CHAPTER 3
GREENING

SECTION 2
Crop diversification

Article 40
Calculation of shares of different crops for crop diversification

1. For the purpose of the calculation of the shares of different crops as provided for in Article 44(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, the period to be taken into account shall be the most relevant part of the cultivation period taking account of the traditional cultivation practices in the national context. The period can be fixed at national, regional or the appropriate sub-regional level. (PROPOSAL n° 10)

PROPOSAL n° 10;
Allow explicitly MS to differentiate the crop diversification period at regional or sub-regional level. This will translate into legal act the interpretation already provided to MS.

Member States shall inform farmers of that period in due time. Within the total arable land of the holding, each hectare shall be taken into account only once in one claim year for the purpose of the calculation of the shares of different crops.

2. For the calculation of the shares of different crops, the area covered by a crop may include landscape features that form part of the eligible area in accordance with Article 9 of Delegated Regulation (EU) No 640/2014.

3. On an area where mixed cropping is applied by growing simultaneously two or more crops in distinct rows, each crop shall be counted as distinct crop when it covers at least 25% of that area. The area covered by the distinct crops shall be calculated by dividing the area where the mixed cropping is applied by the number of crops covering at least 25% of that area, irrespective of the actual share of a crop on that area.

On areas where mixed cropping is applied by growing a main crop which is under-sown with a second crop, the area shall be considered as covered with only the main crop.
Areas on which a seed mixture is sown shall, irrespective of the specific crops included in the mix, be considered as covered with one single crop. Without prejudice to Article 44(4)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, such single crop shall be referred to as 'mixed crop'. Where it can be established that the species included in different seed mixtures differ from each other, Member States may recognise those different seed mixtures as distinct single crops, provided that those different seed mixtures are not used for the crop referred to in Article 44(4)(d) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013.

SECTION 3

SECTION 4
Ecological focus area

Article 45

Further criteria for the types of ecological focus area

1. For the qualification of the types of areas listed in the first subparagraph of Article 46(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 as ecological focus areas, paragraphs 2 to 44-14 of this Article shall apply.

2. On land lying fallow there shall be no agricultural production. Member States shall set up a period during which the land must be lying fallow for a given calendar year which shall not be shorter than 9 months. (PROPOSAL n° 12)

PROPOSAL n° 12;
Improve and complete the definition of land lying fallow by translating into the legal act the interpretation already provided to MS and in the working document issued on 20 June 2014.
Extension of the recommended minimum duration in order to fit in with agronomic practices and address controllability concerns.
Horizontal requirements of no agricultural production are set in a new subparagraph 45(12).

By way of derogation from Article 4(1)(h) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, land lying fallow for the purpose of fulfilling the ecological focus area for more than five years shall remain arable land.

3. Terraces shall be terraces that are protected under GAEC 7 as referred to in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 as well as other terraces. Member States may decide to consider as ecological focus area only terraces protected under GAEC 7. Member States deciding to consider also other terraces shall establish criteria for those other terraces, including the minimum height based on national or regional specificities.

4. Landscape features shall be at the disposal of the farmer and may shall be those that are protected under GAEC 7, SMR 2 or SMR 3 as referred to in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 and/or as well any of as the following features:

(PROPOSALS n°1 and n° 2)

(a) hedges, or wooded strips and/or trees in line; with a width of up to 10 meters;
(b) isolated trees with a crown diameter of minimum 4 meters;
(c) field copses including trees in group and/or bushes and/or stones, where trees are connected by overlapping crown cover, and field copses of maximum 0.2 ha both cases;
(d) ponds of up to a maximum of 0.1 ha. Reservoirs made of concrete or plastic shall not be considered ecological focus area;
ditches with a maximum width of 6 meters, including open watercourses for the purpose of irrigation or drainage. Channels with walls of concrete shall not be considered ecological focus area.

traditional stone walls.

PROPOSALS n° 1 and 2
The characteristics of some landscape features need to be streamlined. The EFA type 'Trees in line' is merged with 'hedges and wooded strips': there will be no distinction between these elements, in continuation of and consistency with the current interpretation according to which there is no distinction between hedges and wooded strips. The EFA type 'Field margins' is moved to Article 45(5) and placed under the 'buffer strips' definition.

Detailed requirements for crown diameter are deleted: MS may establish their own criteria to define trees and their dimension limits.

The definition of EFA type 'Field copses' improved, including presence of trees, bushes and stones.

Member States may decide to limit the selection of landscape features to those under GAEC 7, SMR 2 or SMR 3 as referred to in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 and/or to one or more of those listed in point (a) to (hf) of the first subparagraph, where duly justified.

For the purposes of points (b) and (c) of the first subparagraph, Member States may include trees recognised by them as valuable landscape features with a crown diameter below 4 meters.

For the purposes of point (e) of the first subparagraph, Member States may establish a lower maximum width.

For the hedges, wooded strips or trees in line as well as ditches under point (a) and (e) and those under GAEC 7, SMR 2 or SMR 3 as referred to in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, the corresponding area to be qualified as ecological focus area shall be calculated up to the maximum width of 10 meters. (PROPOSAL n° 7)

For the purposes of point (a), in case of gaps inside of hedges or wooded strips. Member States may decide to apply a pro-rata system to determine area to be qualified as ecological focus area. The pro-rata system shall consist of a fixed reduction coefficient based on the percentage of gaps area. (PROPOSITION n° 2)

For the field copses and ponds under point (c) and (d) and those under GAEC 7, SMR 2 or SMR 3 as referred to in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013, the corresponding area to be qualified as ecological focus area shall be calculated up to the maximum size of 0.3 hectare. (PROPOSAL n° 7)
The maximum limit is not anymore an eligibility criterion for EFA purposes; this means that when certain features overshoot a maximum size, they can still be considered as EFA. Nevertheless, their corresponding area is counted until a maximum limit fixed at EU level. This limit is applicable for all landscape features, those selected under Article 45 (4) and those selected under GAEC 7, SMR 2 and SMR 3.

The dimension limits are streamlined across landscape features as following:

- a unique maximum width for hedges, wooded strips or trees in line and ditches (10 m)
- a unique maximum size for field copses and ponds (0.3 ha)

Nevertheless, this rule will be applicable only for EFA purposes without prejudice to the definition set up by Member States under GAEC 7, SMR 2 and SMR 3 as regards the dimension of the features to be protected.

As regards gaps inside hedges and wooded strips, a pro-rata system can be applied in order to take account of the impact of gaps - - the area of which cannot be qualified as EFA instead of having a specific calculation for each gap in function of their individual dimension.

For the purposes of point (df) of the first subparagraph, Member States may set a minimum size for ponds, and when there is a strip with riparian vegetation along the water with a width of up to 10 meters, the corresponding area shall be included for the purpose of calculation of the ecological focus area - the size of the pond. Member States may establish criteria to ensure that ponds are of natural value, taking into account the role that natural ponds play for the conservation of habitats and species. (PROPOSAL n°2)

For the purposes of point (fh) of the first subparagraph, Member States shall establish minimum criteria based on national or regional specificities, including limits to the dimensions of height and width.

The riparian vegetation is always included in the size of the pond. This means that when the area of the pond is calculated for EFA purpose, riparian vegetation is part of such area within the limit of maximum of 0.3 hectare.

5. Buffer strips and/or field margins shall be those buffer strips along water courses required under GAEC 1, SMR 1 or SMR 10 as referred to in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 and/or field margins protected under GAEC 7, SMR 2 or SMR 3 and/or other buffer strips and field margins.

The minimum width of buffer strips and field margins shall be established by the Member States, but it shall not be below 24 meters for ecological focus area purposes. They shall be located on or adjacent to an arable field in such a way that their long edges are parallel to the edge of a water course or water body. Along water courses, they may include strips with riparian vegetation - shall be included for the purposes of calculation of the ecological focus area - with a width of up to 10 meters. There shall be no agricultural production on buffer strips and/or field margins. By way of derogation from the no production requirement, Member States may allow grazing or cutting provided that the buffer strips remains distinguishable from adjacent agricultural land. (PROPOSAL n°1)

For buffer strips and/or field margins, the corresponding area to be qualified as ecological focus area shall be calculated up to the maximum width of 20 meters. (PROPOSAL n° 7)
PROPOSAL n° 1
Field margins and other buffer strips are now managed together in Article 45(5):
• Field margins are deleted from the list in Article 45(4) and merged with buffer strips.
• EFA 'sub-type' 'Other buffer strips' deleted from Article 45(5) and replaced by field margins.

More flexibility for MS' choices:
• MS may decide to activate only field margins: "Buffer strips and/or field margins" in first subparagraph.
• Field margins can be used in a more flexible way compared to 'other buffer strips': the previous requirement to be "parallel to the edge of a water course or water body", has been deleted from Article 45(5).
• Both elements - buffer strips and field margins - can be selected based on elements under cross-compliance (especially GAEC 1 SMR 1 or SMR 10 for buffer strips or GAEC 7 SMR 2 or SMR 3 for field margins)

Minimum width increased to 2 m to facilitate their management in the IACS system.
When located along water courses, the riparian vegetation is always included in the size of buffer strips and field margins.
For the point on no agricultural production:
• Horizontal requirements for no agricultural production are set in the new subparagraph 45(12).
• The possibility for MS to allow cutting and grazing is will apply to buffer strips and field margins;

PROPOSAL N° 7
The corresponding area is counted up to a maximum limit fixed at EU level. This limit is applicable to all buffer strips and field margins, those selected under Article 45 (5) and those selected under GAEC/SMR.
The dimension limits are streamlined across all strips.
Accordingly, for buffer strips and field margins the maximum width counted for EFA purpose is 20 m.
Nevertheless, this rule will be applicable only for EFA purposes without prejudice to the dimension set up by Member states under GAEC/SMR.

6. Hectares of agro-forestry shall be arable land eligible for the basic payment scheme or the single area payment scheme referred to in Chapter 1 of Title III of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 and fulfilling the conditions for which support under Article 44 of Regulation (EC) No 1698/2005 or Article 23 of Regulation (EU) No 1305/2013 was or is granted.

7. As regards strips of eligible hectares along forest edges Member States may decide either to allow agricultural production or to establish a requirement of no agricultural production, or to provide the two options for farmers.

Where Member States decide not to allow agricultural production, by way of derogation from the no production requirement, they may allow grazing or cutting, provided the strip remains distinguishable from adjacent agricultural land. Member States shall be established the minimum width of those strips by the Member States, which but it shall not be below 2.4 meters. The maximum width shall be 10 meters.(PROPOSAL n° 1)

The corresponding area to be qualified as ecological focus area shall be calculated up to the maximum width of 10 meters where Member States decide to allow agricultural production and 20 meters where Member States decide not to allow agricultural production. (PROPOSAL n° 7)
PROPOSAL n° 1
Requirement of ‘no agricultural production’ aligned with the horizontal requirements of ‘no agricultural production’ set in the new subparagraph 45(12).

The possibility for MS to allow cutting and grazing is maintained.

PROPOSAL n° 7
The area of strips is counted until a maximum limit fixed at EU level. The dimension limits are streamlined across strips without production in article 45(5) and 45(7): minimum dimension 2 m, maximum dimension 20 m.
Nevertheless, in case of strips along forest edges with production their maximum dimension is maintained at 10 m.

8. For areas with short rotation coppice with no use of mineral fertilizer and/or plant protection products, Member States shall establish a list of species that can be used for this purpose, by selecting from the list established pursuant to Article 4(2)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 the species that are most suitable from an ecological perspective, by thereby excluding the species listed under Annex XXX to this regulation species that are clearly not indigenous. Member States shall also establish the requirements as regards the use of mineral fertilisers and plant protection products, keeping in mind the objective of ecological focus areas in particular to safeguard and improve biodiversity.

(PROPOSAL n° 6)

PROPOSAL n° 6
Replacement of the requirement to exclude from short rotation coppice species that are clearly not indigenous with a negative list (e.g. eucalyptus)

9. Areas under catch crops or green cover shall include such areas established pursuant to the requirements under SMR 1 as referred to in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 as well as other areas under catch crops or green cover, on the condition that they were established by sowing a mixture of crop species or by under-sowing grass and/or leguminous in the main crop. Member States shall set up the list of mixtures of crop species to be used and the period at national, regional or the appropriate sub-regional level during which areas under catch crops or green cover have to be in place, the sowing of catch crops or green cover, and may establish additional conditions notably with regard to production methods. The period to be set by Member States shall not be less than 10 weeks extend after 1 October. Member States may establish additional conditions notably with regard to production method (PROPOSALS n° 9, n° 5 and n° 13).

PROPOSALS n° 5 and 13
As catch crops and green cover is an intermediate crop grown usually after main crops, complying with a specific seeding period causes some difficulties for farmers, therefore the required ultimate deadline for sowing catch crops or green cover is deleted. This is replaced by a minimum duration requirement (a period of at least 10 weeks). The period has to be fixed by Member States at national level or regional level depending on the agronomic and climatic conditions.

PROPOSAL n° 9
As a consequence of and in consistency with the grass definition used for the purpose of permanent grassland, the list of species that can be used for under sowing is explicitly extended to leguminous crops.

Areas under catch crops or green cover shall not include areas under winter crops which are sown in autumn normally for harvesting or for grazing. They shall also not include the areas covered with
10. On areas with nitrogen-fixing crop, farmers shall grow those nitrogen-fixing crops which are included in a list established by the Member State. That list shall contain the nitrogen-fixing crops that the Member State considers as contributing to the objective of improving biodiversity and may include mixtures of nitrogen fixing crops with other crops provided that nitrogen fixing crops species are predominant. Those crops shall be present during the growing season. Member States shall establish rules on where nitrogen fixing crops qualifying as ecological focus area may be grown. Those rules shall take into account the need to meet the objectives of Directive 91/676/EEC and Directive 2000/60/EC, given the potential of nitrogen-fixing crops to increase the risk of nitrogen leaching in the autumn. Member States may establish additional conditions notably with regard to production methods, in particular with a view to taking into account the need to meet the objectives of directive 91/676/EEC and Directive 2000/60/EC, given the potential of nitrogen-fixing crops to increase the risk of leaching in the autumn. (PROPOSALS n° 3 and n° 4)

PROPOSALS n° 3 and 4
As a general rule, only NFC grown as pure species can be qualified as EFA, but MS may allow that a mixture of NFC with other crops could qualify as EFA provided that the NFC remains predominant.
Deletion of the obligation to establish rules on where NFC qualifying as EFA may be grown (the so-called geographical criterion) and its replacement with an option for MS to specify production methods to address the risk of nitrogen leaching.

Areas with nitrogen-fixing crop shall not include the areas covered with equivalent practices mentioned in points 1.3 and 4 of Annex IX to Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 and implemented via commitments referred to in Article 43(3)(a) of that Regulation. (PROPOSAL n° 11)

PROPOSAL n° 11
Reference to Article 43(3) (a) has been deleted in order to have the same rule and an equal treatment between equivalent schemes (catch crops or green cover defined under certification scheme and those defined under AECM measures).

11. For the purpose of the second sentence of Article 45 (2) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013, areas under paragraphs (4) and (5) shall be considered as adjacent elements when they are adjacent to a first ecological focus area directly adjacent to the arable land of the holding. (PROPOSAL n° 8)

PROPOSAL n° 8
More flexibility to the notion of features adjacent to the agricultural parcel by accepting, explicitly, two successive EFA adjacent elements to the eligible area (e.g.: hedges + ditches) and not only the one directly adjacent, when they are at disposal of the farmer.

12. No agricultural production in paragraphs (2), (5) and (7) means no agricultural activity without prejudice to the conditions defined by Member States in accordance with Article 4(1)(c)(ii) of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 and those within the GAEC 4 as referred to in Annex II to Regulation (EU) No 1306/2013 as well as sowing mixtures of wild flowers seeds in order to establish a green soil cover for environmental purposes. (PROPOSALS n° 1 and 12)
For the purpose of paragraphs (5) and (7), by derogation from the no production requirement, Member States may allow cutting or grazing for buffer strips and/or field margins as well as strips of eligible hectares along forest edges without production, provided the strip remains distinguishable from adjacent agricultural land. (PROPOSAL n° 1)

PROPOSALS n° 1 and 12
Better specification of the 'no agricultural production' requirement.
No production without prejudice to the conditions defined by Member States (e.g. cutting or minimum soil cover regime) under Pillar I as foreseen by Article 4 (1) (c) (ii) of Regulation (EU) N° 1307/2013 and under GAEC as provided for in Annex II to Regulation (EU) N° 1306/2013.
Possibility of sowing mixtures of wild flowers for environmental purposes
Requirements aligned to:
- Land lying fallow - paragraph (2)
- Buffer strips – paragraph (5)
- Strips of eligible hectares along forest edges (7)

13. There shall be a ban on using plant protection products for productive areas under (2), (7), (9) and (10). (PROPOSAL n° 15)

PROPOSAL n° 15
EFA obligation is fulfilled mainly based on productive areas of nitrogen fixing crops (NFC) and catch crops, and land laying fallow (LLF) potentially to be used as arable crops in the rotation system.
Arable land areas - when cultivated - may be subject to the use of pesticides. This could be in particular the case of nitrogen fixing crops (NFC) depending on the species, or to a lesser extent also of catch crops. As regards land laying fallow (LLF), the risk should be limited by definition due to the fact that there is a no production obligation. Nevertheless, some herbicides can be used for the maintenance purpose.
In order to improve the environmental performance of EFA, a ban of the use of plant protection products is imposed.
Requirements aligned to:
- Land lying fallow - paragraph (2)
- Strips of eligible hectares along forest edges (7)
- Catch crops or green cover (9)
- Nitrogen fixing crops (10)

14. A farmer can declare the same area or landscape feature only once in one claim year for the purpose of complying with the ecological focus area requirement.

ANNEX X
Conversion and weighting factors referred to in Article 46(3) (1)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Landscape features:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hedges/wooded strips /trees in line (per 1 m)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolated tree (per tree)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>30 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trees in line (per 1 m)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group of trees/Field copses (per 1 m²)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>1,5 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field margin (per 1 m)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>9 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ponds (per 1 m²)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>1,5 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ditches (per 1 m)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6-10 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditional stone walls (per 1 m)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other features not listed above but protected under GAEC7, SMR 2 or SMR 3 (per 1 m²)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffer strips and field margins (per 1 m)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>9 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hectares of agro-forestry (per 1 m²)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strips of eligible hectares along forest edges (per 1 m)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1,5</td>
<td>9 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Without production With production</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>1,8 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areas with short rotation coppice (per 1 m²)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>0,3 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afforested areas as referred to in Article 32(2)(b)(ii) (per m²)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Areas with catch</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>0,3</td>
<td>0,3 m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROPOSAL n° 14

Better consistency between equivalent and standard practices as regards weighting factors.

As regards equivalence scheme, equivalent practices listed under Annex IX do not correspond completely to the features listed under standard EFA but are to a different extent similar. In order to have a full consistency and to ensure coherence between equivalence schemes and standard regime, a specific table has been added in relation with Annex IX.

The conversion and weighting factors shall also apply to features included in the equivalent practices as listed in Section III of Annex IX that are the same as the features listed in this Annex and as specified in Article 45 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) No 639/2014 of 11 March 2014 supplementing Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council establishing rules for direct payments to farmers under support schemes within the framework of the common agricultural policy and amending Annex X to that Regulation (OJ L 181, 29.6.2014, p. 1) for the sole purpose of the calculation of the ecological focus area of the holding as referred to in Article 46(1) of this Regulation.*

Conversion and weighting factors referred to in Article 46(3) to be applied to features included in the equivalent practices as listed in Section III of Annex IX of Regulation (EU) No 1307/2013 (PROPOSAL n° 14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>crops or green cover (per 1 m²)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Areas with nitrogen fixing crops (per 1 m²)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.3-7 m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Equivalent EFA</th>
<th>Similar standard EFA</th>
<th>Conversion factor</th>
<th>Weighting factor</th>
<th>Ecological focus area (if both factors are applied)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Ecological set-aside</td>
<td>Land lying Fallow</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Creation of &quot;buffer zones&quot;</td>
<td>Buffer strips – Field margins</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>9 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Management of uncultivated buffer strips and field margins</td>
<td>Buffer strips – Field margins</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>9 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Borders, in-field strips and patches</td>
<td>Buffer strips – Field margins</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>9 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Field copses (patches)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Management of landscape features</td>
<td>Isolated tree</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>30 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trees in line</td>
<td>Hedges/wooded strips/trees in line</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Group of trees/Field copses</td>
<td>Field copses</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hedgerows</td>
<td>Hedges/wooded strips/trees in line</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Riparian woody vegetation</td>
<td>Hedges/wooded strips/trees in line</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Terraces</td>
<td>Terraces</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stone walls</td>
<td>Traditional stone walls</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ditches</td>
<td>Ditches</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ponds</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) Keeping arable peaty or wet soils under grass (no use of fertilisers and no use of PPP)</td>
<td>Land Lying Fallow</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(7) Production on arable land with no use of fertiliser and/or PPP, and not irrigated, not sown with the same crop two years in a row...</td>
<td>SRC; Strips along forest edges with production; NFC</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.3 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>0.7 for NFC</td>
<td>0.7 m²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(8) Conversion of arable land into permanent grassland</td>
<td>Land Lying Fallow</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1 m²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>