners	Project description	Budget
16.5	Improved forage production and conservation - protein rich legumes and legume/grass mixtures for adaptation to climate changes	Mitigation and adaptation to climate change in agriculture	University of Maribor	9	The main activities are the production of protein rich forage on six farms aiming for the production of conserved forage as an adaptation to climate change. The production (winter catch crops for forage, alfalfa and its mixtures as main crop) and forage conservation include pure sowings of grasses, legumes and their mixtures with high proportions of legumes. Controlled production includes calculation of symbiotically fixed N, Nmin control in the soil, the quality and quantity of forage and the following crops. Silage making includes the controls of feeding value and the fermentation quality. The results are analysed and presented to farmers and the professional public as a good practice. Forage production and conservation during periods without drought and the production of drought resistant plants are key for the adaptation of livestock production to climate changes. Slovenia produces and conserves high amounts of forage with winter catch crops (mostly Italian ryegrass). The ryegrass needs high N fertilization, which can have negative impacts on the environment. There is also interest for alfalfa production, which is not easy to conserve. The project introduces protein-rich legume/grass mixtures as adoptions to climate changes. Mixtures can be less damaging to the environment (N leaching), provides protein rich forage, and have no neg. effects on the following crop.	239,934.36 €
16.5	Environmentally efficient production of maize and common wheat on water protection area	Environmentally efficient agricultural production in water protected areas	Interkorn Ltd	11	The soil is an important natural source for cultivation of agricultural plants and acts as a natural groundwater filter. After having been used in soil, plant protection products are retained, transformed or travel through the soil profile. They can be rinsed in groundwater or through the drainage system of the soil to surface waters. Herbicides present the greatest risk for ground and indirectly also the drinking water. This project will evaluate the current situation in the field of maize and common wheat production on the Water protection area, and on this basis offer proposals to improve the situation in the production of the two most widely used crops in the Republic of Slovenia. Project activities: • Management and coordination. • Analysis of the possibilities of environmentally efficient production and processing on water protection areas. • Practical production test - modern methods of seed treatment, fertilization (with nitrogen stabilizers, membrane nitrogen fertilizers) and weed control (combing, hoeing, thermal control). • Transferring knowledge into practice and disseminating knowledge about achieved results among farmers, advisers, pupils and students of agricultural, researchers in complementary areas of science and more widely.	249,801.38 €
16.5	Pollinators for fruit growers and fruit growers for pollinators	Agriculture in support of nature conservation or the conservation of biodiversity through the appropriate farming practice	National institute for biology	14	The main objectives of the proposed project are: (1) To improve the transfer of knowledge into practice in the field of wild pollinators in fruit growing. (2) Establish good practices for the protection of pollinators in orchards. (3) To improve conditions for wild pollinators in orchards and thus to contribute to the protection of biodiversity. (4). Increase the reliability and quality of pollination. In order to improve the conditions for pollinators in orchards, we plan to set up nesting stations, establish meadows for pollinators and seed food plants. In the framework of the project, we also plan to implement training, issue a manual, and organize an expert meeting and many other ways of transferring knowledge and disseminating the results of the project.	216,768.77 €
16.5	Increasing productivity of agricultural production by increasing water use efficiency and sustainability (PRO-PRODUCTION)	Efficient and sustainable water use on the farm	University of Ljubljana, Biotechnical faculty	11	Low agricultural productivity in Slovenia is related to low water use productivity. Irrigation practice neglecting soil water retention capacity, plant water requirements and expected weathering reduces the quantity and the market value of agricultural produces. Suboptimal irrigation increases nutrient leaching and water use. Project EIP PRO-PRIDELAVA will increase water use productivity at farm level with irrigation decision support system by integrating plant water requirements, soil water retention capacity, real time soil water content, and evapotranspiration and precipitation forecast. Real time soil water content monitoring (TDR probes) at the farm level will be established. A system for monitoring and reporting plant development phases at farm level will be implemented. Irrigation requirements (mm of water per day) will be proposed at farm level based on a five day weather forecast model. Experiences with new irrigation scheduling will be disseminated to other interested farmers indirectly through workshops at demonstration farms, public lectures and conferences, with help of multi-media tools.	249,940.00 €

Approved EIP projects within submeasure 16.5: Support for joint measures aimed at mitigating climate change or adapting to climate change and for joint approaches to environmental projects and permanent environmental practices

Sub measure	Project title	Project theme	Lead partner	No. of partners	Project description	Budget
16.5	Corn cob as a renewable energy source	Efficient use of energy and RES in agricultural production and processing	ŽIPO Lenart Ltd	11	Modern awareness of limited stocks of fossil fuels and harmful consequences of their use leads to an intensive exploration of the use of discarded natural products. Plant residues resulting from processing of agricultural products can be used as an energy source. The corn residue (woody ring corn pith and corn husks; further referred to as corn residue), the agricultural plant residue and the RES, which are currently discarded as a by-product in the field, where it would slowly rot due to its lighter structure, will ensure an environmentally sound management of agricultural holdings that will use the corn residue as an energy source. The share of fossil fuels and greenhouse gas emissions will decrease, while reducing the dependence of KG on non-renewable energy sources. Project activities: • Management and coordination. • Analysis of the possibilities of using maize as a RES - the most appropriate maize hybrid to be identified for further use, development of technical solutions for collection, storage, processing and use. • A practical test for the production, processing and use of corn residue as a RES. • Transferring knowledge into practice and disseminating knowledge about the achieved results among farmers, advisers, pupils and students of agriculture, researchers in complementary areas of science and more widely.	249,878.64 €