

Forestry & (semi)natural lands focusing on the Balkans & neighbouring countries; „NATI00NS”, 01. 07. 2024

SOIL-CHALLENGES in the REGION

Developing measurable site specific and time-lapse soil health parameters

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Member of Mission Board for Soil Health and Food,
2021



#HorizonEU #MissionSoil

MISSION FOR SOIL HEALTH AND FOOD

Introduction

- We live in a world of **rapid social, economic and ecosystem changes**, facing major environmental challenges such as global warming, soil-fertility- and biodiversity-loss and pressures on natural resources.
- Addressing these topics requires **world-class ecosystem research** by a well-connected, extensive **community of experts**, supported by **advanced sites and facilities**, openly shared and easily accessible data and capacity building programmes.

Adaptation to climate change, including societal transformation

Healthy
oceans, seas,
coastal and
inland waters



**5 mission
areas**



**Cancer
and human
health**

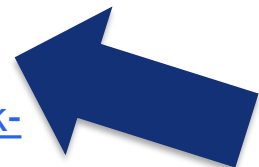
Climate-
neutral and
smart cities



**Soil health
and food**



https://ec.europa.eu/info/horizon-europe-next-research-and-innovation-framework-programme/mission-area-soil-health-and-food_en



The soil-degradation is one of the main concern...



Soil is a renewable energy source, but how to **measure the quality**, so as to renew, regenerate them with ecosystem functioning.

Soils are threatened globally, and in EU:

- **2.8 million potential contaminated sites**
- **65-75% of agricultural soils** with nutrient inputs at levels risking eutrophication (fertilizer nutrients)
- **24%** of land with unsustainable **water erosion** rates
- **23%** of land with high density subsoil indicating **compaction**
- **25%** of land at High or **Very High risk** to **desertification** in Southern, Central and Eastern Europe (2017)

Land degradation is further exacerbated by the effects of climate change

HEALTHY SOIL IN HEALTHY PLANET

Key principles

- Practical solutions instrumental to the Green Deal, SDGs through Farm to Fork, Bioeconomy Strategy, CAP, Climate Pact, Biodiversity strategies
- Citizens engagement to stimulate a change in the mindset
- Soil as continuous ecosystem service
- Interdisciplinary and system driven scientific approaches and actions

Key goals

- Increased % of healthy soil in EU & achieved land degradation neutrality
- Adequate quantities of healthy food, feed and circular biobased products
- Capturing carbon and reducing GHG emission
- Protecting and preserving biodiversity
- Reducing contamination
- Reporting mechanisms in place for all Member States

Phase 1

Knowledge capitalisation and enhancement

Assessment of significant KPIs and mapping + lighthouse farms analysis

Phase 2

Co-design and implementation of solutions

Agro-system living labs (ALL)

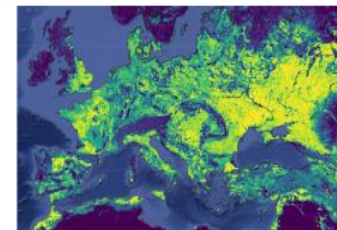
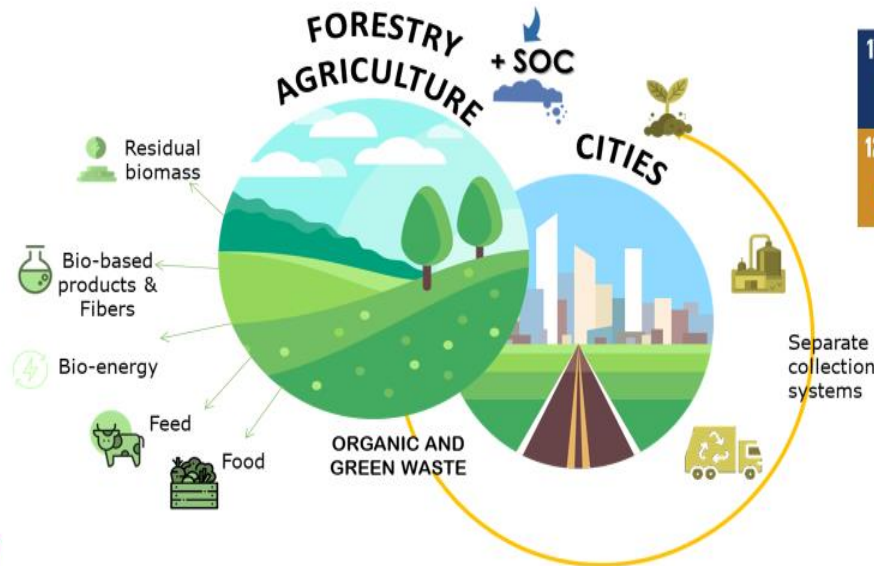
Phase 3

Impact assessment & improving feedback

KPI assessment against baseline: local, regional, national and EU level

Possible KPIs:

- Land use & management
- Net Primary Productivity, Land cover;
- Soil organic matter (SOM): soil organic carbon stock;**
- Soil structure: water infiltration, soil compaction;
- Soil biodiversity: microbial and soil animal communities**
- Soil nutrients
- Soil pH and chemistry
- Soil contaminants

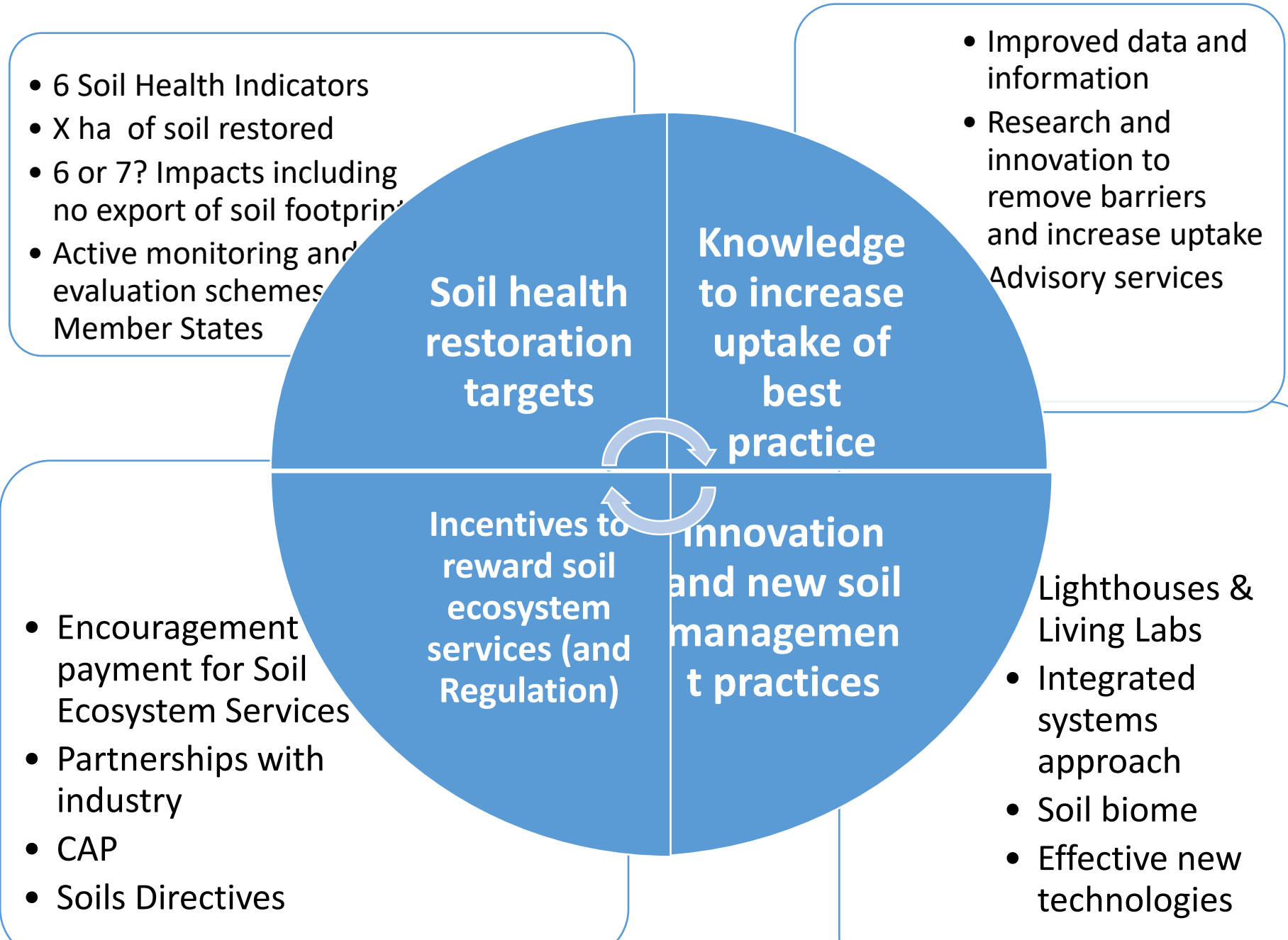


Caring for soil is caring for life – What to achieve?

- at least **75% increase in healthy soils**
- **restore 50% of degraded land**
- conserve **soil organic carbon stocks** (e.g. in forests, permanent pastures, wetlands)
- stop **soil sealing** or increase re-use of urban soils
- **reduce soil pollution**, with at least **25% area of EU farmland under organic agriculture**,
- a **5-25%** of land with **reduced risk from eutrophication, pesticides, anti-microbials**, etc.
- **prevent erosion on 30 to 50%** of land
- double **restoration of polluted brown field sites**



Implementation framework for mission Soil Health and Food (4 layers”)



How to meet the mission objectives of Soil Health and Food?

- co-creation, testing and demonstration of solutions in **living labs and lighthouses**
- **research and innovation**
- closely **monitoring** the status of soils
- strengthening **independent advisory services** for farmers and foresters
- **encouraging changes to policies** and day-today practices of land managers, industries and consumers:
- **Soil health depends on the actions!**



Healthy soils and parameters of sustainable use

Soil-health indicators	SDG
1. Plant-cover (ratio, tillage methods, type of plants)	SDG 2, 13 (reduction of hunger, climatic changes)
2. Soil structure, porosity, plasticity (water-holding capacity, soil-biology, glomalin)	SDG 6 (The water protection)
3. Soil organic Matter (SOM), Carbon sequestration (humus-quality, stability)	SDG 13 (reduction of GHG)
4. Biodiversity (the soil food web, soil flora and fauna)	SDG 15 (life in the soil)
5. Nutrient availability in soil (macro, meso, microelements, malnutrition, functional starvation)	SDG 2, 6 és 3 (Geochemical circulation of elements)
6. Soil pH, CEC; (salinity, acidity, heavy metals toxicity, pollution)	SDG 3, 15 (adaptability, health)

Value of soils – main parts of the research

PRODUCTION

food, feed,
textiles, wood
and other bio-
based
products

CLIMATE

healthy soils are
the largest
carbon storage
on Earth and can
play a role in
mitigating climate
change

BIODIVERSITY

there are more
organisms in a
handful of
soils than
humans on the
planet

WATER

healthy soils
filter water
and can
prevent floods
and droughts

NUTRIENT CYCLING

C, N, P and other
nutrients are
stored,
transformed, and
cycled in healthy
soils

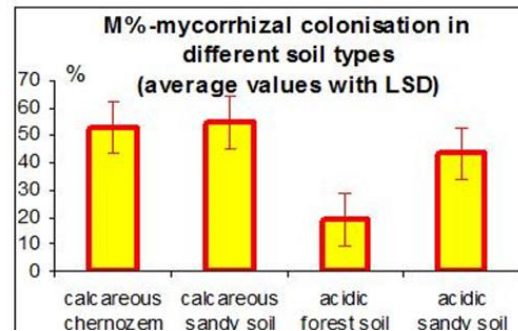
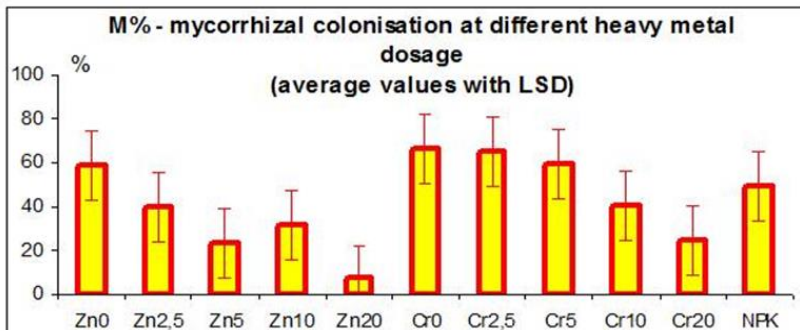
LANDSCAPES

supporting the
quality of our
landscapes and
greening of our
towns and
cities.

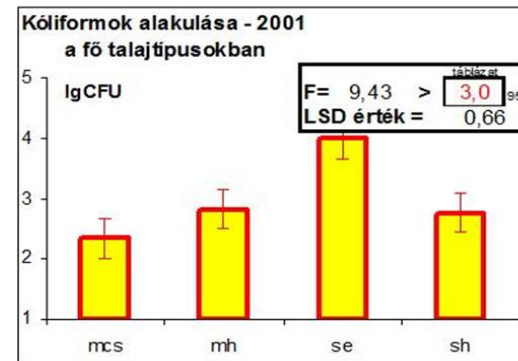
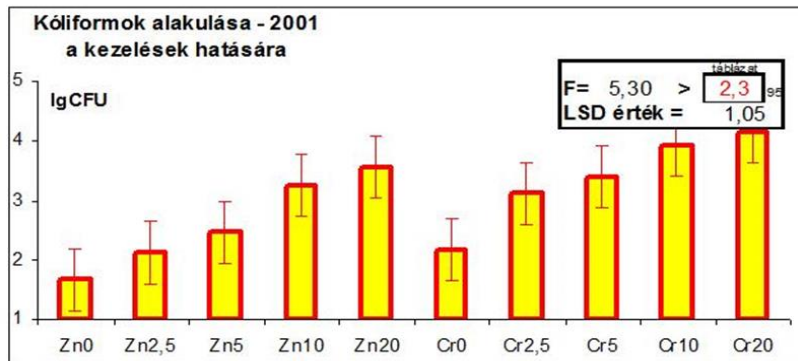
Soil Organic Matter – The risk and the food-quality



Accumulation of toxic heavy metals on a long-term level



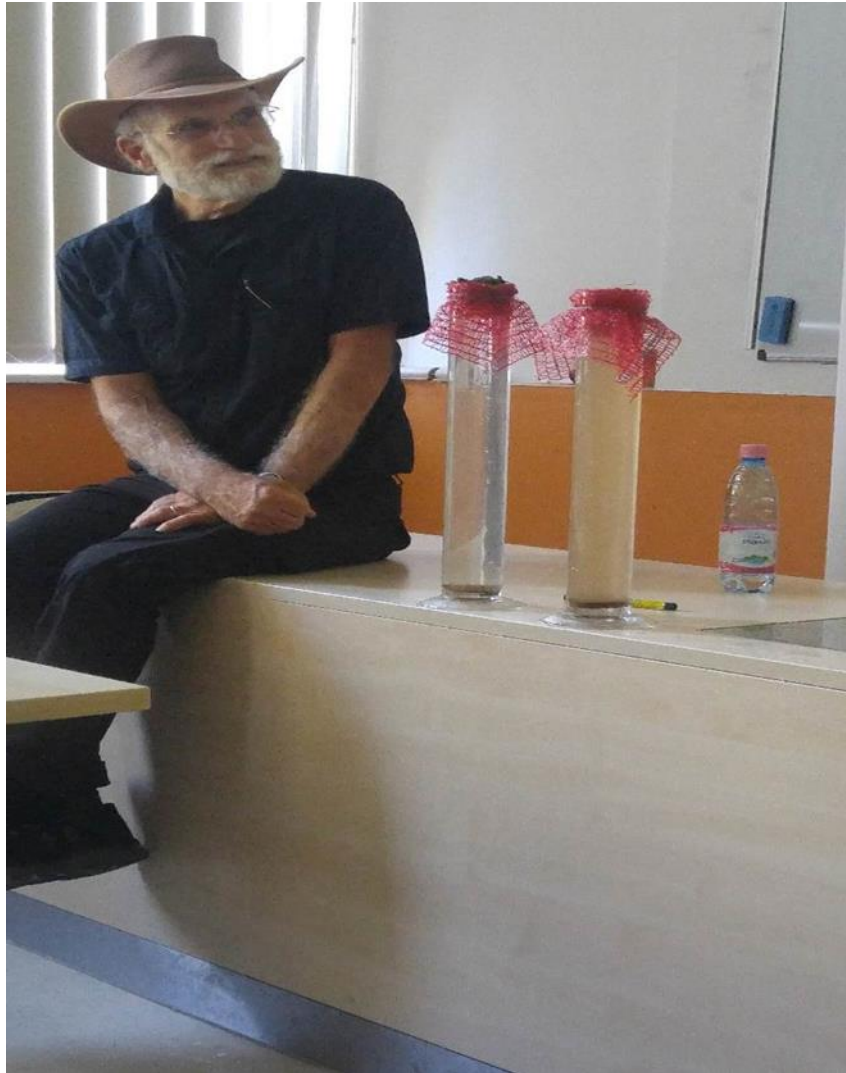
Micorrhiza fungi loss



Potentials of food-safety microbes

Measurable parameters for soil-degradation – i.e. the aggregate-stability!

Ray Weil, University of Maryland,
USA examining soil degradation



No-till
Organic
soil

Intensive
tillage,
pesticide





Trustable ecological research fields are needed. Forests as real value and models.

INTERNATIONAL LONG TERM ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH-Critical zones and the Socio-ecological changes in one.



European supported ILTER network from 2002.

Preparatory phase project 2020-2025.



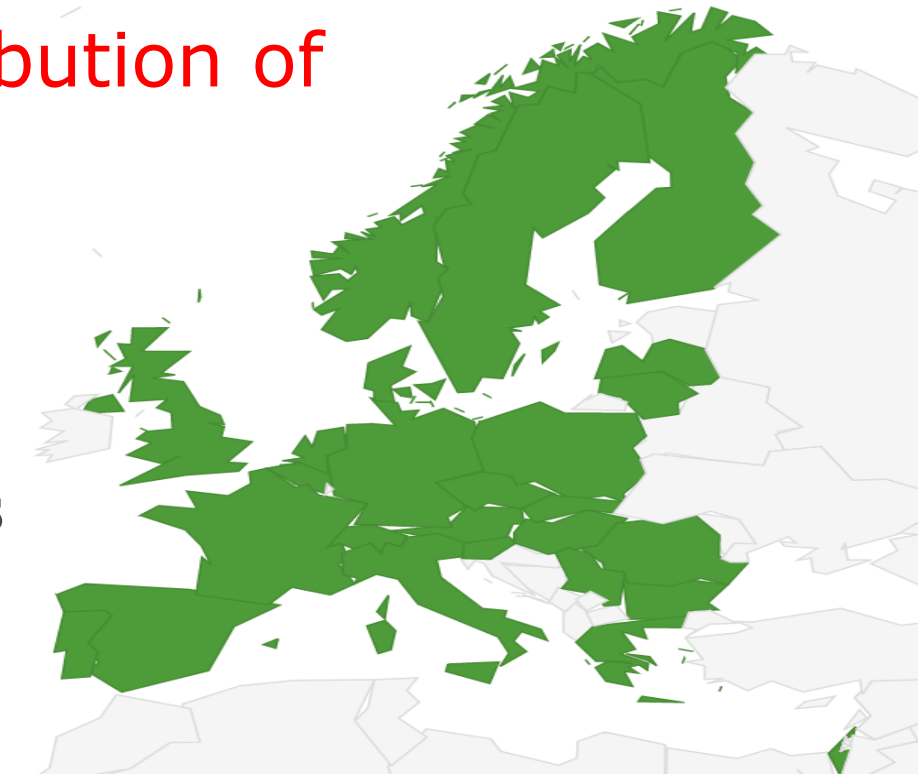
Towards a whole-system approach for ecosystem science, 23-27 June, Tampere, Finland

<https://elter-ri.eu/science-conference>

Potentials to the Contribution of the BALKAN Countries

Plant to reach >500 sites and >50 larger LTSER (Long-Term Socio-Ecological Research) platforms across Europe

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom



DIRT (Detrital Input and Removal Treatment)

Sites with DIRT Plots



Sites with Dirt Plots (from Left to Right): H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest (OR, USA), Santa Rita Experimental Range (NM, USA), University of Wisconsin Arboretum ("Francis Hole DIRT plots")(WI, USA), Kellogg Biological Station (MI, USA), Bousson Experimental Forest (PA, USA), Harvard Forest (MA, USA), Sikfokut Forest (Hungary), Huitong Experimental Forest (China).

Partners in ILTER - DIRT experiments:

- Hungarian University of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Dept of Agri-Environmental Studies
- Debrecen University, Hungary
- BIOdeTECHT Ltd, Biology and Technology of Soil-Environmental Protection

Potentials to join EU-and National-funded projects – find the partners!

- Towards climate-smart sustainable management of agricultural soils, European Joint Partnership (EJP) about the Soils



EJP SOIL
European Joint Programme



CIRCASA



Soil Mission Support

Coordination of International Research Cooperation on soil carbon sequestration in Agriculture



The symbiosis as real functioning!

- The **mission oriented research** created the basics of already known element and to see what are still missing.
- The **innovative aspects** are to involve all the elements from the society and to increase the awareness of people about our life and environment.
- **Multifactorial, ecological way of thinking and diverse sites**, knowledge and societal situations are needed.
- The **long-term monitoring** is a tool for the real understanding (SME independent partners are important in projects)
- Focus for the **food aspects** (quality and safety) – monitoring tools are required!



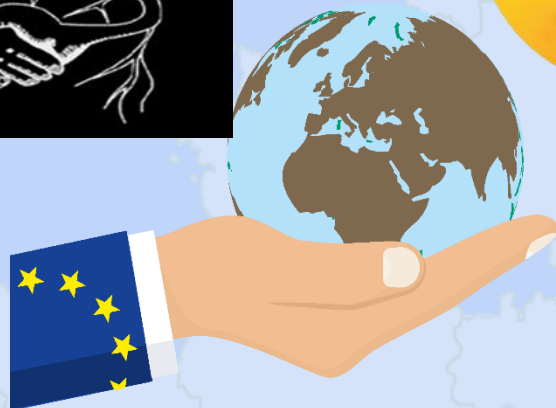
Caring for soil is caring for life



Find your symbiont partners!



Sustainable Development Goals



Green Deal

- Farm to Fork and
- EU Biodiversity Strategy for 2030
- Circular Economy

<http://ec.europa.eu/mission-soil>

Thank you for your attention!

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