



OÜ RANNU SEEME

Ettevõtte tutvustus

Marge, Jaagup, Tõnis Ajaots

Pereettevõtte · seemnekasvatus · taimekasvatus

2026

Interreg



Co-funded by
the European Union

Central Baltic Programme

ReGen AGRI



Ülevaade ettevõtte ajaloost

1989

Põllupidamise algus

5 ha

algpindala

1993

OÜ Rannu Seeme asutamine

- Pereettevõte
- Alguses 5 töötajat
- Loomakasvatusega tegelenud ei ole
- Mõned aastad osaliselt mahetootja



Tänapäev

3.

põlvkond

12

aastaringset masina
operaatorit

2320 ha

põllumaad

2200 ha

koristuspind 2026

- Toodame sertifitseeritud seemet teistele põllumeestele
- Hooajal rendime masina operaatoreid, veoautosid, tehnikat
- Koostöö teadlastega, kaasatud erinevates projektides
- Tüüpiline külvikord - talinisu, taliraps, talinisu, oder, hernes



Kultuuride pindala

Talinisu		747.28 ha	32.2%
Taliraps		382.28 ha	16.5%
Hernes		328.76 ha	14.2%

2320,8
ha kokku

Oder	137.49 ha	5.7%	Kaer	79.80 ha	3.4%
Päideroog	148.51 ha	6.3%	Uba	54.11 ha	2.3%
Rukis	131.59 ha	5.6%	Rohttaimed	10.58 ha	0.5%
Mesilaste korjeala	119.62 ha	5.2%	Tatar	10.07 ha	0.4%
Punane ristik	89.92 ha	3.9%	Timut	9.47 ha	0.4%
Paljaskaer	88.24 ha	3.8%			



Mullaharimisviisid

TALIVILJAD

Talinisu, rukis ja raps – minimeeritud harimine või otsekülv

SUVIVILJAD

Suviviljad ja hernes – künnipõhine, minimeeritud või otsekülv

HARIMINE

Valdavalt sügiskünd; minimeeritult ketasrandaal või tüükultivaator

KÜLVIKUD

Väderstad Spirit, Horsch Focus ja otsekülviks Väderstad Seedhawk 900C











Kaasaegsed meetodid taimekaitsetes ja väetamises

Agricon

asukohapõhine väetamine

Amazone + Seedhawk

asukohapõhine väetamine laoturi ja külvikuga

SAP analüüsid

toitainete balanseerimine

Yara Megalab

tera- ja leheanalüüsid

Pulseeriv tehnoloogia taimekaitsetes

Väiksem ülekate, eeldus asukohapõhiseks taimekaitseks



Asukohapõhine väetamine



Näide: rakenduskaart ja tööandmed



Keskkonnasõbralikud praktikad

01 Vahekultuuride kasvatamine ca 10 aastat

02 Turvasmuldadel rohumaad / heinaseemne kasvatus

03 Mullaharimine vastavalt vajadusele

04 Mesilaste korjealad

05 Keskkonnasõbralik majandamine

06 Külvikorras vältimine sama kultuuri järgnevust

07 Haljasmassi kultuurid – lutsern ja ristik



Täna kuulamast!

OÜ Rannu Seeme

Pereettevõte · sertifitseeritud seeme · taimekasvatus



Rannu Seeme: the transition plan at Kasetalu

What we did, what the soil showed, and what comes next

Stefan Gernert · CropVise / EPKK · RegenAGRI

Status October 2026. No treatment results yet.



THE BIOLOGICAL FLYWHEEL

One framework, two time scales

First, measure the most limiting factors in soil and plant.

Soil: build a three-year transition plan to improve nutrient availability and cycling.

Plant: use each sap and tissue measurement to guide timely correction.

Then test whether better nutrient use allows lower inputs while maintaining or increasing crop performance.



THE FIELD

The trial at Kasetalu

Farm

Certified seed producer, conventional, about 2,200 ha, Tartumaa.

Layout

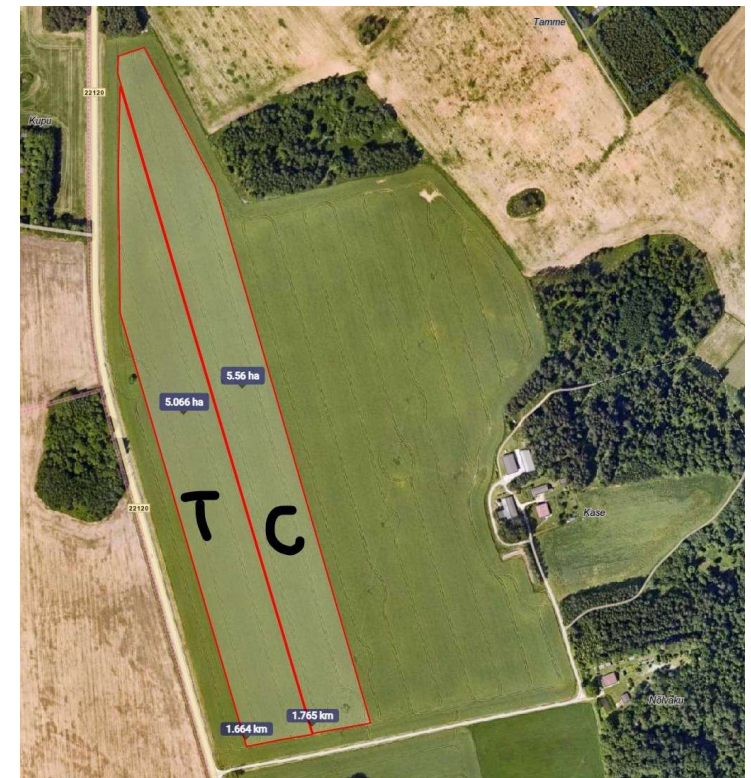
5 ha treatment and 5 ha comparison area, side by side in one field.

Rotation

Winter wheat 2026, cover crop, peas 2027, spring oats 2028, winter wheat.

Target

On the 2028 oats: 10% less applied N, 5% more yield, germination above the certification threshold.



T treatment 5.07 ha · C comparison 5.56 ha



AUGUST 2026

Done so far



Baseline soil sampling in the wheat stubble.



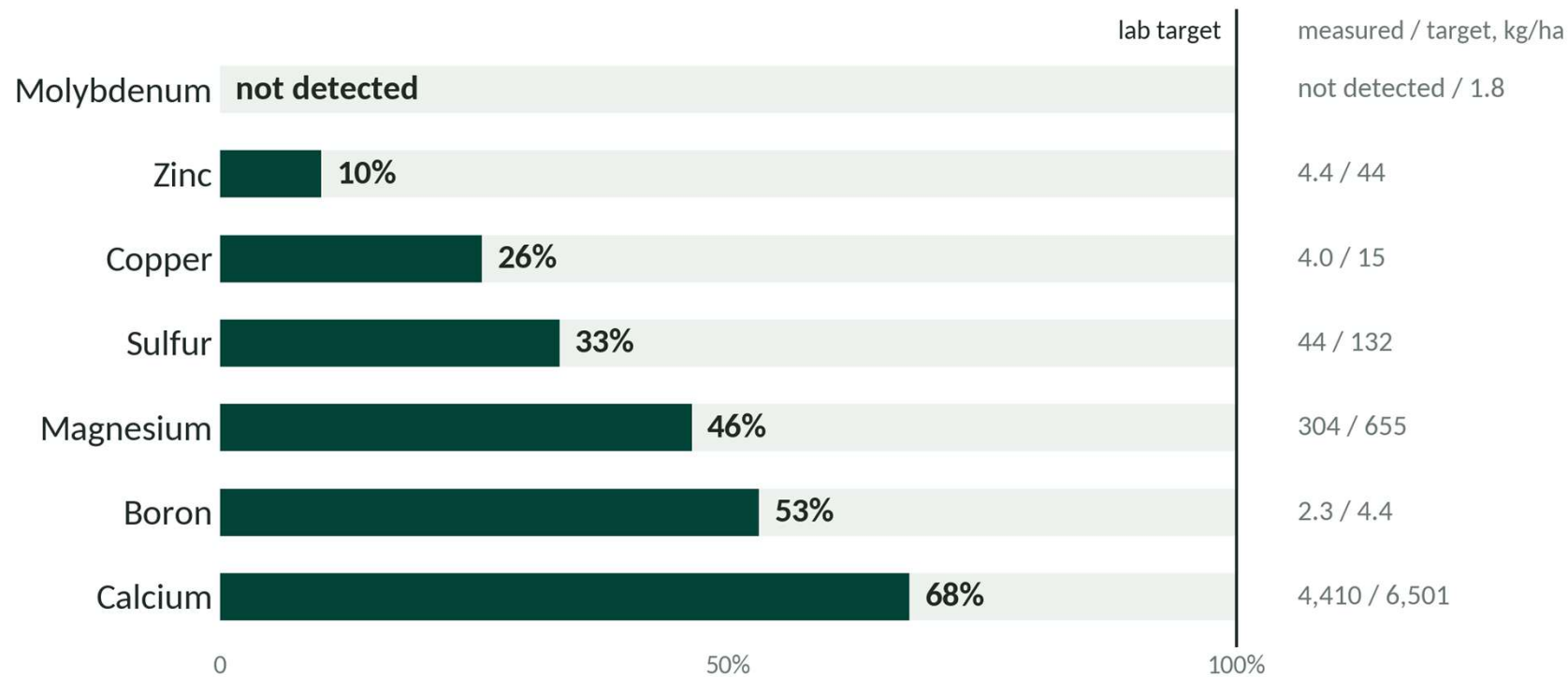
The same field after the cover crop was drilled on 19.08.2026.

Soil sampled and resin bags installed on both areas. Cover crop drilled on both. The treatment area received 35 kg/ha elemental sulfur with the drill.



BASELINE SOIL · TREATMENT AREA · 0–30 CM · SHARE OF LAB TARGET

What we measured: seven nutrients below the lab target



Phosphorus and potassium are above target. Sampled in August, before the sulfur and cover crop went in.



FROM ONE NUTRIENT TO SEVEN

What this changes in the plan

We began with sulfur as the first nutrient to correct. The soil test shows sulfur is low.

It also shows calcium, magnesium, zinc, copper, boron and molybdenum below target. So the correction now covers all seven, on the treatment area only.

It is spread over autumn and spring: dolomite, zinc and copper onto the growing cover crop now; boron and the sulfates with the peas.

From here the trial tests the combined correction.



ONTO THE STANDING COVER CROP · TREATMENT AREA

Next step: autumn 2026

Dolomite

1 t/ha, spread. Supplies calcium and magnesium.

Zinc sulfate

15 kg/ha, sprayed onto the cover crop.

Copper sulfate

10 kg/ha, sprayed onto the cover crop.



The Kasetalu cover crop, October 2026.

The growing cover crop is intended to take up the trace nutrients and cycle them into the peas. Boundary marked; date, rate and area recorded for each pass.



Next step: spring 2027

Boric acid	10 kg/ha onto the soil before drilling.
Patentkali	100 kg/ha for the peas. Potassium, magnesium and sulfur as sulfate.
Kieserite	100 kg/ha for the peas. Magnesium and sulfur as sulfate.
Molybdenum	Onto the growing crop, not the soil.

No further elemental sulfur in spring: it went in with the cover crop, and the sulfates carry the rest.



PLAN 2026–2028

The three years

2026

Baseline soil and resin bags.
Cover crop with sulfur. Autumn
correction onto the cover.

2027

Spring correction with the peas.
Sap and tissue guide foliar
corrections. First yield and
nutrient removal per area.

2028

Spring oats: 10% less applied N
on the treatment area, set
against soil N supply. Yield, seed
quality, closing soil analysis.

No crop response, or a loss of yield or quality at the lower rate, would weaken the hypothesis.