

REGULATING FOR THE CULTIVATION OF ANCIENT VARIETY GRAINS

Ancient varieties: cultivation.

The cultivation of "antique" varieties, due to their characteristic of high size and susceptibility to lodging, must be biodynamic or rotating, without the use of any fertilizer, leaving the grain the possibility of using the "old forces", that is the nourishment must derive from the mineralization of the organic substance humified in the soil. This involves a series of activities aimed at increasing and maintaining the humified organic substance. The absence of manure, now difficult to find and of poor quality, when found, must be replaced by some cultivation practices, which include the rotation or crop rotation and the practice of green manure (mixture of legumes, grasses and crucifers. The species from to introduce into green manure must be identified on the basis of the composition of the spontaneous flora and the chemical-physical analysis of the soil) The wheat to be sown can be: different ancient varieties of tender and hard, to verify their adaptation.

Improving cultivation: it must include the cultivation of beans, chickpeas, lentils, lupins, clover and broad beans.

Renewal culture: millet, corn (class 200-300), potato, beet or ribbed leaf, flax, spinach and sunflower. It depends on the type of soil and market demands: to be verified.

The company surface must therefore be divided into 3 plots, where it is possible to set the rotation:

Expected rotation:

divided into three plots called A, B and C.

FIRST YEAR

Autumn winter

Plot A: seeding green manure.

Plot B: sowing wheat;

Plot C: Alexandrian clover. (Check the possibility of growing lupins and / or lentils) will depend on the state of the land.

Spring

Plot A: green manure burying and preparation of the soil for the cultivation of beans and or chickpeas, or renewal crop (depending on the state of the soil). Sowing bean and / or chickpea

Plot B: wheat sown in autumn

Plot C: preparation for harvest, clover and / or lupine or lentil.

Summer

Plot A: cultivation of beans and chickpeas or renewal crops (millet, corn and / or potato). Chickpea and bean / or harvest crops renewal. Ground preparation for wheat sowing.

Plot B: collecting flakes and possible intercropping. Processing for the sowing of clover or lentil or lupine;

Plot C: Soil cultivation, sowing crop for renewal (millet, early maize - class 40-50), or other interlayer cultivation, soil collection and preparation for autumn-winter cultivation (green manure); possible interlayer culture.

SECOND YEAR

Autumn

Plot A: sowing wheat. Based on the results of the first year, a choice of wheat and durum wheat varieties was chosen.

Plot B: sowing rape, lentil and / or lupine clover

Plot C: sowing green manure according to the indications obtained in the first year.;;

Spring

Plot A: wheat sown in autumn;

Plot B: preparation for the colza, clover, lentil and / or lupine collection

Plot C: green manuring and preparation of the ground for the cultivation of beans and or chickpeas. Sowing bean and / or chickpea.

Summer

Plot A: collection of flakes, possible intercropping; processing for autumn cultivation.

Plot B: Soil cultivation and preparation for autumn fall cultivation (green manure), possible interlayer cultivation.

Plot C: cultivation of beans and chickpeas. Chickpea and bean harvest. Preparation of soil for rape seeding,

THIRD YEAR:

Autumn

Plot A: sowing rape, clover, lentil and / or lupine;

Plot B: sowing of green manure according to the indications obtained in the first and second year;

Plot C: sowing wheat. Based on the results of the first and second year, the choice of wheat and durum wheat varieties.

Spring

Plot A: preparation for colza, beet, spinach and lupine.

Plot B: green manure burying and preparation of the ground for the cultivation of bean and or chickpea. Sowing bean and / or chickpea;

Plot C: wheat sown in autumn.

Summer

Plot A: Harvest rape, chard, spinach and lupine and tillage, possible intercropping.

Preparation for autumn and winter green manure;

Plot B: cultivation of beans and chickpeas. Chickpea and bean harvest. Preparation of soil for wheat sowing;

Plot C: collection of flakes, possible intercropping; processing for autumn cultivation (canola, clover, lentil or lupine).

Diagram of the THREE-YEAR ROTATION

After the rapeseed, beetroot, spinach, lupine and wheat crops, before the sowing of green manure or rapeseed respectively, it is possible to sow a short-cycle interlayer crop such as early corn, sorghum, millet, especially in the plot where there was lentil or lupine, while legume in others.

Wheat cultivation

The varieties of wheat to be cultivated are those with medium-low gluten gluten, with high amounts of secondary metabolites. These characteristics are found, mainly in the old varieties that guarantee better food quality (functionality). It is precisely on the basis of this last aspect that the varietal choices will be oriented, so as to obtain a product that

safeguards the consumer's health with the utmost respect for the production environment.

The varieties to try are: a) for soft wheats: Frassineto, Inalettibile, Autonomia A and B; Sieve, Gentil Bianco and Andriolo; Gentil Rosso, Abbondanza, San Pastore, Rieti, Terminillo, Verna and Iervicella; b) for hard wheats: variety some old varieties of Sicily, Etruscan, Timillia and Senatore Cappelli; b) varieties of *Triticum monococcum* (small spelled); c) ecotypes of *T. dicoccum* (medium spelled), with a vitreous fracture destined for the production of pasta

Characteristic of the cultivation of ancient varieties:

Reduced need for land processing

Use of biodynamic or rotational agricultural techniques with the elimination of synthesis products.

No impact on the environment.

Healthier product with improved functionality