BIODIVERSITY PERFORMANCE TOOL INSECTS

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Please fill in all the questions that are given in this questionnaire. In case there are questions that are not applicable to your farm, do not enter any data or choose N/A (if given).

Assessment name

This indicative name will be used to identify your diagnostic through the application.

Date

Assessment year

2024

General information

Name of evaluator

Your answer

Name of farmer

Your answer

Name of farm

Your answer

Address

Your answer

GPS coordinates

Your answer

Country

Select your answer

Mail address

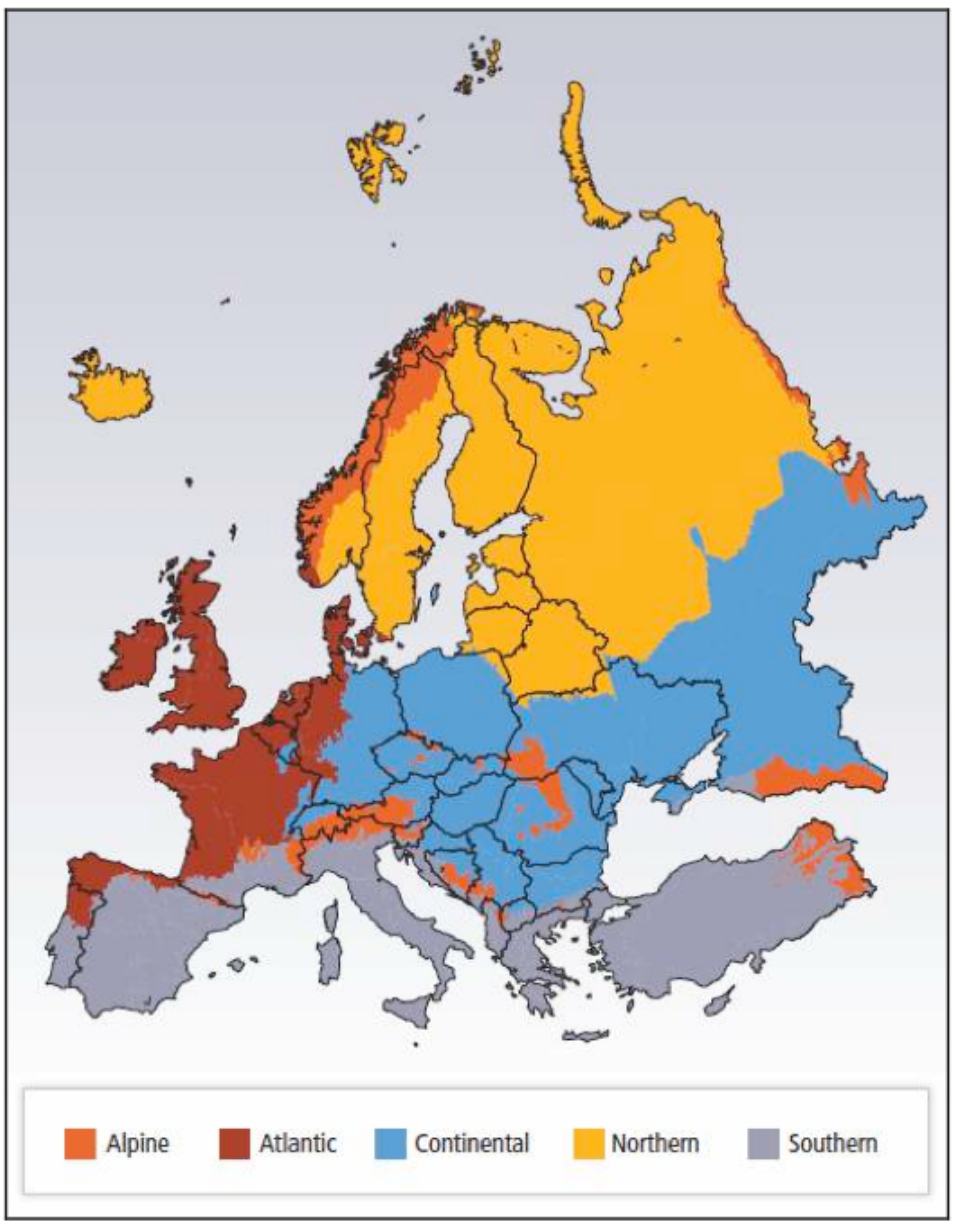
Your answer

Phone number

Your answer

Climatic region

- Alpine
- Atlantic
- Continental
- Northern
- Southern



Description of the farm

System of production

- [ ] Arable crops
- [ ] Livestock
- [ ] Vegetables
- [ ] Permanent crops
- [ ] Permanent grassland
- [ ] Agroforestry system

Livestock

- [ ] Bovine
- [ ] Ovine
- [ ] Goats
- [ ] Monogastric

Type of product

- [ ] Dairy product
- [ ] Meat
- [ ] Poultry
- [ ] Eggs

Arable crops

- [ ] Cereals
- [ ] Root crops
- [ ] Legume
- [ ] Oil-producing

Permanent crop

- [ ] Fruit trees
- [ ] Vine
- [ ] Olive trees

- [ ] Nut trees
- [ ] Mixed permanent crops
- [ ] Others

Total Farm area (FA) (ha)

Your answer

Total surface area of production (ha)

Your answer

Surface area of production on lease (ha)

Your answer

Surface area of permanent grassland (ha)

Your answer

Surface area of arable land (ha)

Your answer

Surface area of speciality crop (ha)

Your answer

Surface area of permanent crop (ha)

Your answer

Surface area of agroforestry system (ha)

Your answer

Surface area currently without production (ha)

Your answer

Surface area of production under greenhouse (ha)

Your answer

Farm management

- [ ] Conventional
- [ ] Organic
- [ ] Biodynamics
- [ ] Integrated Production (IP)

Production under specifications other than organic, biodynamics and IP ?

Select your answer

Your answer

Does the farm have a risk assessment regarding the potential risks for biodiversity from agricultural activities on the farm or risks from the surroundings (e.g. untreated waste water, illegal waste deposits)?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Comments

Your answer

Which area is covered by temporary semi-natural habitats (ha)?

Your answer

Which area is covered by permanent semi-natural habitats (ha)?

Your answer

A- Characterization of the environment of the farm

1- Quantity and diversity of the Semi-Natural Habitats (SNH) - woody, bushy elements

Do you have any woody/bushy semi-natural elements on your farm?

- Yes
- No

Number of solitary trees, min. 1,30m hight

Your answer

Linear length of low hedges (< 1 m of height), min. 2 m-width (m)

Your answer

Linear length of hedges (1 to 7 m of height), min. 4 m-width (m)

Your answer

Linear length of monospecific tree hedges (> 7 m of height), min. 4 m-width (m)

Your answer

Linear length of forest edges, min. 4 m-width (m)

Your answer

Surface area of shrub patches (ha)

Your answer

Surface area of woodlot patches (ha)

Your answer

2 - Quantity and diversity of the Semi-Natural Habitats (SNH) - grass-herb elements

Do you have any grass/herb semi-natural elements on your farm?

- Yes
- No

Surface area of fallow land (ha)

Your answer

Surface area of extensively managed permanent grassland (ha)

Your answer

Surface area of extensive meadows (ha)

Your answer

Surface area of mountain pastures (ha)

Your answer

Surface area of flowering grasslands (ha)

Your answer

Linear length of flower strips (m)

Your answer

Linear length of buffer strips (including those next to watercourse), grass strips and field margins (m)

Your answer

Please precise the proportion of buffer strips

Your answer

Please precise the average width of your buffer strips

N/A	< 2	2-5	5-10	> 10
◉	○	○	○	○

3 - Quantity and diversity of the Semi-Natural Habitats (SNH) - water elements

Do you have any water bodies on your farm?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

How long is the total shore line of the water bodies on your farm (in meters)

Your answer

What is the share (%) of water courses that have no buffer zone in comparison to total shore line?

Your answer

What is the share (%) of water courses that have a buffer zone width between 1-4 meters in comparison to total shore line?

Your answer

What is the share (%) of water courses that have a buffer zone width between 5-9 meters in comparison to total shore line?

Your answer

What is the share (%) of water courses that have a buffer zone width of >=10 meters in comparison to total shore line?

Your answer

Do you implement or are you involved in any programs/activities with the aim to increase water use efficiency and sustainable management of water sources?

- (•) N/A
- ( ) Yes
- ( ) No

Number of ponds

Your answer

Average surface area of ponds (ha)

Your answer

Surface area of wetlands (including peat-bogs) (ha)

Your answer

Linear length of ditches or small streams (m)

Your answer

How much percent (%) of your water bodies are surrounded by buffer zones?

0%	< 50%	50-80%	> 80%
( )	( )	( )	( )

4 - Quantity and diversity of the Semi-Natural Habitats (SNH) - stone/rock elements

Linear length of dry stone walls or stone terraces (m)

Your answer

5 - Quantity and diversity of the Semi-Natural Habitats (SNH) - complex structures

Linear length of hedges with different heights, min. 4 m-width (including riparian galleries)

Your answer

Surface area of agroforestry [forest + crops] (ha)

Your answer

Density of trees for agroforestry [forest + crops]

- ( ) 25 - 100 trees/ha
- ( ) 100 - 150 trees/ha
- ( ) > 150 trees/ha

Surface area of traditional orchards / montados / dehesas [forest + animal] (ha)

Your answer

Density of trees in traditional orchards / montados / dehesas [forest + animal]

- ( ) 25 - 100 trees/ha
- ( ) 100 - 150 trees/ha
- ( ) > 150 trees/ha

Quality of Semi-Natural Habitat - Composition

Average distance between SNH	○ < 100 m	○ 100 - 300 m	○ > 300 m

Composition of hedges / forest edges / woodlots / agroforestry

Amount of indigeneous species per element

Your answer

Majority of hardwood species vs. conifers	○ dominance of conifers	○ equitability between conifers and hardwood species	○ dominance of hardwood species
Presence of early flowering species for pollen production (hazel, willow, dogwood, oak...)	○ absence or rare, less than 1 / 200 m of hedges	○ between 1 and 3	○ > 3 / 200 m of hedges
Presence of late flowering species for pollen production (ivy, lime, chestnut...)	○ absence or rare, less than 1 / 200 m of hedges	○ between 1 and 3	○ > 3 / 200 m of hedges
Presence of defensive plants (black berry, juniper, holly)	○ absence or rare, less than 1 / 200 m of hedges	○ between 1 and 3	○ > 3 / 200 m of hedges
Presence of dead trees and stumps	○ absence or rare, less than 1 / 200 m of hedges	○ between 1 and 3	○ > 3 / 200 m of hedges
Presence of grass strip on both sides of the hedges	○ < 30% of hedges	○ 30-65% of hedges	○ 66-100% of hedges
Presence of grass strip between cultivated plot and forest edges	○ < 30% of forest edges	○ 30-65% of forest edges	○ 66-100% of forest edges

Composition of floral strips and areas / fallow lands / field margins / grass strips / grasslands

Presence of early flowering species for pollen and nectar resources	◉ N/A	○ no	○ yes
Presence of late flowering species for pollen and nectar resources	◉ N/A	○ no	○ yes
Use of local seeds for targeted floral mixtures only	◉ N/A	○ no	○ yes
Natural vegetation for fallow land	◉ N/A	○ no	○ yes
Spontaneous vegetation for field margins or grass strips	◉ N/A	○ no	○ yes
Landscape aesthetics = number of different colours of flowering species	◉ N/A	○ < 7 colours	○ >= 7 colours
Grass strip composition	◉ N/A	○ only monocotyledons	○ both mono and dicotyledons

Floral strip composition	N/A	only annual flowering plants	both perennial and annual flowering plants
Floral strip composition	N/A	flower mixture includes exotic and/or horticultural species	flower mixture includes no exotic and/or horticultural species
Multispecies grasslands composition including legumes	N/A	no	yes

Composition of water elements

Permanent water	no	yes
Surrounded by grassland	no	yes
Presence of odonates such as dragonflies	no	yes
Presence of amphibians	no	yes
Presence of palustrine plant such as sedge, rush, reed, bulrush	no	yes

Presence of wetland-dependant avifauna	presence of less than 2 species	between 2 and 5 species	more than 5 species	
Grassy or woody buffer zone	< 30%	30-65%	66-100%	

Quality of Semi-Natural Habitat - Management

Management of semi-natural elements

Grass/Flower strips: Removal of mowing products	N/A	no	yes
Implementation of a farmer's SNH management book	N/A	no	yes
Grassland: Rotational grazing	N/A	no	yes

Management of grass strips	N/A	no or ploughing	early mowing	late mowing
Management of hedges	N/A	no	with brush cutter or not later than March	in winter and alternating (once every 3-5 years)
Management of ditches	N/A	no management	yes, in random intervals, complete cutting out of the whole ditch	in autumn, manual (only the bottom, leave vegetation slope), alternating sides every other year and/or a management adapted to protected species
Existence of biological corridors	N/A	no	yes, but several discontinuities	yes, mostly connected
Slash-and-burn practices	N/A	of SNH	of residues and/or garbage close to SNH	no burning of SNH or its residues

Are the semi-natural habitat areas on the farm in some way connected so that they build a network of biological corridors?

- Yes
- No

Are the semi-natural habitat areas on the farm connected with semi-natural habitats in the surroundings of the farm?

- Yes
- No

If yes, how many habitats are connected?

Your answer

Do you know if there are endangered/protected species on the farm?

- Yes
- No

If yes, do you realize measures to protect and enhance these species?

- Yes
- No

Do you collect wild species?

- Yes
- No

If yes, do you comply with all national/international regulations?

- Yes
- No

Landscape Environment

Landscape diversity

- Openfield landscape (dominance of arable crops)
- Bocage landscape (arable crops / grasslands / semi-natural habitats)
- Agricultural mosaic (arable crops, grasslands, vineyards, orchards, semi-natural habitats)
- Peri-urban landscape (farmland inserted into urban areas)

Do you have any alien invasive species on your farm?

- Yes
- No

If yes, do you apply any measures for fighting these alien invasive species on the farm?

- Yes
- No

Farm or farmland in areas of ecological interest

- Yes (total or partial)
- No

If yes, please indicate the type of area of ecological interest

- [ ] Primary areas
- [ ] Natura 2000
- [ ] High Conservation Value areas
- [ ] Natural area for fauna and flora (e.g. ZNIEFF in France)
- [ ] Others

- [ ] Degraded habitats

If you are located in an area of special ecological interest, do you know about the managment plans and management restrictions in this area?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If you are located in an area of special ecological interest, are you informed about endangered and protected species in the region (e.g. list or other information)?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If you select "Others", please specify

Your answer

Variation of SNH area loss/gain within

	-10%	-5%	0%	+5%	+10%
Previous year	○	○	○	○	○
2 years before	○	○	○	○	○

% of grassland converted to arable land

	-10%	-5%	0%	+5%	+10%
Previous year	○	○	○	○	○
2 years before	○	○	○	○	○

B - Characterization of the farming practices

1 - Prevention measures

Dimensions of the plot - EXCLUDED grassland plots

	N/A	< 1ha	1-6ha	> 6ha
Average plot size	◉	○	○	○

Use of GMO

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, % of cropped area with GMO or % of livestock

Your answer

Mass-flowering crops: Select the type(s) and indicate the % of UAA

	0%	1-30%	31-60%	61-90%	> 90%
Legume	○	○	○	○	○
Oilseed rape	○	○	○	○	○

Sunflower					
Peach, abricot, cherry, apple, citrus...					
Vegetables (cucurbitaceae, legume...)					

How many traditional crops do you cultivate?

Your answer

How many traditional livestock breeds do you have?

Your answer

2 - Pesticide management

Crop protection

- [ ] Register book completed
- [ ] Selection of field according to previous crop, variety and soil management to secure quality and reduce pesticide use ; for perenial crops, elimination of the initial pest population or inoculum by destroying the affected plant organs
- [ ] Use of seeds and planting material (including grafting material) adapted to local conditions (old varieties...)
- [ ] Use of tolerant or horizontally resistant seeds, varieties, planting material (including grafting material) to pests to reduce pesticide use
- [ ] Updating of crop protection management plan annually through analysis of pesticide application and pest monitoring records through national/regional networks (e.g. Bulletin de Santé du Végétal for France)
- [ ] Regular pest monitoring through traps (colour pan traps, mass trapping...) or transects to visualize the pest flight periods
- [ ] Regular observation on crops (visual observation, beating, sweep-net, pitfall) to check/monitor the presence of beneficial arthropods

% of UAA treated with synthetic pesticides

Seed treatment

Your answer

Herbicide

Your answer

Molluscicide

Your answer

Insecticide

Your answer

Acaricide

Your answer

Fungicide

Your answer

Rodenticide

Your answer

Please specify the crops receiving synthetic pesticides

Your answer

Has the total amount of applied synthetic pesticides per hectare been changed since the Baseline report?

- Yes
- No

What is the average reduction (%) of synthetic pesticides applied per hectare?

Your answer

What is the average increase (%) of synthetic pesticides applied per hectare?

Your answer

What is the share (%) of UAA where broad-spectrum herbicides are applied?

Your answer

% of SNH, treated with synthetic pesticides (including extensive grassland/meadows)?

0%	1-30%	31-50%	51-75%	76-100%

% of UAA with alternative methods against weeds

Mechanical weeding (false sowing, hoeing, weeder harrow...)

Your answer

Solarization

Your answer

Weeding steam

Your answer

Biofumigation

Your answer

Mulching

Your answer

Other (e.g. carabids as seed predators)

Your answer

% of UAA with alternative methods against pests

Macro-organisms release (invertebrates, insects, mites or nematodes)

Your answer

Micro-organisms release (fungi, bacteria, viruses...)

Your answer

Chemical mediators (insects pheromons and kairomons)

Your answer

Conservation biological control; Use of service plants (nutritive resources for beneficial arthropods)

Your answer

Use of physical protection (insect proof net...)

Your answer

Use of natural substances (those agreed as biocontrol) such as kaolin, vegetable oil...

Your answer

Do you have a person responsible for Integrated Pest Management (IPM)?

- Yes
- No

Do you have an IPM Strategy or plan?

- Yes
- No

Is the strategy or plan regularly updated?

- Yes
- No

Are all IPM measures documented?

- Yes
- No

How many principles of IPM are being implemented so far?

Your answer

Handling of harmful substances (storage and application)

- Room to store harmful substances
- Remove oil, plastic and sewage
- Ensure that the contractors' disposal and recycling methods do not pose risks to natural ecosystems, , drinking water supplies, or the health and safety of people living near the disposal sites
- Ensure that people responsible for pesticide application is trained and awareness about good practices for pesticide application/ spraying (e.g. in France Certiphyto)
- Respect of good practices for pesticide spraying

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3 - Water management

Type of water use

- (•) N/A
- ( ) Rain fed
- ( ) Irrigation

In case of irrigation, which type of material is used ?

- Micro-sprinkler
- Drip
- Winder and irrigation gun
- Irrigation pivot
- By gravity or flooding

Water management

- [ ] No new drainage infrastructure of plots during last 3 years
- [ ] A water book register (current water consumption, type of irrigation) specify the water consumption reading (m) or the estimation needed for each irrigation episode,
- [ ] Consultation of irrigation newsletters (period and quantity for each region)
- [ ] Weather forecast and agroclimatic indicators (potential evapotranspiration, rainfall, balance between rainfall minus evapotranspiration, number of days during June >= 25°C, Relative Irrigation Supply = irrigation volume/(evapotranspiration - rainfall)...)
- [ ] Use of irrigation management tools at soil level (superficial soil observation, soil sampling for HR% content, tensiometric sensor, capacitive probe)
- [ ] Use of irrigation management tools at plant level (sap flow sensor, apex method, plant/crop visualization)
- [ ] Use of system of rainwater harvesting
- [ ] Use of seeds and planting material (as well as grafting material) adapted to local conditions (drought periods, ...)
- [ ] Updating of the irrigation management according to the watershed management plan yearly revised

Is there a permit for the withdrawal of water for irrigation?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Is the annual water withdrawal (in m³) documented?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Total water withdrawn (m³/a) in the last year?

Your answer

4 - Fertilization management

Total mineral N application

Arable crops

Your answer

Permanent crops

Your answer

Permanent grassland

Your answer

Speciality crops

Your answer

% of UAA, treated with mineral fertilizer (NPK)

0%	1-30%	31-50%	51-75%	76-100%
○	○	○	○	○

% of UAA, treated with organic fertilizer

0%	1-30%	31-50%	51-75%	76-100%
○	○	○	○	○

% of SNH, treated with mineral fertilizer (NPK, including extensive grassland/meadows)

0%	1-30%	31-50%	51-75%	76-100%
○	○	○	○	○

Do you realize an annual nutrient balance with an approved method?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

How much N overflow do you have on average over the past 3 years?

Your answer

Do you determine the fertilizer requirement annualy before applying considerable amounts of nutrients (N = 50 kg/ha; P = 30 kg/ha)?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

Good practices for N management

- ☐ Splitting of N inputs (at least 3 specific crop stages)
- ☐ No more than 1/3 of the total N in early stages or wit bare soil
- ☐ Immediate burying in the ground (less than 4 hours after spreading of organic fertilizer)
- ☐ Implementation of a manure management plan
- ☐ Implementation of a post-harvest nitrogen balance
- ☐ Register book completed

5 - Crop rotation and soil fertility

Length of the main annual crop rotation at plot level

Your answer

How many main crops do you grow at the same time?

Your answer

How much percent of the UAA is covered by the most relevant cash crop of the farm?

Your answer

How much percent of the UAA is covered by the two most relevant cash crops of the farm?

Your answer

% of legumes surface area including temporary grasslands

Your answer

How many years ago did you perform soil analysis with Soil Organic Matter content (enter 0 for no soil analysis)?

Your answer

How many years ago did you perform soil analysis with microbiota and/or nematods and/or earthworms analysis and/or respirometry and/or Berlèse method (enter 0 for no soil analysis)?

Your answer

Result of the soil organic matter analysis in the last six years

- Negative
- Neutral
- Positive

Measures to control / prevent erosion and compaction

Do you apply measures against erosion and do you document these measures?

- Yes
- No

Type of cover, catch crops or green covers during critical period (to avoid risk of leaching and soil erosion) and % of UAA

Proportion of the farming area (UAA) that has a soil cover at least during critical periods (e.g. peak precipitation months) (in %)

Your answer

Brasscicaceae: canola forage, radish, white mustard

Your answer

Legumes: peas, beans, clover, purple clover, vetch, sainfoin, alfalfa

Your answer

Poaceae: ryegrass, rye, oat

Your answer

Other families: phacelite, comfrey, nettle, sunflower, nyger, buckwheat

Your answer

Incorporation of cover crops

- Early
- Late

If no cover crops are implemented, do you leave the stubble in the field after harvest until the next crop or do you use mulching techniques ?

- Yes : leaving the stubble or mulching
- No

Soil management

	0%	1-32%	33-65%	66-100%
Direct sowing (% UAA)				
Superficial tillage (% UAA)				
Conventional ploughing (% UAA)				

6 - Implementation of Biodiversity Actions

Area of arable land on which Biodiversity Actions are implemented

Light Field / Drill Gaps (ha)

Your answer

Undersowing (ha)

Your answer

Flowerstrips/-plots (ha)

Your answer

Strips of clower grass remain after harvest (ha)

Your answer

Headland sown in with flower mixtures (ha)

Your answer

Beetle Banks (ha)

Your answer

other actions on arable land (ha), such as fallows that are not sown in

Your answer

Area of permanent grassland on which Biodiversity Actions are implemented

Insect-friendly-mowing (ha)

Your answer

Strips of grassland remain after mowing (ha)

Your answer

Extensive grassland (ha)

Your answer

other in-crop actions in permanent grassland (ha)

Your answer

Area of specialty crops on which Biodiversity Actions are implemented

Mulching techniques (ha)

Your answer

Green covers on pathes and between the rows (ha)

Your answer

other in-crop actions in speciality crops (ha)

Your answer

Area of permanent crops on which Biodiversity Actions are implemented

Flower mixtures in the driving lanes (ha)

Your answer

Alternate mowing/mulching of the driving lanes (ha)

Your answer

No pesticide use in that year (ha)

Your answer

Use of PIWI (ha)

Your answer

other in-crop actions in permanent crops (ha)

Your answer

Area on which Biodiversity Actions are implemented out of the production area

Stone- and deadwood-piles (total amount)

Your answer

artificial nesting aids (total amount)

Your answer

artificial water ponds (total amount)

Your answer

7 - Livestock

Total number of livestock units

Your answer

Maximal average livestock density (LU/ha of fodder area)

Your answer

For values above 2.0 LU/ha/year (intensive livestock system): Is there a plan to reduce the stock?

- Yes
- No

Feeding description - Concentrates

	Imported	Produced on farm	GMO-free	From certified plantation or production
Palm kernel cake and/or oil palm by-products	☐	☐	☐	☐
Soybean	☐	☐	☐	☐

Cereals	☐	☐	☐	☐
Legume or oil crop	☐	☐	☐	☐
Roots, tubers	☐	☐	☐	☐
Other (fruit pulp, whey...)	☐	☐	☐	☐
Unknown composition	☐	☐	☐	☐

%-share of total concentrates

	N/A	0%	1-30%	31-60%	61-90%	> 90%
Palm kernel cake and/or oil palm by-products	◉	○	○	○	○	○
Soybean	◉	○	○	○	○	○
Cereals	◉	○	○	○	○	○
Legume or oil crop	◉	○	○	○	○	○
Roots, tubers	◉	○	○	○	○	○
Other (fruit pulp, whey...)	◉	○	○	○	○	○
Unknown composition	◉	○	○	○	○	○

Quantity produced on farm (t/LU)

Your answer

Quantity bought (t/LU)

Your answer

Feeding description - Fodder / Forage

- ☐ Fermented products (including ensilage)
- ☐ Hay

Fodder autonomy (% of fodder provided at farm level)

◉	○ < 30% of forage	○ 31-50%	○ 51-80%	○ > 80%

Feeding autonomy (% of concentrates provided at farm level)

◉	○ < 30%	○ 31-50%	○ 51-80%	○ > 80%

Use of alternative methods for combating diseases (instead of antibiotics) or parasitisms

◉ N/A

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If yes, please specify

- ☐ Phytotherapy
- ☐ Aromatherapy
- ☐ Progressive grazing (to acquire immunity against parasitism)
- ☐ Good management of grazing (avoid dew, too much humidity; grazing rotation when grass height is about 10 cm...)
- ☐ Other

Management of permanent grasslands

Proportion of intensive grassland

0%	1-30%	31-50%	51-75%	76-100%
○	○	○	○	○

Proportion of intermediate intense grassland

0%	1-30%	31-50%	51-75%	76-100%
○	○	○	○	○

Grazing use (% of grass grazed in the ration)

zero grazing or < 15%	15-40%	41-70%	> 70%
○	○	○	○

Is there a grazing management plan?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

C - Insertion of the farm in the socio-economic system

1 - Environmental management system

Monitoring of farm performances

- ☐ A farm map is drawn and updated at least once a year (SNH location, crop rotation; a boundary delineation of the certificate's geographic extent, info on each production plot, total farm area, productive area and SNH)

2 - Training

Qualification of farm manager and update of knowledge

	none	at least once a year
Training sessions organized by standard, farmers association, cooperative etc.	○	○
Qualification on pesticide regulations and positive or negative lists	○	○
Exchange with assessors /experts from standard, farmers association, cooperative etc.	○	○
Exchange with suppliers, millers, distributors to discuss and exchange experience on biodiversity aspects	○	○

Qualification of workers and update of knowledge

Training sessions organized by standard, farmers association, cooperative etc.	N/A	none	at least once a year

3 - Cooperation

Active participation in local biodiversity projects

- [ ] In a local landscape food project
- [ ] In a local farmer group for environment (e.g. GIEE for France = An environmental and economical interests group of farmers)
- [ ] In a local or regional initiative of biodiversity monitoring
- [ ] In a nature/biodiversity protection initiative or project
- [ ] In a transhumance initiative of livestock farmers
- [ ] Collecting point at a distance < 50 km
- [ ] Signature of the charter Natura 2000
- [ ] In a biodiversity certification process

Are you informed about endangered species in the region?

- Yes
- No

Has a Biodiversity Action Plan been elaborated for the farm?

- Yes
- No

If yes, specify the degree of its implementation on the farm (% of implemented measures that were agreed in the BAP)

Your answer