



Environmental requirements

Our purpose is to create a suitable agro climatic environment to obtain products which quality is the best required for the fourth range.

Soil preparation

Accurate rules are applied to our productive process, to guarantee the authenticity of our products, from soil preparation. The improvement of fertility is inserted in a global program of management of our soil, including rotations, solarisation, irrigation, fertigation.

Soil systematization

Our policy is centred on the cultivation of vegetables in accordance with a long – standing: the “prode” system. This technique helps the development of the plants thanks to a good habitability of the radical zone, which is no more subject to water stagnation, gets more oxygen and more heat. Plants don’t risk staying for long in water saturation conditions and they’re less exposed to infections from fungi and phytopathogenic bacteria. The better regularity of the development of the vegetation allows us to obtain the ideal consistency of vegetable organs and to plan effectively our production.

To work well, the “prode” system must be built perfectly, it must be fastened in the best way; otherwise the system will dry too quickly and the plants will sink into it. A

suitable consistence can be obtained with machines slightly compressing the raised soil.

Green manure and sunburn

Our company makes use of innovative techniques for soil treatment to obtain great standards in terms of fertilizers and riding of pathogeneses, such as:

The green manure is an agronomical practice often used by our company: it consists in sowing seeds (as sorghum, mustard, marigold, etc.), in summer, to preserve or increase the fertility of the soil.

The results which may be obtained are various:

- An increase of organic materials of the soil;
- A slowdown of erosive phenomena;
- A reduction of nitrate contents;
- A reduction of the weariness of the soil.

The sunburn is, instead, a technique of sustainable georidding, with a low economic and environmental impact, (philosophy of the company) easily applicable during summer.

On the soil, free from all the residues of the previous cultivation, cultivated and irrigated, is spread a plastic film, making it adhere well to the soil and burying its edges. The high temperatures developed in the upper layers of the soil have a sterilizing and pasteurising task, culminating, in certain limits, the pathogen microbes.

Preparation of the bed for seeds

The soil is prepared with techniques of mechanised processing to obtain an aging of the soil itself, reducing the particle size and increasing the capacity of absorption of water and nutrients.

The sowing of rocket is made up in “heaps”, to facilitate ventilation and to obtain a product with a higher shelf life.

Safe environment

Our cultivations in safe environment grow quickly, producing edible organs with a suitable consistence for the fourth range transformation. To take advantage of the greenhouse system averting its risks, a precise control of the soil is necessary to prevent the onset of plant diseases and infestation as well as improper attendances of animals, put into practice with methods of physical agronomic and biological protection.

Surrounding areas are always free from weed through frequent mowing.

Fertilizers

Fertilization is necessary to improve the quantity of nutrients in our soil. If it has nutrients enough added contributions are not necessary. The reaction of the plants to fertilization depends on species and on the general conditions of fertilizations of our soil. The dependence of the fertilization level is initiated in various ways, as the biological concept of limiting factor or rule of the minimum (the reaction to a factor of fertilization is nullified when one of the other factors becomes lacking) and the economic – statistical one of decreasing marginal rendering (the response decreases when the level of application of the fertilizer increases).

Soil analysis

To calibrate the use of fertilizers we made analysis of our soil to control the endowment of assimilated elements and the reaction of our soil, through periodic exams – at least with intervals of three years-, including: pH, organic material, conductivity, N nitric and total, P, K, Mg, Ca, Zn, Fe, and Mn. If the quantity of fertilizers is modified year by year it might be suitable to make chemical tests of the soil each year.

Irrigation

Our irrigation system allows us to complete the irrigation in a reasonable time, distributing uniformly water with intensity not superior to the absorption capacity of soil. The quantity of water to dispense is fixed through the use of tensiometers and the consultation of weather huts near to our business centre.

Fertirrigation

Fertirrigation is a technique which integrates water with fertilizers and dispenses them through the irrigation system.

The fertirrigation is a technique that allows us to unify irrigation and fertilization. This ingenious combination, anyway, includes some factors which can't be set aside, as the technical knowledge of the various fundamental aspects necessary to have a correct and efficient fertirrigation.

With this technique we have a great irrigation system and a better uniformity of distribution of the fertilizers to the plants, so the level of the nutritive can be regulated, according to the necessity of the plants. Both the quantity of nutrients and the needs of the various phonological phases can be easily satisfied using the correct quantity of fertilizers.

Defuse from diseases

A pathologic situation is the result of several conditions: susceptibility of the plant, presence and diffusion of the pathogen suitable environment to the aggression of vegetal tissues. To manage a program of defence it's necessary to consider the type of pathogen, its biology, infection modes, diffusion of the inoculums and the weather conditions.

Observing systematically the crops it's possible to detect initial phases of the pathologic event, which must be correctly diagnosed and valued. Some diseases allow planning operations with agro pesticides through previsions of the infection, generally based on the weather conditions (temperature, rain, etc.).

The use of traps allows to detect the presence of various species and to evaluate their abundance. The beginning of the periods of activity can be foreseen on the basis of the count of day- grade, summation of the temperatures overcoming fixed limits, calculated with the annual term period.

An efficient protection of the crops allows reaching healthy and secure products with acceptable prices. Our company, thanks to a continuous monitoring, protection structures, techniques of biological struggle, reduces the Maximum Admitted Residue fixed by law of over 30%.

Harvesting

The management of the harvesting, rigorously handmade to preserve the quality of our products, is especially important because of the impact it might have on health and integrity of the products and, ultimately, on their usability and commercial duration. Beyond inevitable maltreatments and consequent acceleration of vegetable metabolism caused by the harvesting operations, is particularly serious in this phase the risk of microbe or pathogen pollution for man through the contact between products and people or environment.

Machinery and tools used for harvesting are always washed and disinfected before starting our work, avoiding using them for contaminant works, such as moving junk.