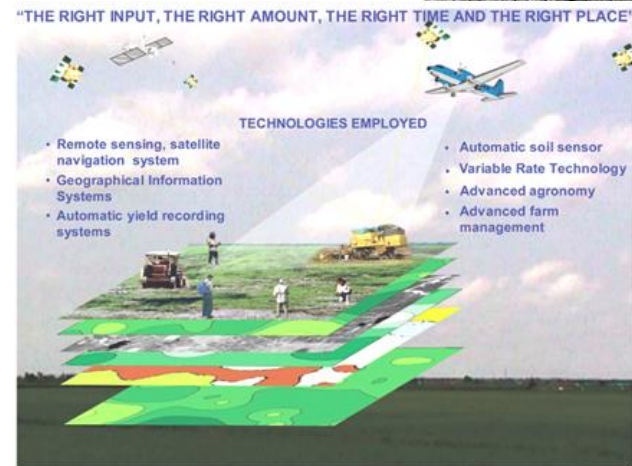
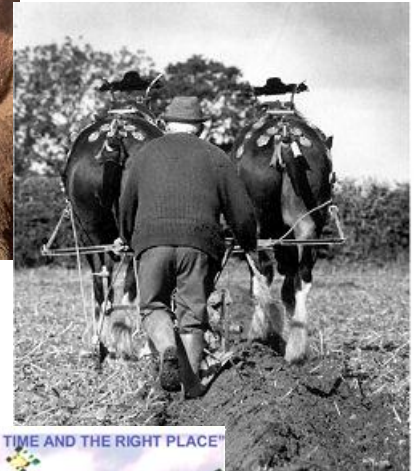


Crop production in Finland

Production types

- Traditional
- Organic
- Precision
- Mixture of above types



Spring cereals

Tillage



Ploughing



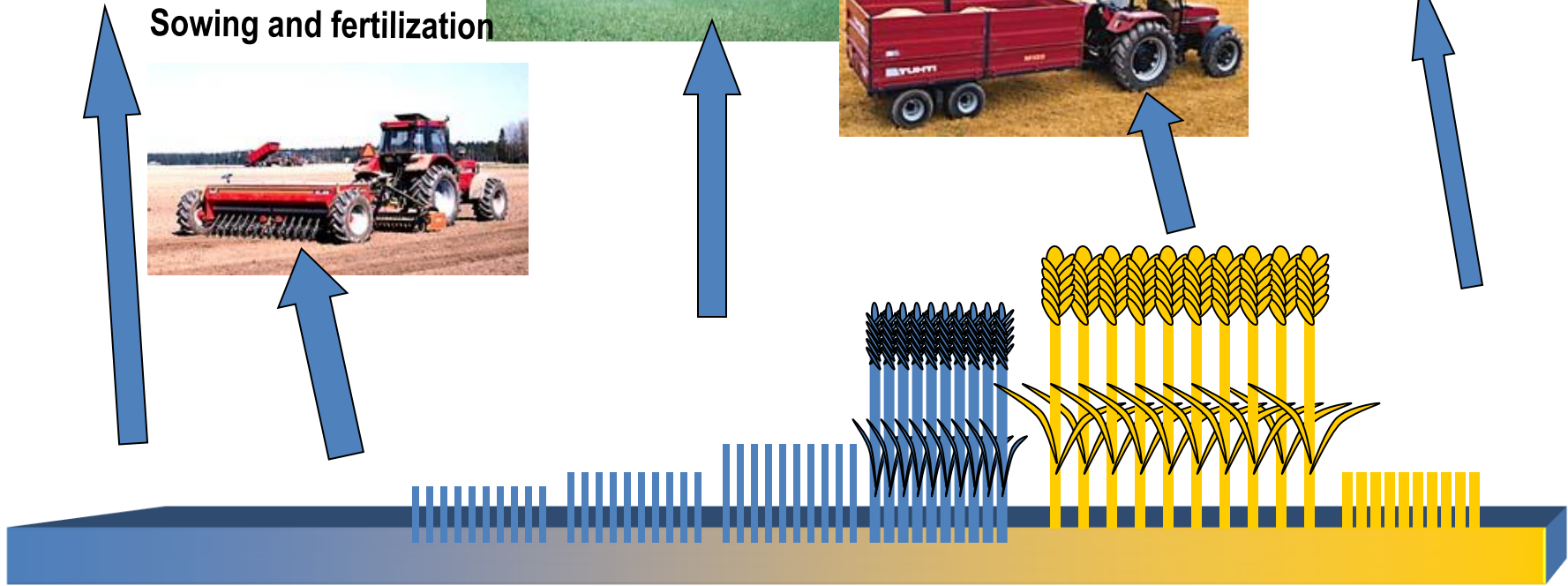
Spraying



Harvest



Sowing and fertilization



May

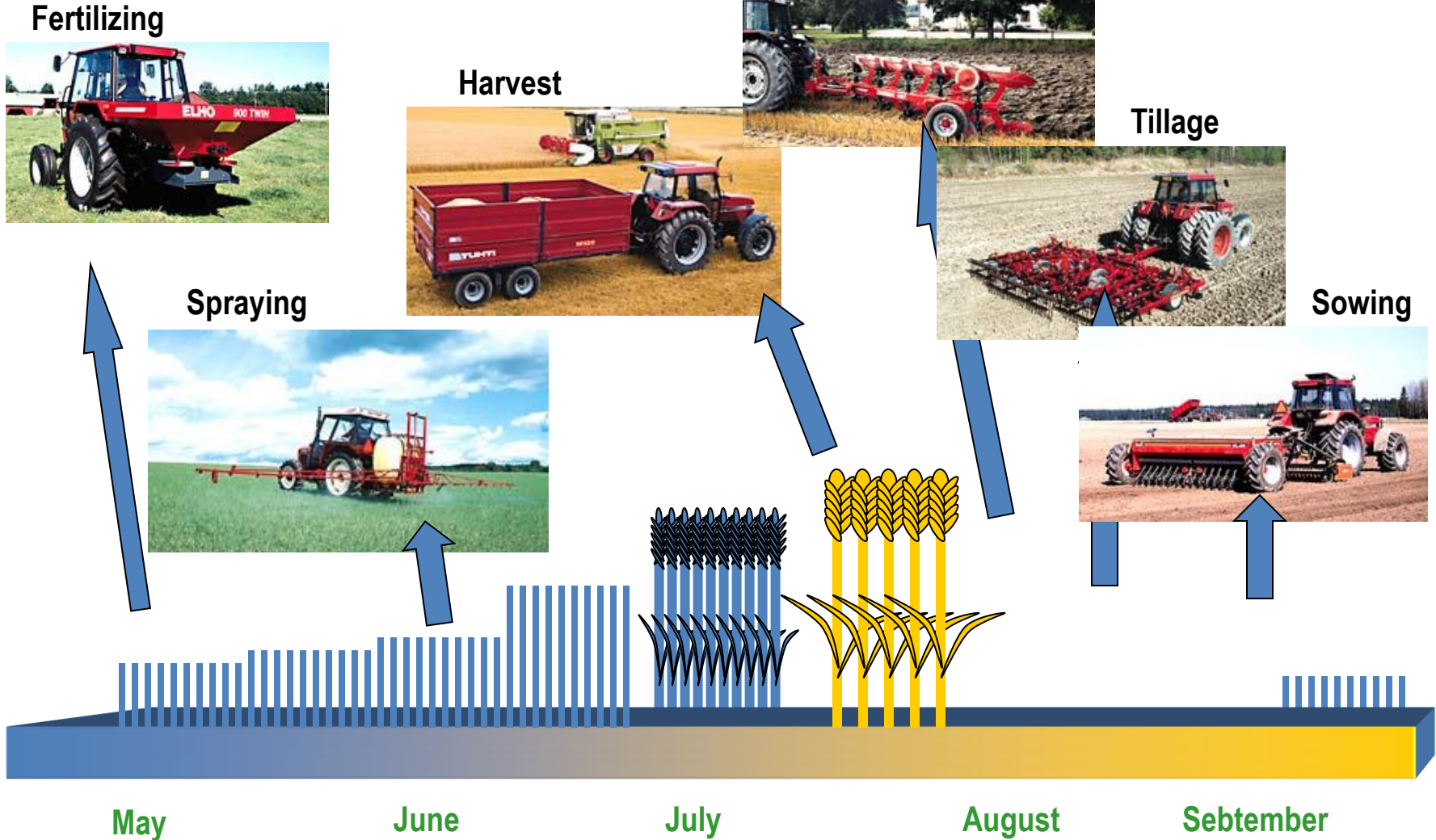
June

July

August

September

Winter cereals



Common methods

- Combined drilling
 - fertilizer and seed are sowed at the same time
 - fertilizer is put into the soil
- Roller-combi drills
 - sowing and rolling are combined



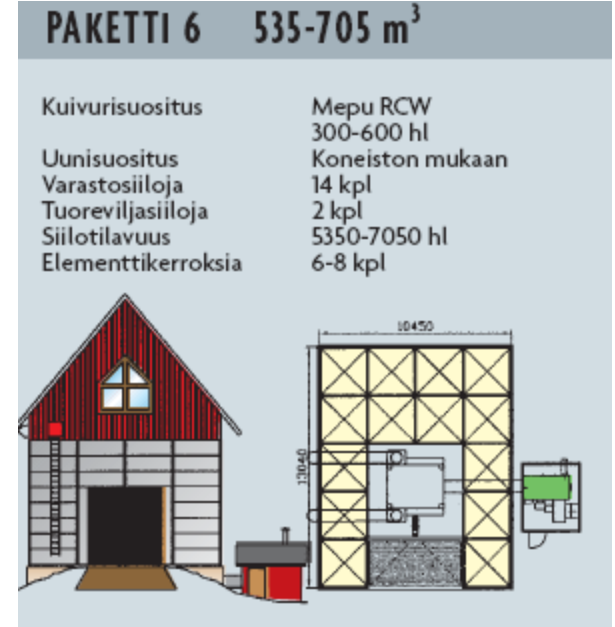
Direct drilling

- Direct drilling or minimum tillage has increased in Finland
- Direct drilling has higher work rate than traditional tillage
- Direct drilling has less erosion and less traffic on the field
- Direct drills are expensive



Harvest

- Harvesting is done with Combine harvesters and hot grain drying
- Storage is often connected to the grain dryer structures
- Additional silos are bought if the grain dryer building storage capacity is low



Ploughing

- Ploughing leaves the fields open for erosion
- For this reason more and more fields are left for the winter unploughed
- Cultivating or harrowing are used instead of ploughing during fall
- Disc harrows are at the moment very popular for primary or secondary tillage





This material has been produced in ENPOS project. ENPOS is acronym for *Energy Positive Farm*.

The project partners are

- University of Helsinki, department of Agricultural Sciences – Agrotechnology
- MTT Agrifood Research Finland - Agricultural Engineering
- Estonian University of Life Sciences

Project home page is at <http://enpos.weebly.com/>

The project is financed by the EU Central Baltic IV A Programme 2007-2013

This publication reflects the authors views and the Managing Authority cannot be held liable for the information published by the project partners.

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