



A report about Agriculture in Lithuania

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Slide 2 Agriculture. *Agriculture is the cultivation and breeding of animals, plants and fungi for food, fiber, biofuel, medicinal plants and other products used to sustain and enhance human life.*

Slide 3 Agronomists Are On Demand. *Every year Lithuania needs about 70 new agronomists. City agronomists like greenery and landscape architecture professionals are on demand, too.*

Slide 4 Where to study? *Lithuania has 43 educational institutions where you can study agriculture sciences.*

Slide 5 Vilnius college.

Faculty of Agrotechnologies:

- *Food Technology*
- *Agrobusiness Management*
- *Veterinary Medicine*
- *Landscape Gardening and Design*
- *Chemical Analysis*

Slide 6 Aleksandras Stulginskis University.

- *Agricultural Technologies and Management*
- *Agricultural Engineering and Management*
- *Agricultural Mechanical Engineering*

Slide 7 *54 out of 60 students, who study agronomy here, usually find a job in the first course.*

Slide 8 Where to work?

Slide 9 Kvedarai Farm. *Kvedarai Farm is an agricultural farm in Kedainiai District which is run by a well-known farmer.*

Vegetables and products from Kvedarai Farm are available in all the largest chains of superstores in Lithuania and some of the products are even exported to EU countries and Russia. Kvedarai Farm was awarded with the Green Diploma for the highest level of professionalism and employees' qualification. As a result, the farm has been entitled to offer practical and vocational training opportunities.

Slide 10 *Agronomy, economy and management students from Aleksandras Stulginskis University and the students from other higher education establishments are always welcome at Kvedarai Farm for practical training.*

Slide 11 Agrocombine Group. *The Agrocombine Group is currently one of the largest partners of Lithuanian farmers in the field of agrochemical service and sales of agricultural produce, as well as other spheres of agrobusiness. During the 2014-2015 season, the Agrocombine Group sold goods and rendered services for an amount exceeding 400,7 million euros.*

Slide 12 *In total, over 1300 employees work at the enterprises of the Agrocombine Group. The company seeks to train customers how to properly and in a timely manner, apply plant protection products and fertilizers on the farms, thus ensuring the optimum efficiency of the product use.*

Slide 14 Main Crops In Lithuania.

- Winter and spring cereal - 41%
- Winter and spring rape seed - 12%
- Perennial grassland - 40%
- Others (legume crops, potatoes, beetroots, fallow, etc.) – 7 %

Slide 15 Foreign Trade In Agricultural And Food Products. The improved economic situation and stronger demand in 2010 both in Lithuania and on the markets of its main foreign trade partners after the 2008–2009 global financial and economic crisis offered opportunities for export and import of Lithuanian agricultural and food products to revert again to the stage of growth. In 2010, as compared to 2009, the value of export and import increased about 1.2 times. Over the period of 2011–2013, Lithuania's foreign trade in agricultural and food products augmented at a rapid pace reaching its peak in 2013 during the reference period

Slide 17 Varieties Of Grains Invented By Lithuanians.

- *In 1922 Lithuania started to invent winter rye, winter wheat and oat varieties.*
- *Lithuanians started to invent varieties of spring wheat and spring barley in 1924.*

Slide 18 Winter Wheat (Triticum aestivum L.).

Slide 19

- *"Sirvinta 1" - the most widely grown variety of winter wheats.*
- *"Ada".*
- *"Alma DS".*
- *"Taurus DS".*
- *"Lina" - this variety was in the list of the most suitable wheats for our country climate from 2002 to 2007.*

Slide 20 Rye (Secale cereale L.).

Slide 21

- *"Lietuvos 3"*
- *"Virgiai"*
- *"Baltija"*
- *"Rūkai DS"*

Slide 22 Barley(Hordeum vulgare L.).

Slide 23

- *"Aura DS" - very suitable variety for Lithuania climate and also very resistant to diseases.*
- *"Arka DS"*
- *"Alisa DS"*
- *"Alsa"*

Slide 24 Animal Housing. Among the Baltic countries, Lithuania showed the highest figures in terms of animal housing. According to the Farm Structure Survey 2010 data, there were 93 050 holdings rising 739 090 heads of cattle.

Slide 25 Agricultural holdings. In 2010, the majority of the agricultural holdings (58 %) were found to have less than 5 hectares of Utilized Agricultural Area in Lithuania. The farms whose Utilized Agricultural Area ranged from 2 ha to 4.9 ha were the most common, accounting for 42 % of all the Lithuanian agricultural holdings.

Slide 26 Technologies Used In Agriculture. Modern farms and agricultural operations work far differently than those a few decades ago, primarily because of advancements in technology, including sensors, devices, machines, and information technology. Today's agriculture

routinely uses sophisticated technologies such as robots, temperature and moisture sensors, aerial images, and GPS technology.

Slide 27 Agriculture Technology Benefits Include:

- *Higher crop productivity;*
- *Decreased use of water, fertilizer, and pesticides, which in turn keeps food prices down;*
- *Reduced impact on natural ecosystems;*
- *Less runoff of chemicals into rivers and groundwater;*
- *Increased worker safety.*

Slide 28 Ecological Farming. *Organic movement in Lithuania started almost after the recovery of Independence in 1990, when a group of activists of scientists and farmers joined in to non-profit organisation 'GAJA'. It wasn't an easy start as the organisation didn't get a lot of public and government support and trust. Now there are around 2600 organic farmers in Lithuania and this number is growing as the importance of organic agriculture in Lithuanian Agriculture sector is finally recognised and becoming more popular. The goal of Ecological farming is to give priority to long-term ecological health, such as biodiversity and soil quality, rather than short-term productivity gains.*

Slide 29 ECO Crop Farms

Slide 30 Saimeta. In 1995 „Saimeta“ was founded and started with baking traditional Lithuanian rye-bread according to an old family recipe, using only natural products and wooden gyles. Today all products produced at “Saimeta” contain no chemical substances, and only natural raw materials are used for their preparation, but no synthetical dough improvers. “Saimeta” employees ~ 70 people, which work was rated by great appreciations and awards.

Slide 31 Ekofrisa. “Ekofrisa” – is one of the largest producers of groats in Baltic States. Our company produce buckwheat, barley, wheat, pearl barley, peas groats. All necessary grain we buy from Lithuanian farmers which allow us to achieve highest quality of product.

Slide 32 82 per cents of our products are exported worldwide: Latvia, Estonia, Netherlands, Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, France, Greece, Poland, Great Britain, Czech Republic, Ireland, Israel, Australia, USA, Scandinavian countries.

Slide 33 Gardening ECO Farm "Gailio Farm".

- The farm was grounded in 2001.
- The farm has been working ecologically since 2004.
- The farm picks about 1000 tons ecological apples every year.
- Since 2011, the farm has been making natural ecological apple juice.

Slide 34 Herbs ECO farm "ECO META". The herbal extracts do not contain any synthetic preservatives. Due to exceptional properties, “Mèta” products are highly appreciated by resorts, spas, and sanatoriums. Currently, the company is actively developing a network of export partners in the European Union and beyond.

Slide 35 Biodynamic Agriculture. Biodynamics is a holistic, ecological, and ethical approach to farming, gardening, food and nutrition. Biodynamic farmers strive to create a diversified, balanced farm ecosystem that generates health and fertility as much as possible from within the farm itself. Preparations made from fermented manure, minerals and herbs are used to help restore and harmonize the vital life forces of the farm and to enhance the nutrition, quality and flavor of the food being raised.

Slide 36 Natural Farm 'Ilzenbergas'. The priority of the “Ilzenbergas” Farm – to produce healthy, natural, lovingly grown food both to be consumed by the farm itself and supplied directly to a client.

The “Ilzenbergas” Farm, is a centuries-long aura, the farm operating within the manor, celebrating its 500th anniversary in 2015. This is not just a beautiful place – the manor is unique for

the peace and good vibe settled here over the centuries; it is perfect to work and live, to grow and prosper. The farm is only one of the farm-within-manor kind not only in Lithuania, but also in all the Baltic countries.

Slide 38 EU Investment In Lithuanian Agriculture.

EU support is allotted for:

EU support is allotted for making agriculture's products, processing of products, remaking of production and providing it to markets. Also EU support is allotted to procurement of production, collecting it, preparing the production for realisation, storage, labeling, processing, screening, packing and selling.

Slide 39 The Main Directions Of EU Support To Lithuanian Agriculture.

Slide 40 Helping To Set Up For Young Farmers. EU support young farmers under the age of 40 who settles on agricultural property and farm for the first time and, as farm managers, have the necessary professional skills and expertise, and give a business plan.

Slide 41 The Projects Of Young Farmers.

- Chinchilla Rearing Farms
- Greenhouse Farming
- Rabbit Farms
- Strawberries Farms
- Horticultural farms

Slide 42 Investing In Farming Holdings. The financial support of “Investing to farming holdings” is allowed for making agriculture products; processing, remaking and providing of the products cropped in farming holdings; making biogas of farming waste; planting of short rotation plants.

Slide 43 Support For Small Farmers. To get EU support allotted to small farmers, the capital of farm's production of the last year must be between 4 000 and 7 999 euros. The support is given for making production, remaking, providing and processing of production.

Slide 44 Investing In Remaking Production. The support of the “Support Of Investments In Agriculture's Production, Remaking, Marketing and Development” program is allotted for procurement, collecting, preparing, realization, storage, labeling, processing, remaking, categorization, packing and selling of agriculture's production.