



 Important renewable energy sources for Bulgaria are grain and sugar beet production for bio ethanol and bio diesel obtaining, used for transport fuel, and animal production, garbage and agricultural residues for biogas obtaining. The last years the renewable energy sources based on the agricultural production made agriculture multifunctional and that is in context of the Common Agricultural Policy of European Union.













Grain production of Bulgarian agriculture							
	Сгор	Harvested area(hectares)		Output(tons)			
		2004	2005	2004	2005		
	Wheat	1 039 679	1 101 507	3 961 178	3 478 061		
	Rye	8 521	8 782	16 976	13 617		
	Triticale	9 521	8 782	16 976	13 617		
	Barley	328 924	264 519	1 180 836	657 863		
	Oats	43 002	30 571	101 486	50 138		
	Grain corn	383 217	298 713	2 123 022	1 585 701		
	Rice	5 669	4 501	28 116	20 163		
Source: Agrostatistics Directorate, MAFS, 2006.							



 Biomass availability in Bulgaria same time: Soil and climatic conditions in Bulgaria favour the development of agriculture. Animal and crop residues represent special interest, because their proceeding solves two problems at the <i>it eliminate environmental pollution;</i> It is Renewable Energy Source. 						
Biomass type	Total yield, unites	Yield , <i>u/1000 ha</i>				
Primary production of crops, t	11 324 104 <i>t</i>	1 024, <i>t/1000 ha</i>				
Livestock, heads:	Number	Number/1000 ha				
- Cattle	676 500	61				
- Poultry	15 324 000	1 386				
- Pigs	1 616 500	146				
Wood production						
- Firewood and charcoal	1 607 000 m³	145 m ³ /1000 ha (according to data of FAO)				
- Wood residues	2000 m ³	0 m ³ /1000 ha				



Agricultural and forest resources for biogas.							
Supply sector		Туре	Example				
	Forestry	Dedicated forestry	Short rotation plantations (e.g. willow, poplar, eucalyptus)				
		Forestry by-products	Wood blocks, wood chips from thinnings				
	Agriculture	Dry lignocellulosic energy crops	Herbaceous crops (e.g. miscanthus, reed canarygrass, giant reed)				
		Oil, sugar and starch energy crops	Oil seeds for methylesters (e.g. rape seed, sunflower)				
			Sugar crops for ethanol (e.g. sugar cane, sweet sorghum)				
			Starch crops for ethanol (e.g. maize, wheat)				
		Agricultural residues	Straw, prunings from vineyards and fruit trees				
		Livestock waste	Wet and dry manure				

















AND CONSOLIDATION MANAGEMENT AS SOURCE FOR AN INTENCIFICATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The land consolidation in Bulgaria is based on a system for land evaluation developed by the Institute of Soil Science in aspects: general principles, evaluation procedure, collection of necessary information, tables for evaluation *sensu stricto*, calculations with real database. It began with active land market, farming co-operatives and with land renting for a category of pluriactive people, who have the desire to become associated and, implicitly, to consolidate their land and to establish really productive associations.

From the beginning of the 2006 the Ministry of Agriculture and Foods has a concept for consolidation based on organization of a land bank as a governmental and private company, which will bay and sell agricultural and forest lands, forming consolidated blocks convenient for mechanization and high productivity.

Theconceptincludesadevelopmentandpassingalawforlandconsolidation.



Conclusions²

• Development of national and regional programs for introduction and stimulation of environmental agricultural practice will result in rapid growth of renewable energy agricultural resources and land productivity potential.

• The authors note that there are good governmental policy and agro ecological and climatic conditions for expanding of energy crop production and biogas sources and submit ways for their realization.

