



Indicative simplified baseline and monitoring methodologies
for selected small-scale CDM project activity categories

TYPE III – OTHER PROJECT TYPES

Project participants shall take into account the general guidance to the methodologies, information on additionality, abbreviations and general guidance on leakage provided at <http://cdm.unfccc.int/methodologies/SSCmethodologies/approved.html>.

III.A. UreaSynthetic nitrogen fertilizer eOffsetting of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers by inoculant application in soybean legumes-corn-crop grass rotations on acidic soils on existing cropland

Technology/measure

1. This methodology covers project activities that involve the distribution and application of inoculant on soybean legumes in a soybean-corn legumes-grass rotation cropping on acidic soils on existing cropland. In the absence of the project activity, soybean legumes would have been fertilized with urea. Corn is synthetic nitrogen fertilizers. Legumes and grass are fertilized with urea synthetic nitrogen fertilizer in the baseline. Corn-Grass is also fertilised with urea synthetic nitrogen fertilizer in the project situation, however with reduced application rates as compared to the baseline.

2. The methodology is applicable:

- (a) If the farmers participating in the project activity have grown soybean legumes and corn grass in a corn-soybean legumes-grass rotation in the previous three complete rotations¹ without using any inoculant as a fertiliser for soybean legumes, but have used urea synthetic nitrogen fertilizer for fertilizing soybean-legumes.
- (b) Only the legume-rhizobia bacteria (inoculant) combinations specified in Annex 3 are eligible.
- (c) For each farmer taking part in the project activity, reliable and verifiable data on the amount of urea synthetic nitrogen fertilizer used, separately for each crop type, in the previous three complete rotations of corn legumes and soybean grass cropping, shall be available.
- (d) No change in the types of crop cultivated takes place. In both the baseline and project situation soybean legumes and corn grass are cultivated in rotations. No other changes in farming practices affecting fertilizer application, except the change in application of inoculant and urea synthetic nitrogen fertilizer, are taking place during the crediting period.
- (e) The project activity is accompanied by an educational programme which informs the farmers that adding any other source of N (e.g., synthetic fertilizer or organic fertilizer) on soybean legumes is counterproductive and will make the rhizobia bacteria applied to the soil via inoculation ineffective.

¹ In a two-year cropping sequence this corresponds to the previous six years. In a one-year cropping sequence this corresponds to the previous three years.



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- (f) Fertilizers applied in the project scenario shall not add more non-nitrogen nutrients to the plantation than the baseline N fertilizer².
- (g) Farmers that take part in the project activity sign an agreement with the project participants that specifies that:
 - (i) They did not use inoculants during the last three complete rotations;
 - (ii) They will not claim emissions reductions for using inoculant on their land;
 - (iii) The emission reductions generated by the project activity are owned by the project participants;
 - (iv) They will apply inoculant following the recommendations made by national or supra-national agricultural research organizations.
- (h) Also wholesalers and retailers of inoculant shall sign an agreement with the project participants that specifies that the emission reductions generated by the project activity are owned by the project participants and that they will instruct farmers to apply inoculant following the recommendations made by national or supra-national agricultural research organizations.
- (i) The geographical/physical boundaries of the baseline electricity grid can be clearly identified and information pertaining to the grid and to estimate baseline emissions is publicly available.
- (j) If the project participants are able to demonstrate that in the baseline scenario **urea synthetic nitrogen fertilizer** would be purchased from in-country production facilities or imported from a producing facility located in a Non-Annex I country.

3. — The most plausible baseline scenario for the project activity shall be evaluated including the assessment of the alternatives of the project activity. For the purpose of the evaluation, project participants may apply the steps 1 to 3 of the “Combined tool to identify the baseline scenario and demonstrate additionality” to identify the baseline scenario. If the identified baseline scenario is the same as the baseline of the methodology, i.e. the continued application of urea on soybean and corn at the historical rates, as described above in paragraph 1) and 2), and it can be demonstrated that the implementation of the project activity as ‘the proposed project activity undertaken without being registered as CDM’, is not the common practice in the region, project participants can apply this methodology.

3. **4.** Measures are limited to those that result in emission reductions of less than or equal to 60 kt CO₂ equivalent annually.

² N, P, K (Nitrogen, Phosphorous, and Potash or Potassium) are the basic nutrients required for plant growth that are usually supplied by fertiliser applications. The measures under this methodology are related to supply of N nutrient through the application of inoculant. In order to ensure comparable total amount of nutrient supply in the project case as opposed to baseline, it is necessary to have similar amounts of total P and total K nutrient supplied in the baseline and project by fertilisers.

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4. ~~5.~~ For the purpose of this methodology the following definitions apply:

Inoculation: The practice of introducing rhizobia strains into the soil-plant ecosystem (via ~~crop~~ legumes seeds) in soils where no rhizobia is present, the number of rhizobia is insufficient to achieve the desired soybean legumes yield and/or the rhizobia strains contained in the soil are ineffective.

Rhizobia bacteria: (Rhizobium, Bradyrhizobium, Mesorhizobium, Sinorhizobium and Azorhizobium): Bacteria that have the ability to form a symbiosis with legume species such as soybean legumes. During the symbiosis, nodules (root cells invaded by rhizobia bacteria) are formed on the roots of the legumes. The rhizobia bacteria in the nodules convert gaseous nitrogen to ammonia via the nitrogenase enzyme (biological nitrogen fixation).

Synthetic nitrogen fertilizer: Any synthetic fertilizer containing nitrogen (N). This may be a single nutrient products synthetic N-fertilizer (which only includes the plant nutrient N) or any other synthetic fertilizer containing N (e.g., multi nutrient fertilizers such N-P-K fertilizers).

Soybean Legumes-corn/erop grass rotation: A cropping sequence on a particular field that includes soybean legumes (species of leguminosae, as e.g., legumes, alfalfa, peas, lentilles etc.) and any other crop grass (e.g., corn) ~~corn~~ over a particular time interval (usually many years). The great majority of soybean legumes-corn/erop grass rotations have a two-year cropping sequence (one year soybean legumes and the next year other corn/erop grass). In some parts of the world, a one-year cropping sequence may be found (summer soybean legumes and winter corn grass ~~crop~~); and sometimes, rotation patterns might involve one legume cropping followed by two other ~~croppings~~ grass croppings or else.

Crop: Cultivated plants or agricultural produce to be harvested as food, livestock fodder or for another economic purpose, considered as a group. Crops include legumes and grass.

Existing cropland: Land on which crops have been grown over the past ten years (at least for the majority of the period).

Acidic soil: Soil having a pH-level below 5.5.

5. ~~6.~~ The classification of land areas shall be based on the following classification system:

Table 1: Classification system of land areas

| Factor | Unit | Classification | Remark | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Soil organic carbon content | % | 1. <1 2. 1 to 3 3. >3 | 1. Low 2. Medium 3. High | See Stehfest ³ (2005) |
| Soil pH | - | 1. <5.5 | 1. Acidic | See Stehfest ² |

³ Stehfest, E. (2005): Modelling of global crop production and resulting N₂O emissions. Dissertation. University of Kassel.

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| Factor | Unit | Classification | Remark | Reference |
|-------------------------------|------|---|---|----------------------------------|
| | | 2. 5.5 - 7.3 3. >7.3 | 2. Neutral 3. Alkaline | (2005) |
| Soil texture | Type | 1. Coarse 2. Medium 3. Fine | 1. Sandy, loamy sandy, sandy loam, silt loam, silt 2. Sandy clay loam, clay loam, silty clay loam 3. Sandy clay, silty clay, clay | See Stehfest ² (2005) |
| Climate | Type | 1. Boreal 2. Cold temperate dry 3. Cold temperate wet 4. Warm temperate 5. Moist 6. Tropical dry 7. Tropical moist 8. Tropical wet | | See IPCC ⁴ (2006) |
| Soil moisture (soil drainage) | - | 1. Well drained 2. Poorly drained | | See Stehfest ² (2005) |

Boundary

6. ~~7.~~ The project boundary encompasses the physical, geographical location of each area of cropland where the soybean legumes legume-corn/erop erop grass rotation takes place and inoculant is applied to soybean legumes legumes and urea synthetic nitrogen fertilizer synthetic nitrogen fertilizer is applied to corn/erop grass. It also encompasses the production facility from where the inoculant used in the project activity is sourced.

Baseline

7. ~~8.~~ Baseline emissions consist of CO₂ emissions from urea synthetic nitrogen fertilizer production. The baseline is based on the quantity of synthetic nitrogen fertilizer urea that each farmer would have applied in the absence of the project activity to grow soybean legumes and corn/erop grass. It shall be determined based on farmers' records of the previous three complete rotations for corn/erop grass and soybean legumes.

8. ~~9.~~ The synthetic nitrogen fertilizer urea application rates to corn/erop grass and soybean legumes used for baseline calculations shall not exceed the fertilizer application rates recommended by national institutions; recommendations of international organisations (like FAO) for the specific country and soil type may be used if recommendations from national institutions/authorities are not available.

⁴ IPCC (2006): IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National GHG Inventories.

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9. ~~10.~~ The CO₂ baseline emissions from the production of fertilizer applied on ~~soybean/legumes~~ legumes *l* per farmer *i* per classified land area *j* are calculated as follows:

$$BE_{u,soy,i,j} = ha_{soy,i,j} * AR_{u,soy,i,j} * EF_{CO_2,urea}$$

$$BE_{f,l,i,j} = \sum_f (ha_{l,i,j} * AR_{l,i,j,f}) * EF_{CO_2f} \quad (1)$$

Where:

$EF_{CO_2,urea}$ Emission factor for the production of synthetic nitrogen fertilizer (use local values or IPCC values or values from scientific literature⁵) (tCO₂/tonne synthetic nitrogen fertilizer)

EF_{CO_2f}

$BE_{u,soy,i,j}$ CO₂ baseline emissions from the production of the fertilizer *f* applied on the legumes *l* by the farmer *i* in the classified land area *j* (tCO₂)
 $BE_{f,l,i,j}$ baseline emissions from the production of synthetic nitrogen fertilizer applied on legumes per farmer *i* per classified land area *j* (tCO₂)

$ha_{soy,i,j}$ Area of land where inoculant is applied to legumes *l* by farmer *i* in classified land area *j* (ha)

$ha_{l,i,j}$

$AR_{u,soy,i,j}$ Average application rate of fertilizer *f* to legumes *l* by farmer *i* in classified area *j* in the previous three complete rotations before joining the project
 $AR_{l,i,j,f}$ (tonnes/ha) Average application rate of synthetic nitrogen fertilizer to legumes by farmer *i* in classified land area *j* in the previous three complete rotations before joining the project (tonne/ha)

10. ~~11.~~ The CO₂ baseline emissions from the production of fertilizer applied on ~~corn/rop~~ grass with ~~urea~~ synthetic nitrogen fertilizer per farmer *i* per classified land area *j* are calculated as follows:

$$BE_{u,corn,i,j} = ha_{corn,i,j} * AR_{u,corn,i,j} * EF_{CO_2,urea}$$

⁵ In case of urea in the absence of reliable project specific data, a conservatively calculated value of 1.54 tCO₂e/tonne urea based on IPCC from referenced scientific literature may be used which takes into account the fact that the total GHG emissions from urea would be GHG emissions during ammonia production – intermediate CO₂ storage in urea + CO₂ release due to urea application (see 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, Volume 3: Industrial Processes and Product Use; Chapter 3.2 Ammonia Production) (0.42 tCO₂e/tonne urea is recommended in Wood, S. and Cowie, A.: A Review of GHG Emission Factors for Fertiliser Production (2004). http://www.ieabioenergy-task38.org/publications/GHG_Emission_Fertilizer%20Production_July2004.pdf). In case of other synthetic nitrogen fertilizers in the absence of reliable project specific data, conservative values may be calculated following guidance in Annex II.

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$$BE_{f,g,i,j} = \sum_f (ha_{g,i,j} * AR_{g,i,j,f}) * EF_{CO2,f} \quad (2)$$

Where:

$BE_{u,corn,i,j}$ CO₂ baseline emissions from the production of the fertilizer *f* applied on the grass *g* by the farmer *i* in the classified land area *j* (tCO₂)
 $BE_{f,g,i,j}$ CO₂ baseline emissions from the production of urea/synthetic nitrogen fertilizer applied on corn/rop per farmer *i* per classified land area *j* (tCO₂)

$ha_{corn,i,j}$ Area of land where inoculant is applied to grass *g* by farmer *i* in classified land area *j* (ha)
 $ha_{g,i,j}$ Area of land where urea/synthetic nitrogen fertilizer is applied to corn/rop by farmer *i* in classified land area *j* (ha)

$AR_{u,corn,i,j}$ Average application rate of fertilizer *f* to grass *g* by farmer *i* in classified area *j* in the previous three complete rotations before joining the project (tonnes/ha)
 $AR_{g,i,j,f}$ Average application rate of urea/synthetic nitrogen fertilizer applied to corn/rop by farmer *i* in classified land area *j* in the previous three complete rotations before joining the programme (tonne/ha).

11. ~~12.~~ The total CO₂ baseline emissions from urea synthetic nitrogen fertilizer production are determined as follows:

$$BE_y = \sum_{i,j} BE_{u,soy,i,j} + \sum_{i,j} BE_{u,corn,i,j}$$

$$BE_y = \sum_{i,f} BE_{f,i,i,j} + \sum_{i,j} BE_{f,g,i,j} \quad (3)$$

Where:

Σ_i Sum of farmers *i* which take part in the project activity
 Σ_j Sum of classified land areas *j* where inoculant is applied in the project activity
 BE_y Total baseline emissions in year *y* (tCO₂e)

Project activity emissions

12. ~~13.~~ Project activity emissions consist of CO₂ emissions from the production of inoculant applied on soybean/legumes and CO₂ emissions from the production of urea synthetic nitrogen fertilizer applied on corn/rop grass. Project emissions are determined as follows:

$$PE_y = \sum_i Q_{inoc} * EF_{CO2,inoc} + \sum_j Q_{urea} * EF_{CO2,urea}$$

$$PE_y = \sum_i Q_{inoc} * EF_{CO2,inoc} + \sum_j Q_f * EF_{CO2,f} \quad (4)$$



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Where:

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Q_{inoc} | Amount of inoculant applied to soybean legumes by farmer i in the project activity (number of rhizobia bacteria) |
| $EF_{CO_2, inoc}$ | Emission factor for production of inoculant (tCO ₂ /unit of rhizobia bacteria) |
| Q_{urea} | Amount of urea synthetic nitrogen fertilizer f applied to corn grass by farmer i in the project activity (tonne) |
| Q_f | |
| PE_y | Total project emissions in year y (tCO ₂ e) |

The amount of ~~urea synthetic nitrogen fertilizer~~ and inoculant applied by the farmers shall be based on farmers' records for ~~corn~~ ~~grass~~ and ~~soybean legumes~~ cropping and shall be cross-checked with records from inoculant suppliers, seed suppliers and ~~urea synthetic nitrogen fertilizer~~ suppliers.

13. ~~14.~~ The emission factor for production of inoculant ($EF_{CO_2, inoc}$) shall be determined as:
- Aggregate annual CO₂ emissions from fossil fuel use and electricity consumption in the inoculant production facility from which the inoculant for the project activity is sourced, which is calculated as follows:
 - All steps in the inoculant production process that require energy consumption shall be included, e.g., peat drying, peat grinding, peat and inoculant packaging, peat injection, fermentation, sterilization, liquid harvest and plant heating/cooling.
 - For the emissions from fossil fuel consumption the emission factor for the fossil fuel shall be used. Local values are to be used, if local values are difficult to obtain, IPCC default values may be used.
 - Emissions from electricity consumption are determined as per the procedures described in AMS I.D.
 - The aggregate annual CO₂ emissions is divided by the annual amount of rhizobia bacteria produced by the inoculant production facility to calculate the emission factor for production of inoculant ($EF_{CO_2, inoc}$).

Leakage

14. ~~15.~~ Leakage is to be considered (LE_y), if peat (a type of inoculant carrier) is dried at a facility, which is not included in the project boundary. In this case, the type and amount of energy required for peat drying shall be collected from the peat-drying facility. Each energy form is multiplied by an emission coefficient. For electricity, the emission coefficient is calculated in accordance with provisions under category I.D. For the emissions from fossil fuel consumption the emission factor for the fossil fuel shall be used. Local values are to be used, if local values are difficult to obtain, IPCC default values may be used. The calculated leakage emissions shall be deducted from the emission reductions.



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*III.A. Urea-synthetic nitrogen fertilizers or offsetting of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers by
inoculant application in soybean-legumes-corn-grass rotations on acidic soils on
existing cropland (cont)*

Monitoring

15. ~~16.~~ For each farmer i taking part in the project activity the historic urea-synthetic nitrogen fertilizer application rate of fertilizer f for soybean-legumes and corn-grass separately in the previous three complete rotations shall be established before joining the project activity. Also the yield per crop per hectare during the last three complete rotations shall be established. It shall be verified that no inoculant was used for fertilization of soybean-legumes in the previous three complete rotations.

16. ~~17.~~ Monitoring shall include all farmers i that take part in the project activity. The following parameters shall be monitored:

- Ha of crop planted;
- Classification of each land area j according to classification system of paragraph 5;
- The quantity of inoculant applied by the project activity (number of rhizobia bacteria);
- Amount of urea applied;
- Amount of other fertilizers applied (chemical fertilizers as well as organic fertilizers);
- Crop yield per crop per hectare.

Farmers' records (separately by crop type and land area j) shall be used along with other means for monitoring the above parameters.

17. ~~18.~~ It shall randomly be verified whether the farmers took part in an educational programme concerning application of inoculants (see applicability condition 2 (d)) and whether inoculant has been applied following the recommendations made by national or supra-national agricultural research organizations (see applicability condition 2 (e)).

18. ~~19.~~ Farmers' records shall be cross-checked with records from inoculant suppliers, seed suppliers, ~~other chemical fertilizer suppliers~~ and urea-synthetic nitrogen fertilizer suppliers. In case of discrepancies between the records of the farmers and those from inoculant supplies, seed suppliers or ~~urea-synthetic nitrogen fertilizer~~ suppliers the most conservative value shall be taken.

19. ~~20.~~ In order to monitor whether the farmers have, contrary to the aim of the project, applied urea-synthetic nitrogen fertilizer or other chemical or organic fertilizers to the soybean-legumes, it shall be checked by an independent third party whether the fields where soybean-legumes has been planted by the farmers show signs of urea-synthetic nitrogen fertilizer/other fertilizer application. If any field of a farmer does show such signs, all the land areas of this particular farmer included in the project boundary will be excluded from the emission reductions calculation for the given year. For reasons of conservativeness it shall be ensured that at least one field of each farmer is randomly selected for a field visit.

20. ~~21.~~ As urea-synthetic nitrogen fertilizer might be applied in split applications:

- The field visits shall be conducted as follows:



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- Once at planting; and
 - Again right before flowering.
 - The independent third party will visit a sample of fields:
 - For the first time four weeks after planting; and
 - A second time eight weeks after planting (in case the plants should by then not have flowered the fields shall again be visited twelve weeks after planting or even sixteen weeks after planting).
 - During the field visits the monitoring protocol contained in annex 1 shall be followed.
 - The independent third party conducting the field visits shall be a qualified field technician or an agronomist.
21. ~~22.~~ While visiting the fields the independent third party will also check the farmers' records on use of ~~urea~~synthetic nitrogen fertilizer, inoculant, ~~other chemical fertilizers~~ and organic fertilizers.
22. ~~23.~~ The origin of the ~~urea~~synthetic nitrogen fertilizer, to ensure that the requirements under paragraph 2 (h) are met, shall be checked.
23. ~~24.~~ The total quantity of inoculant produced and the fossil fuel and/or electricity consumption of the inoculant production facility (number of rhizobia bacteria) shall be monitored.
- During the field visits the monitoring protocol contained in annex 1 shall be followed;
 - The independent third party conducting the field visits shall be a qualified field technician or an agronomist.
24. ~~25.~~ The emission reduction achieved by the project activity will be determined as the difference between the baseline emissions and the project emissions and leakage.

$$ER_y = BE_y - PE_y - LE_y \quad (5)$$

Where:

ER_y Emission reductions in year y (tCO₂e/y)

LE_y Leakage emissions in year y (tCO₂e/y)

Project activity under a programme of activities

25. This methodology is also applicable to project activities under a programme of activities.



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III.A. *Urea Synthetic nitrogen fertilizer offsetting of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers by inoculant application in soybean-legumes-corn-crop grass rotations on acidic soils on existing cropland (cont)*

Annex 1

FIELD VISIT MONITORING PROTOCOL FOR UREA-SYNTHETIC NITROGEN FERTILIZER AND INOCULANT APPLICATION

1. The following monitoring procedure shall be implemented to monitor the fields where soybean-legumes and corn-grass is cultivated in rotations. It shall be administered by a qualified independent agronomist or field technician.
2. The agronomist will be informed when the soybean-legumes seed is being planted. Four weeks after planting, the agronomist will visit the farms and randomly select a field. Using an internationally accepted random soil sampling procedure, e.g., the procedure as described in “Soil Sampling”⁶, the agronomist will pull up soybean-legumes plants to observe the nodules at each sample spot.
3. The agronomist will compare the size of the nodules to a photo chart of nodules. Nodules formed in the presence of urea-synthetic nitrogen fertilizer or other exogenous sources of fertilizer will be small and will appear weak.
4. Next, the agronomist will slice open the nodules and look at the colour inside. The agronomist will compare the colour to a photo chart showing the inside colour of nodules. If the nodules are pink to bright red, the nodules are biologically fixing nitrogen. If the nodule slices don't have a colour or are light pink the plant has been fertilized with an exogenous source of nitrogen.
5. Summary: Plants exhibiting biological nitrogen fixation (BNF) are characterized by large, healthy nodules that, when cut open, are bright pink to red inside. Plants fertilized with urea synthetic nitrogen fertilizer or an exogenous source of nitrogen are characterized by small, weak nodules that, when cut open, have no colour or have a very light pink colour.
6. All observations will be recorded by the agronomist each time a field is visited and inspected.

⁶ “Sampling”, by Dr. H. Reetz, <http://www.rainbowplantfood.com/agronomics/efu/sampling.pdf> accessed on 14-04-2008.

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III.A. *EcoSynthetic nitrogen fertilizer offsetting of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers by inoculant application in soybean-legumes-corn-crop grass rotations on acidic soils on existing cropland (cont)*

Annex 2

GUIDANCE FOR CONSERVATIVE CALCULATION OF EMISSION FACTOR FOR
SYNTHETIC N FERTILIZERS OTHER THAN UREA

A conservative emission factor for any synthetic nitrogen fertilizer can be calculated as long as the mass ratio of N in the fertilizer is known using the following formula:

$$EF_{CO_2,f} = Ncont_f * 0.82 * 2.014 tCO_2 / tNH_3$$

Where:

$EF_{CO_2,f}$ The emission factor for the production of fertilizer f (tCO_2 /tonnes fertilizer f)

$Ncont_f$ The N content of fertilizer f on a mass ratio basis (see table 2 below for examples for common synthetic N fertilizer types)

0.82 The mass ratio between N and NH_3

2.014 A conservative emission factor for ammonia production in $t CO_2$ /tonnes NH_3

Table 2: Selected synthetic nitrogen fertilizer types and their N content

| Synthetic nitrogen fertilizer types | N content (% of mass) |
|---|--|
| Single nutrient products N-fertilizer | |
| Anhydrous Ammonia (NH_3) "Ammonia" | 82 |
| Ammonium Sulfate [$(NH_4)_2SO_4$] | 21 |
| Monoammonium Phosphate (MAP) | 11 |
| Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) | 18 |
| Ammonium Nitrate (NH_4NO_3) | 33.5 |
| Calcium Ammonium Nitrate (CAN) | 26 |
| Any other synthetic nitrogen fertilizer (e.g., multi nutrient fertilizers (N-P-K)) | Depending on type of fertilizer |

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Annex 3

ELIGIBLE LEGUME-RHIZOBIA COMBINATIONS

| Genus (rhizobia) | Species (rhizobia) | Hosts (legumes) |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| <i>Rhizobium</i> | | |
| | <i>R. meliloti</i> | <i>Medicago</i> (Alfalfa) <i>Melilotus</i> <i>Trigonella</i> spp. |
| | <i>R. fredii</i> | <i>Glycine max</i> , (Soybean) <i>Glycine soja</i> |
| | <i>R. leguminosarum</i> bv. <i>viciae</i> | <i>Vicia faba</i> (Faba bean) <i>Pisium sativa</i> (pea) <i>Lathyrus</i> spp. |
| | <i>R. leguminosarum</i> bv. <i>trifolii</i> | <i>Trifolium</i> spp. (clovers) |
| | <i>R. leguminosarum</i> bv. <i>phaseoli</i> | <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> (common bean) |
| | <i>R. tropici</i> | <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> , (common bean) <i>Leucoena</i> spp (Ipil Ipil (in Philippines)) <i>Macroptilium</i> spp. |
| | <i>R. etli</i> | <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> (common bean) |
| | <i>R. galegae</i> | <i>Galega officinalis</i> <i>G. orientalis</i> |
| | <i>R. loti</i> | <i>Lotus</i> spp. (Birdfoot trefoil) |
| | <i>R. huakuii</i> | <i>Astragalus sinicus</i> (Chinese milk vetch or Renge) |
| | <i>R. ciceri</i> | <i>Cicer arietinum</i> |
| | <i>Rhizobium</i> sp. strain NGR234 | tropical legumes <i>Parasponia</i> etc. |
| <i>Bradyrhizobium</i> | | |
| | <i>B. japonicum</i> | <i>Glycine max</i> <i>Glycine soja</i> |
| | <i>B. elkanii</i> | <i>Glycine max</i> <i>Glycine soya</i> <i>Macroptilium</i> spp. |
| | <i>Bradyrhizobium</i> sp. | <i>Vigna</i> (cowpea) <i>Arachis</i> (peanut) Many tropical legumes |
| | <i>Bradyrhizobium</i> sp. strain <i>Parasponia</i> | <i>Parasponia</i> spp. |
| <i>Azorhizobium</i> | | |
| | <i>A. caulinodans</i> | <i>Sesbania rostrata</i> (stem nodules) |



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III.A. *EcoSynthetic nitrogen fertilizer offsetting of synthetic nitrogen fertilizers by inoculant application in soybean-legume-corn-crop grass rotations on acidic soils on existing cropland (cont)*

History of the document

| Version | Date | Version |
|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 02 | EB 48, Annex 17 17 July 2009 | To include options to choose from a range of grass-legume combinations for the project; broader range of eligible baseline nitrogen fertilizer usage and guidance for determining the emission factor for those fertilisers. |
| 01 | EB 39, Annex 13 6 May 2008 | Initial adoption. |
| Decision Class: Regulatory Document Type: Standard Business Function: Methodology | | |