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1929 .

(Oolman, 1995).

. Roberts, English, and Mahajanashetti (2000)

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Adamchuk, 2010).

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(1997),

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(GNSS),

GLONAS, GALILEO).

Controlled Traffic Farming (CTF) Auto-Guiding Systems

Variable Rate Application (VRA)

I.4.

2019 .

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„D“-

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$$\frac{\text{Количество продукция (тон)}}{\text{Площ (хектар)}} \quad (1)$$

$$= \frac{\text{Приходи}}{\text{Разходи}} \quad (3)$$

$$= - \quad (4)$$

$$\left(\right)$$

$$\left(\right).$$

$$= \frac{\text{продукцията реализираната в свежо състояние (тон)}}{\text{обща продукция (тон)}} \quad (5)$$

$$= \frac{\text{преработена или бракувана продукция (тон)}}{\text{обща продукция (тон)}} \quad (6)$$

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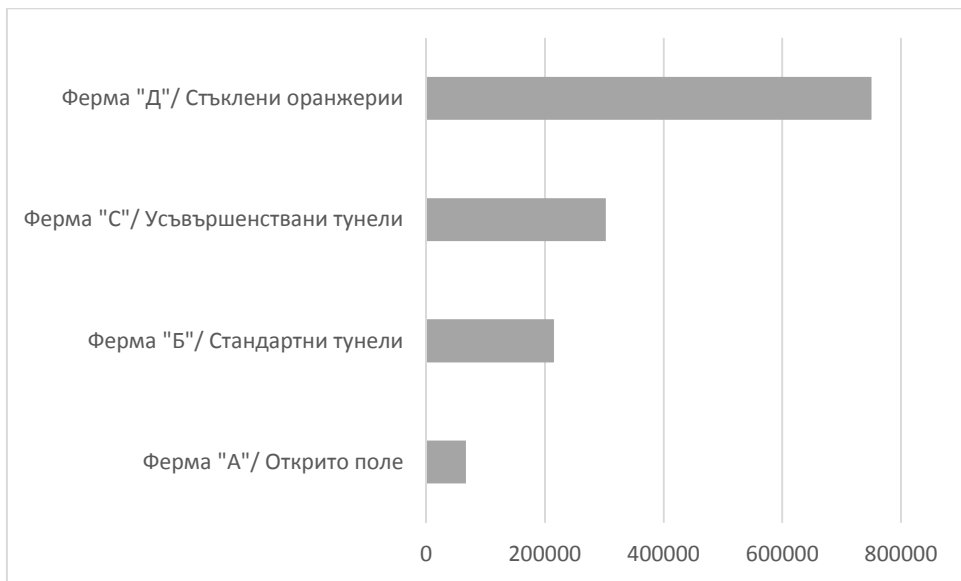
3-4

„D“ - (. . .) „D“ „ „ 3750 / , „ „ 4250 / , „D“ 4500 / . 2:

	“	” “	“ “	„D“
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	51650	134470	174100	374109

: „D“ „D“ „A“

II.3.2

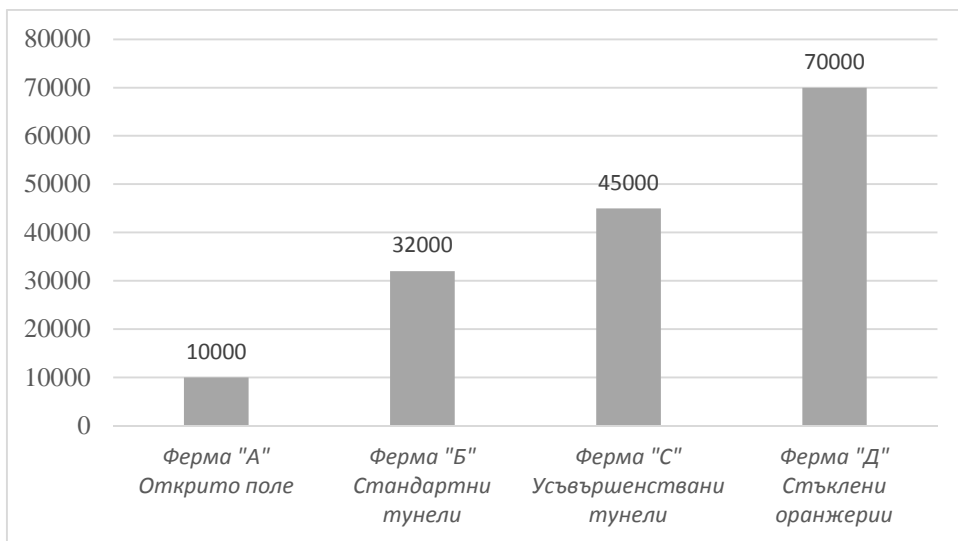


1:

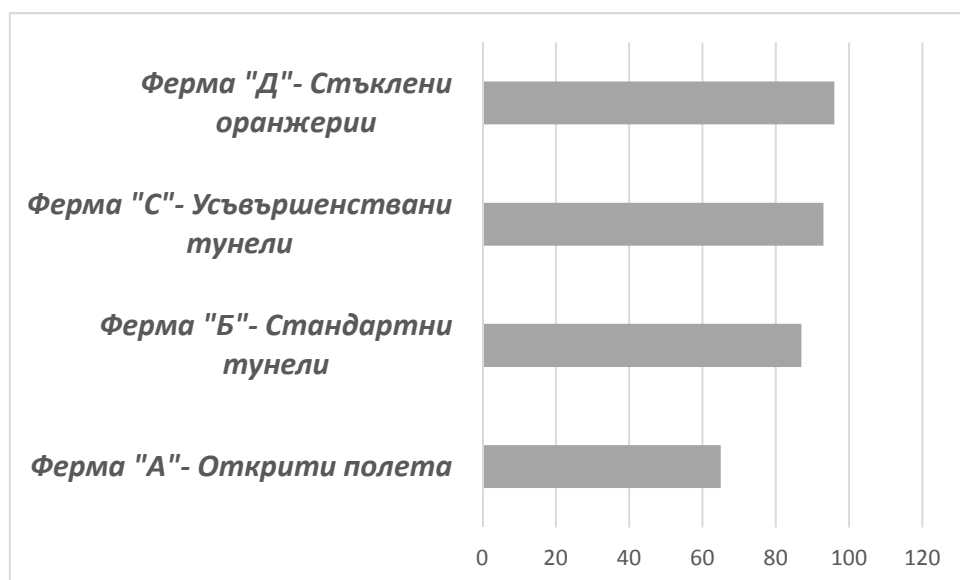
„D“ 10,72

36% -

II.3.3



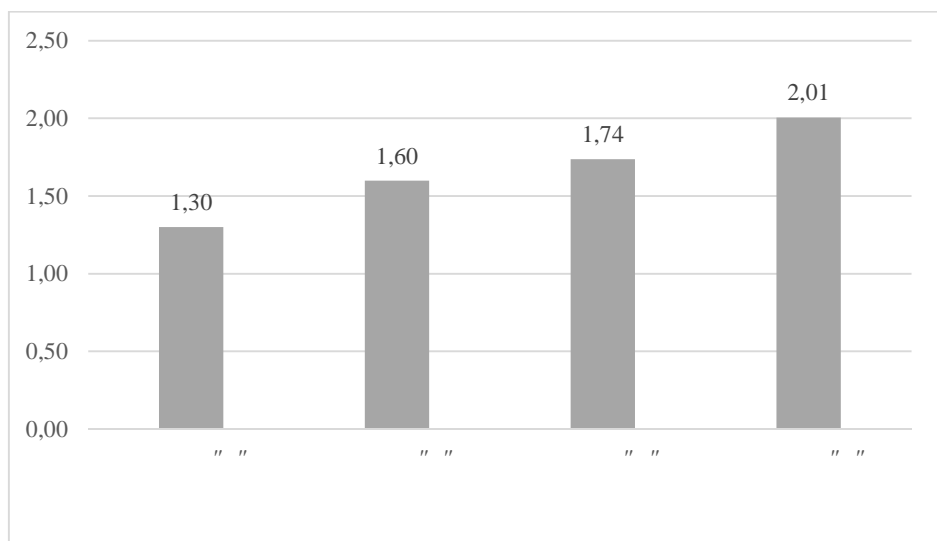
13



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	8450	24830
	45050	137940

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6,5 /

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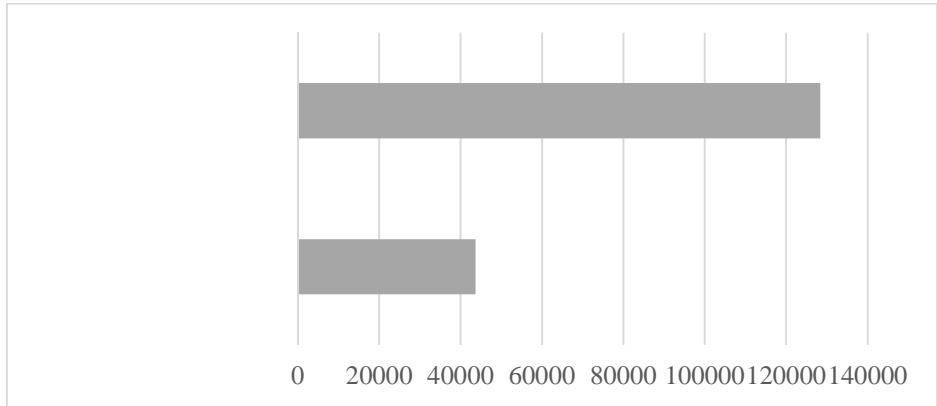
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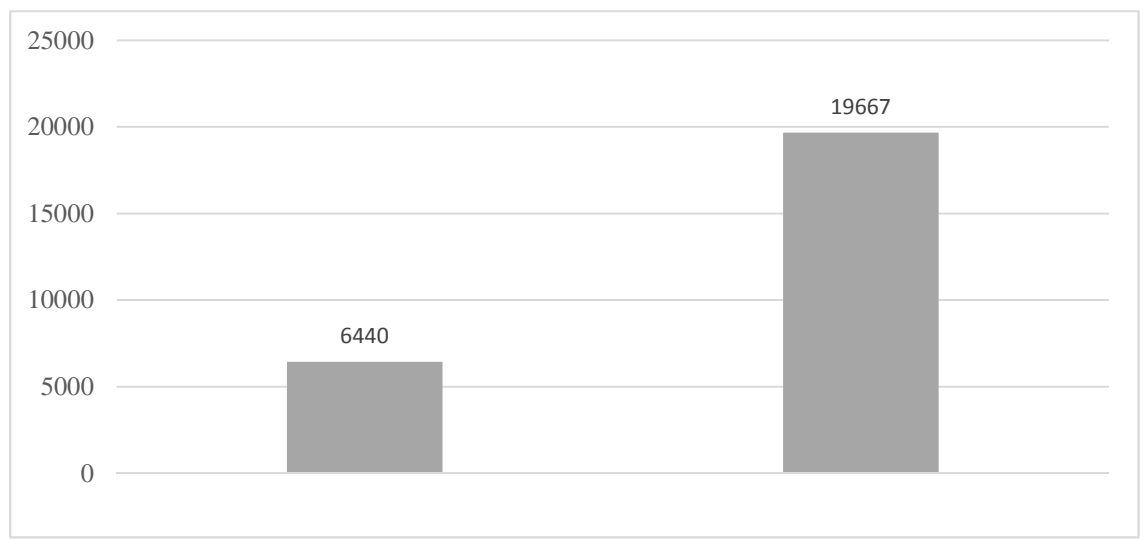
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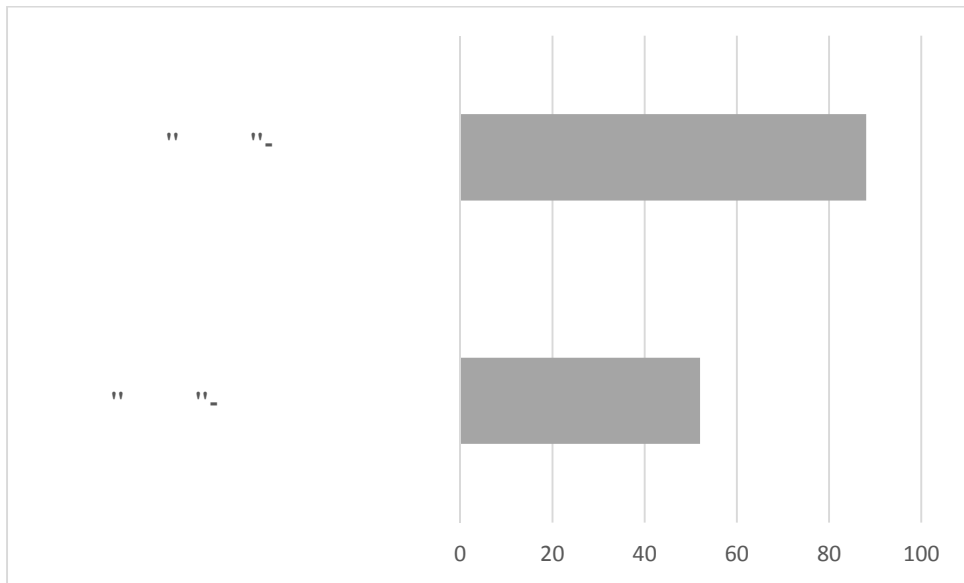
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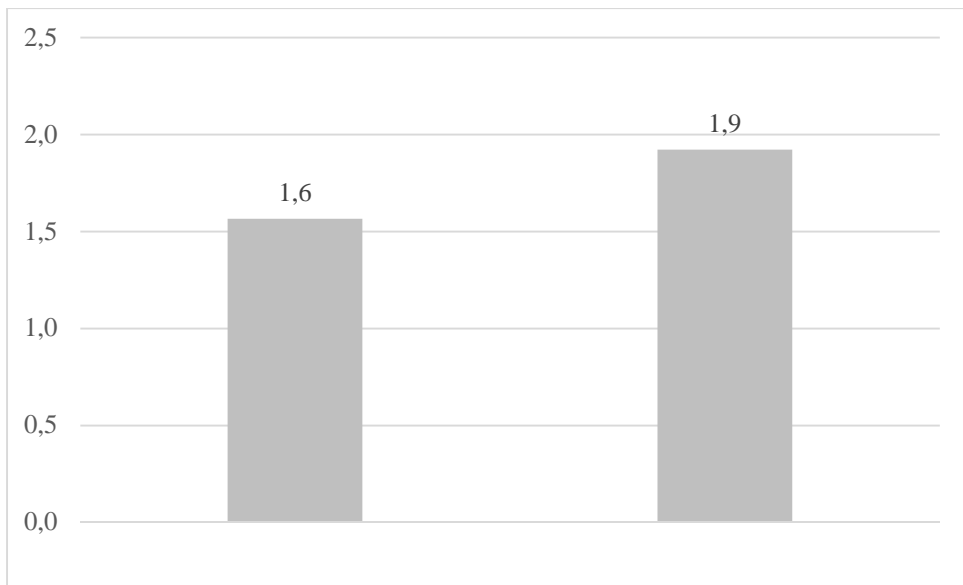
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- 88%

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8:



ГЛАВА ТРЕТА: ВЪЗМОЖНОСТИ ЗА ТЕХНОЛОГИЧНО РАЗВИТИЕ НА БЪЛГАРСКОТО ЗЕМЕДЕЛИЕ НА ОСНОВАТА НА ЦИФРОВИЗАЦИЯТА

III.1.

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	National Digital Strategy		()
	Online Government Strategy		()
	Online Government Strategy		
	Strategy for Digitization of Agriculture		
	Digital Agriculture Strategy		
()	Digital Agriculture Strategy		
	Digital transformation of Greek agriculture		
	Agricultural technologies (agritech) strategy		
	National Digital Strategy		
	Agenda for the Digitization of the agrifood and forestry sectors and rural areas	2019	

: OECD,2019.

III.3

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2020

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- (2014 – 2020);

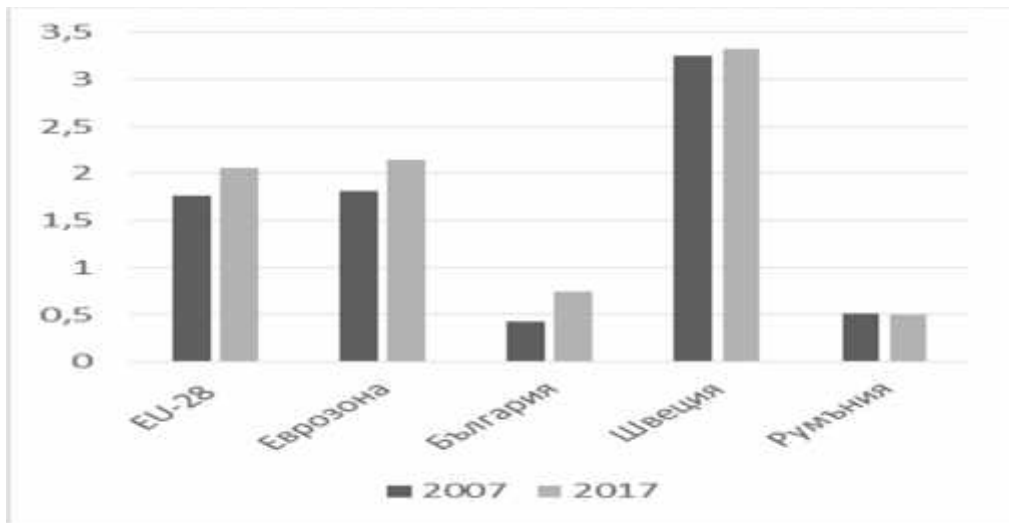
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2020”

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„ 2020“ , 3%
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 2010).
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 620 2007-
 2017 . 40%.
 9: , 2007 2017 . (% ,)



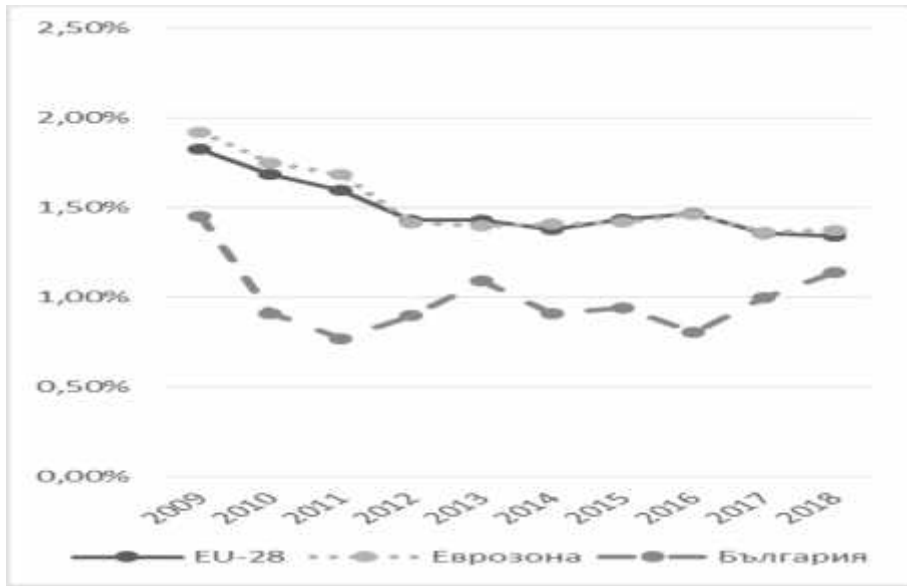
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(3.33%), (2.76%)
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 2,19% 1,33%.
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IV. ИЗВОДИ И ПРЕПОРЪКИ

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23. , 258 , 49% , 4% , 38% .

24. „ 2020“ SmartAgriHubs Wageningen. AgroHub.BG SmartAgriHubs.

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VI:

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2. Dobri Dunchev, Rositsa Beluhova-Uzunova, 2019, **AGRICULTURAL INNOVATION SYSTEM: THE ROLE OF R&D IN BULGARIA**, AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES Volume 11, Issue 26, pp. 59 – 64.
3. Rositsa Beluhova-Uzunova, *Dobri Dunchev*, 2019, **PRECISION FARMING – CONCEPTS AND PERSPECTIVES**, Problems of Agricultural Economics / Zagadnienia Ekonomiki Rolnej 2019;360(3):142–155, [DOI: https://doi.org/10.30858/zer/112132](https://doi.org/10.30858/zer/112132)
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DOI: 10.22620/sciworks.2015.05.030

INNOVATION TECHNOLOGIES IN PRECISION AGRICULTURE

Dobri Mateev Dunchev

SUMMARY

Agriculture is a key element of national economy. The multifunctionality of the sector can be associated with ensuring the food security, production of raw materials for other industries, employment and income for rural population. Agricultural production has a multiplier effect on the development of all sectors, regions, environmental and social systems.

The development of agriculture has been driven by many different factors, and with some exceptions, agricultural production has increased in parallel to the growing population and consumption. In the coming decades, the sustainable development will depend on addressing the global challenges as climate change, migration from the countryside, scarcity of natural resources.

There has been a major improvement in agricultural productivity in the past decades. The progress however, leads to social and environmental issues, including water scarcity, soil degradation, and ecosystem stress, loss of forestry resources and high levels of greenhouse gas emissions.

Innovative systems are important factor for protection of the natural resources. Innovation, combined with drastic reduction in fossil fuel use, would help addressing the challenges, affecting all ecosystems and every aspect of life. The international cooperation is a key for prevention of emerging cross-border threats for the food system, such as pests and diseases.

Precision agriculture is a new technology-based concept that allows producers to manage arable land, depending on space and time differentiated information. It is an innovative, technologically and information-based, intelligent approach for identifying, analysing and managing variables to produce cost-effective production with resource conservation. Precision agriculture has great potential in achieving economic and environmental benefits such as reduced use of water, fertilizers, preparations, labor. The purpose of the approach is to make the right management decisions based on the variable characteristics of the land. It is orientated towards maximizing yields and minimizing costs by applying the right amount of nutrients or preparations.

Although the existing technologies are improving the technical efficiency of production (increases the yield, optimizes the amount of inputs, reduces labor cost, etc.), their adoption and diffusion is not fast enough. In many cases, farmers do not have the opportunity to invest in such technologies or the issues are related to inability of farmers to synchronize and manage them. It is still difficult to define exactly the marginal benefits and marginal costs of each technology, because it depends not only on them, but also on the specifics of each farm, each individual field and the variation of individual production factors.

The purpose of the study is to analyse the technical and economic efficiency of innovative technologies in agriculture, on the basis of which to evaluate the possibility of their adoption in Bulgaria.

The **subject of the study** is to evaluate the effect of innovative technologies in precision agriculture

Object of study is the soft fruit sector, analysed by four holdings in the United Kingdom and one in Bulgaria.

The main hypothesis of the study is that the adoption innovation technologies stimulate technical and economic efficiency.

Based on the methodological approach, the study includes the following stages:

1. Defining the nature and features of the concept of sustainable agricultural development;
2. Highlight the theoretical base of innovation, innovation policies and farmers' attitudes towards innovation in agricultural production systems;
3. Defining precision agriculture as an alternative approach to sustainable development
4. Present the most modern and most effective technologies in precision agriculture;
5. Adaptation of methodology for research, analysis and evaluation of the technical and economic efficiency of innovative technologies in soft fruit production;
6. Case- study in the United Kingdom and in Bulgaria in order to collect empirical data to investigate the effect of various technologies;
7. Analysis of the efficiency of the technologies, under the specific conditions in both countries;
8. Outline production solutions and institutional optimization for the sustainable development of soft fruit sector in Bulgaria;
9. Highlight conclusions and recommendation

Methods of study. The methodological approach includes various methods of research. The method of comparison is used in the theoretical analysis of the literature. Applied are comparative, monographic, logical, tabular and graphical method and statistical methods of research and analysis. The Case-study method is use to present the empirical data for assessment of the effect of innovation technologies.

Main literature and informational resources. The research is based on data from Eurostat, FAO, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) National Statistical Institute (NSI), Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAF) and regional offices of the MAF, normative documents and own study concludes in the period 2016-2019. In the survey are used 248 sources of which 125 by Bulgarian and foreign authors and 10 reports of Bulgarian and international organizations.