VOLUNTARY AND INCENTIVES PROGRAMMES FOR SOIL PROTECTION IN HUNGARY

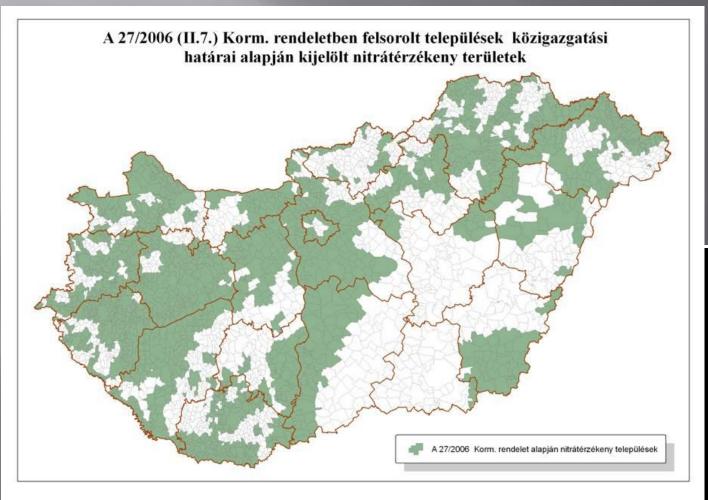
17th Experts Meeting of the Ecology Working Group Focussing on Soil Conservation of Danube Countries Working Community March 17-18, 2010 St. Pölten, Austria

Prof. Dr. Tamás Németh, József Szabó PhD

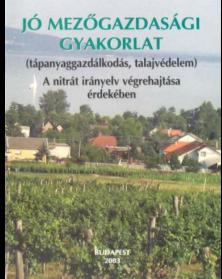
Research Institute for Soil Science and Agricultural Chemistry of HAS

http://www.mta-taki.hu

Nitrate vulnerability areas

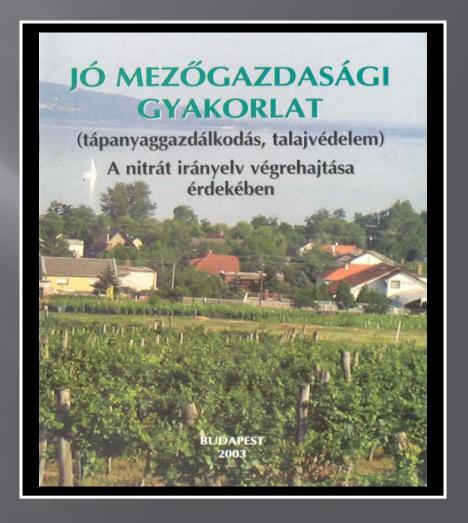


Good Agricultural Practice

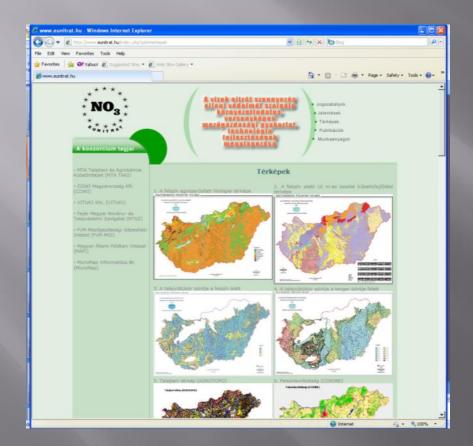


Agriculture against groundwater's nitrate pollution

According to the **Nitrates** Directive, in Hungary, law regulates the rules of **Good Agricultural Practice** that serves protection of groundwater against nitrate pollution.

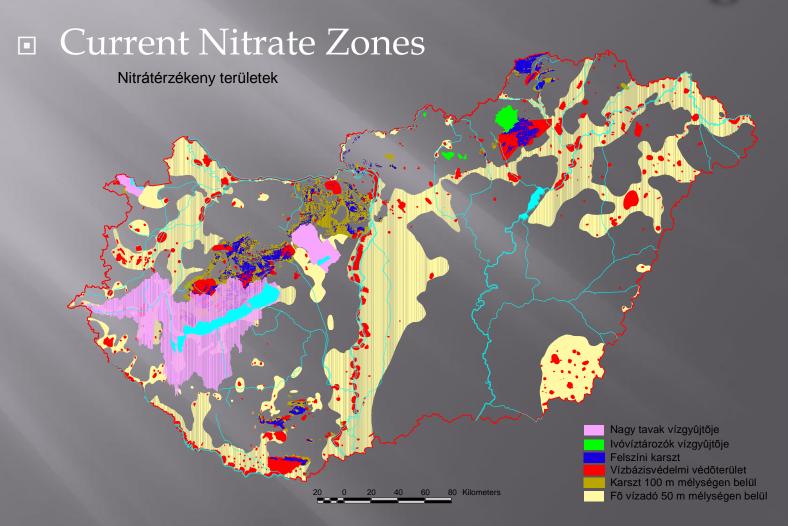








Reconsideration of Nitrate Vulnerable zones in Hungary

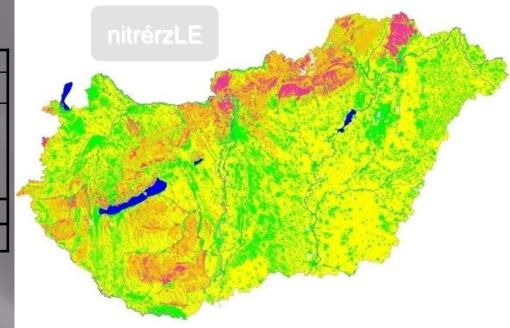


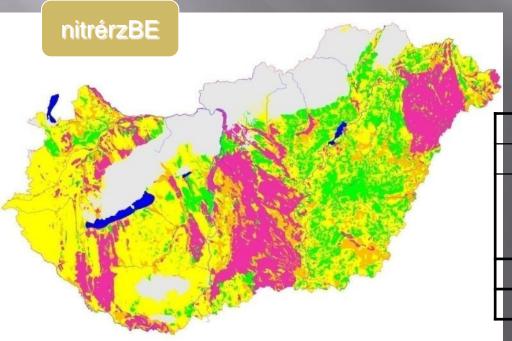
The method of the new delimitation

Nitrate - vulnerability	Definition of map [name of digital file]	Sensitivity category (from non sensitive to high sensitive)	Derivation (Digital map)	Drefter	
	Slope category (%) <i>[lejto]</i> (Map 1.)	<2 2-5 5-10 >10	SRTM-50	VITUKI Kht.	
Against runoff	Surface formations [lito] (Map 2.)	sand rock flour, loess clay, solid rock, tufa	Map of the bedrock development processes on the top 10 meter	MÁFI	
	Surface cover* [felsz] (Map 3.)	1.1.1-2., 1.2.1-4., 1.3.1-3., 4.1.12. ,5.1.1-2. 1.4.1, 2.3.1, 3.1.1-3., 3.2.1-3. 1.4.2., 2.1.1., 2.1.3., 2.4.2-3. 2.2.1-2.	CLC-100 (Corine)	TAKI	
	The permeability of formations above strech of water [kkif] (Map 4.)	high watertight medium watertight weak watertight pervious	Map of the bedrock development processes on the top 10 meter	MÁFI	
Against	Depth of groundwater under surface (m) [talajviz] (Map 5.)	>4 2-4 1-2 <1	Map of average depth of groundwater under surface	MÁFI	
leaching	Organic matter stock of soil (t/ha) [szerves] (Map 6.)	>300 200-300 100-200 50-100 <50	AGROTOPO-100	TAKI	
	Soil water management [vizgazd] (Map 7.)	weak drain capacity high water holding medium drain capacity good water holding good drain capacity good water holding very good drain capacity very weak water holding	AGROTOPO -100	TAKI	



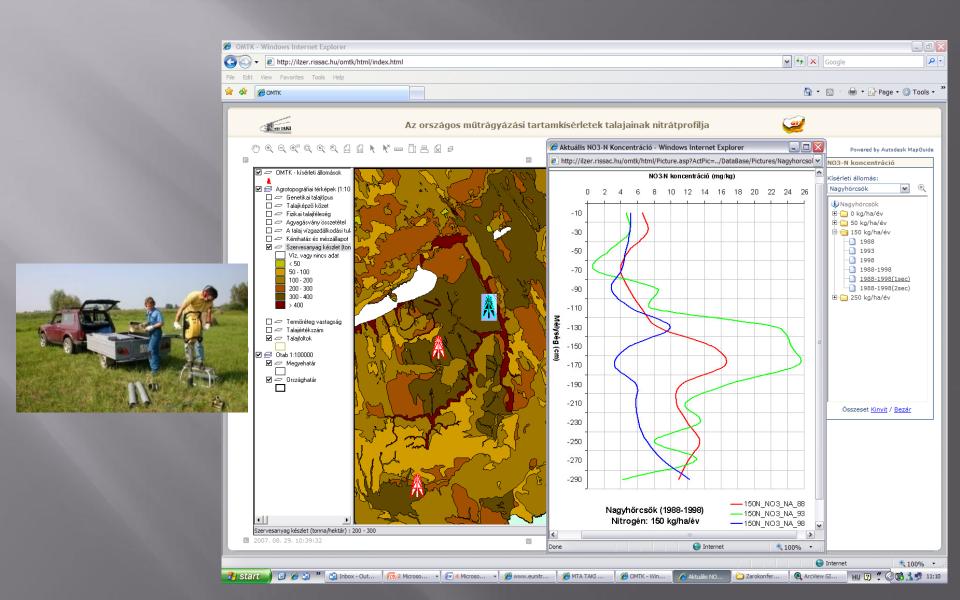
Lemosódással szembeni nitrátérzékenység						
kategória		db	terület [ha]			
1	nem érzékeny	83 053	2 203 531	24.2%	23.7%	
2	kissé érzékeny	139 105	5 081 132	55.8%	54.6%	
3	érzékeny	117 464	1 301 230	14.3%	14.0%	
4	nagyon érzékeny	42 056	524 029	5.8%	5.6%	
Összesen		381 678	9 109 922	100.0%	97.9%	
Mo. Összesen		1000	9 301 149			





Bemosódással szembeni nitrátérzékenység						
kategória		db	terület [ha]			
1	nem érzékeny	2 153	1 213 277	16.2%	13.0%	
2	kissé érzékeny	6 430	3 556877	47.4%	38.2%	
3	érzékeny	3 211	969 954	12.9%	10.4%	
4	nagyon érzékeny	4 654	1 759 935	23.5%	18.9%	
Összesen		16 448	7 500 044	100.0%	80.6%	
Mo. Összesen			9 301 149			

Nitrate Profiles of TRIALs

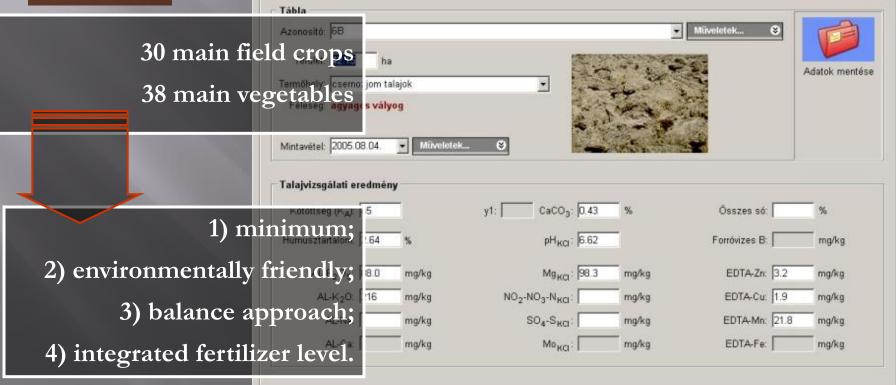


Fertiliser recommendation system of RISSAC





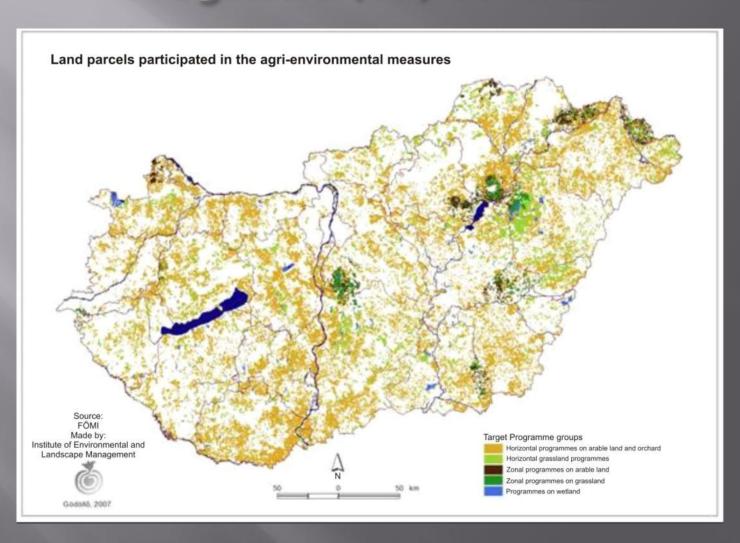
2005.11.04.



The 1st National Agri-Environmental Program (NAEP) in Hungary

- In Government Resolution 2253/1999 (X.7.), the Government of Hungary approved the National Agri-Environmental Programme (NAEP) as a subprogramme of the National Environmental Programme as a part of National Rural Developement Plan (NRDP).
- The agri-environmental measure (AEM) of the NRDP, which is delivered through a number of schemes with differing level of commitment, has 6 Target Program Group (TPGr).
- NAEP contains various horizontal and zonal Target Programmes (TP) supporting environmentally friendly farming.

Land Parcel (Lp) distribution of Target Programs (TP) of NAEP



Measures and schemes of Target Programs

Measures	Schemes
Agri-environment measures on arable land	A1 Arable stewardship scheme A2 Tanya farming system A3 Apiculture cropping A4 Upkeep of abandoned land A5 Wildlife cover crop A6 Integrated crop management A7 Organic farming scheme A8 Long term environmental set-aside A9 Arable Schemes in High Nature Value Areas
Agri-environment measures on grassland	B1 Grassland stewardship scheme B2 Organic grassland management scheme B3 Grassland schemes in High Nature Value Areas
Agri-environment measures in permanent cultures	C1 Permanent cultures entry level scheme C2 Integrated fruit and grape production scheme C3 Organic fruit and grape production scheme C4 Maintenance of traditional orchards C5 Permanent cultures schemes in High Nature Value Areas
Supplementary agri-environment measures	D1 Erosion control D2 Field margin D3 Wind breaks D4 Maintaining rare plant varieties
Agri-environment measures on wetland	E1 Extensive fishponds E2 Wetland creation E3 Maintenance of wet grasslands, bogs, marshlands E4 Reed management
Livestock measures	F1 Organic livestock F2 Keeping endangered breeds

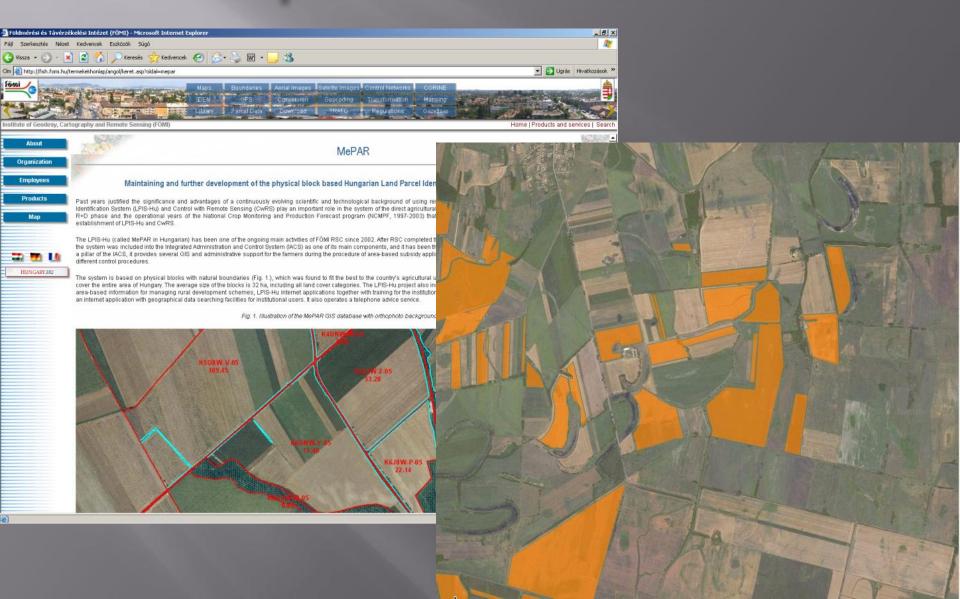
Target Program N#: 24

Target Program	Contract N#	Lp N#	Lp area (ha)
A1 Arable stewardship scheme	9454	65 019	547 615
A5 Wildlife cover crop	527	2992	16 241
A6 Integrated crop management	2732	19 272	188 611
B1 Grassland stewardship scheme	3450	12 673	156 664
B2 Organic grassland management scheme	216	1181	25 266
D2 Field margin	3	9	8
Whole TP	23 703	127 810	1 100 277

Grouping of TPs according to soil conservation management

TP groups	Target Programs (TPs)	Regulation				
according to soil monitoring		Thresholds to fertilization	Pesticides	Soil conservation	Soil lab tests	
1,	A1 Arable stewardship scheme A2 Tanya farming system A6 Integrated crop management	170 170 170	Acc. To lists Acc. To lists Acc. To lists	-	Enhanced test Enhanced test Full test	
2.	A3 Apiculture cropping A7 Organic farming scheme	0	No No	Pulses 2092/91/EKG	- Full test	
3.	A9 Arable Schemes in High Nature Value Areas A5 Wildlife cover crop	90 90	Acc. To lists	Pulses	Enhanced test	
4	C2 Integrated fruit and grape production scheme C3 Organic fruit and grape production scheme	170 No	Acc. To lists	trickle irrigation 2092/91/EKG	Full test Full test	
5	B1 Grassland stewardship scheme B2 Organic grassland management scheme B3 Grassland schemes in High Nature Value Areas	0 0 No	No No No	- 2092/91/EKG -	- - -	

Experimental Units:

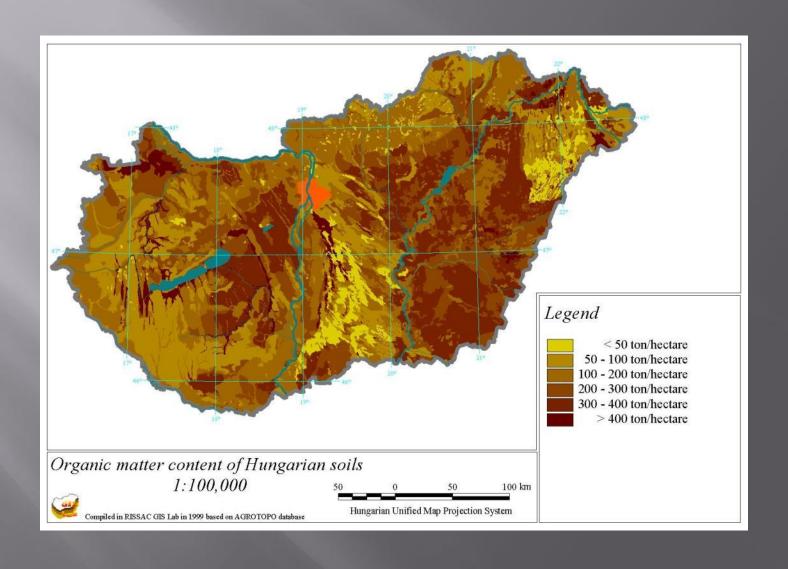


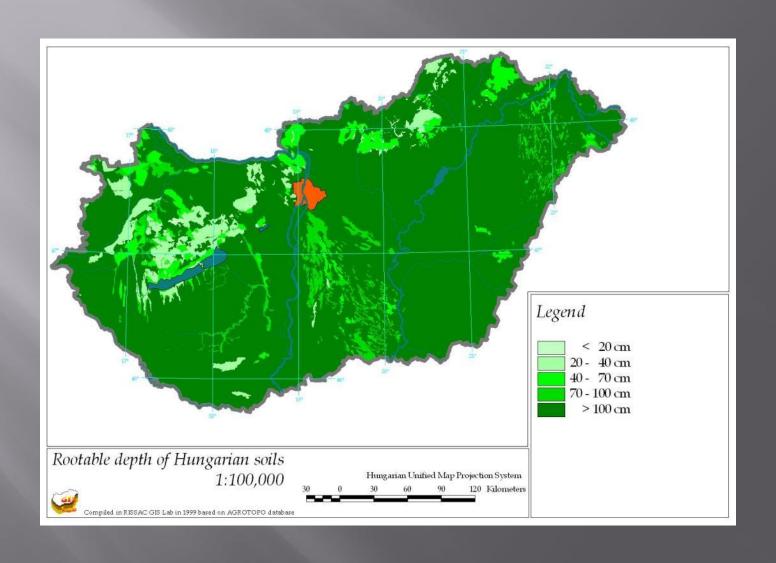
Response variables: Soil Related Indicators*

- Local and diffuse contamination as a direct human induced environmental load
 - P1: Nitrate accumulation/depletion
 - P2: Soil pollution from pesticides
 - P3: Heavy metal contamination
- Soil condition changes caused by human activity with their indirect effects
 - C1: Acidification
 - C2: Secondary salinization
 - C3: Organic matter decline
 - C4: Compaction
 - C5: Decreasing biodiversity
 - C6: Erosion

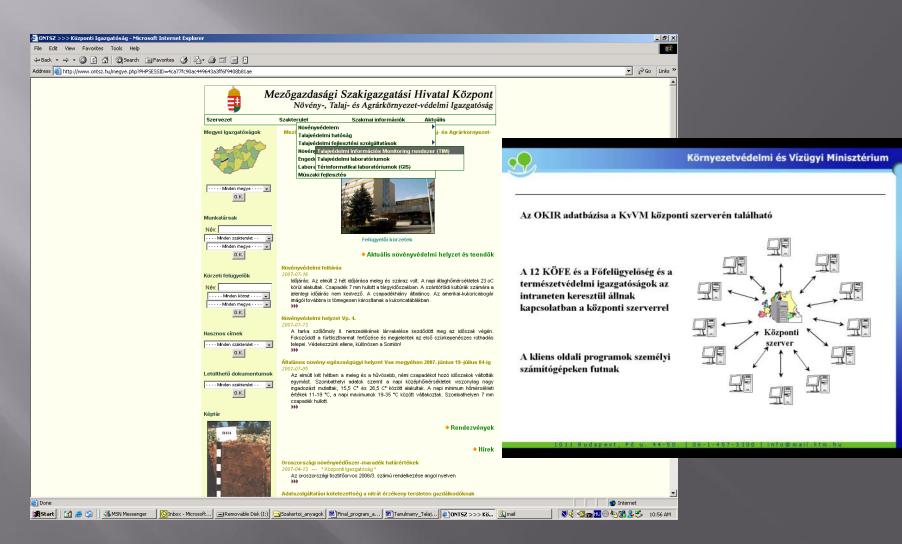
Response variables:**

	Degradation process	Indication of the process	Potential occurrence	Hazard	Sampling	Soil examination
	Nitrate leaching	Determination of nitrate profile in the 0-30, 30-60, 60-90 cm soil layer	Landuse: arable land	High groundwater level	Soil layers	NO ₂ +NO ₃
	Soil pollution from pesticides	Identification of the most dangerous pesticides in the 0-30 cm soil layer	Not specifiable	Food production dominated agrarian areas	Soil layer	2,4 D; MCPA; terbutilazin; acetoklór; diklórpikolinsav; diazinon
	Heavy metal contamination	Identification of the most dangerous heavy metals in 0-30 cm	Not specifiable	Food production dominated agrarian areas	Soil layer	13 toxic heavy metal and overall P
	Acidification	Determination of level of acidity in the 0-30 cm soil layer	Not specifiable	Agrarian areas, soils with low carbonate content	Soil layer	pH, hydrolith /y1/ and exchangeable acidity /y2/
	Secondary salinization	Identification of salinization on irrigated lands the in the 0-30, 30-60, 60-90 cm soil layer	Vicinity of salt- affected areas, high ground-water level and salt content, salty	Agrarian, irrigated areas	Soil layers	Water soluble salt, exchangeable cations Na % and S value
			irrigation water			
	Organic matter decline	Determination of organic matter content in the 0- 30 cm soil layer	Not specificable	Not specifiable	Humic soil layer	Humus content, depth of humic layer
	Compaction	compaction in the 0-60 cm soil layer	intensive crop production on extended plots	loam	soil layers	resistance
_	Decreasing biodiversity	Macrofauna and mezofauna abundancy	Not specificable	Not specificable	In the 0-5 cm soil layers	Laboratory analysis according to ISO 23611- 2:2006

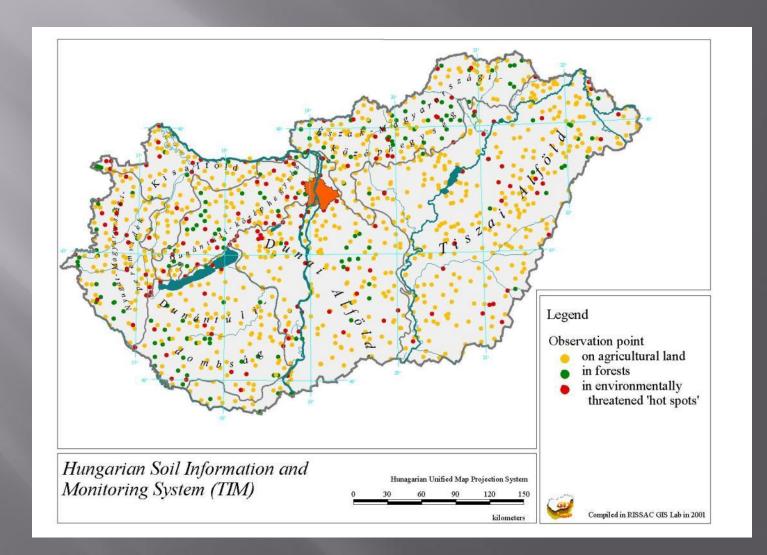




Hungarian Soil Monitoring Network (TIM)



Point based information: TIM



Hungarian Soil Monitoring Network (TIM)

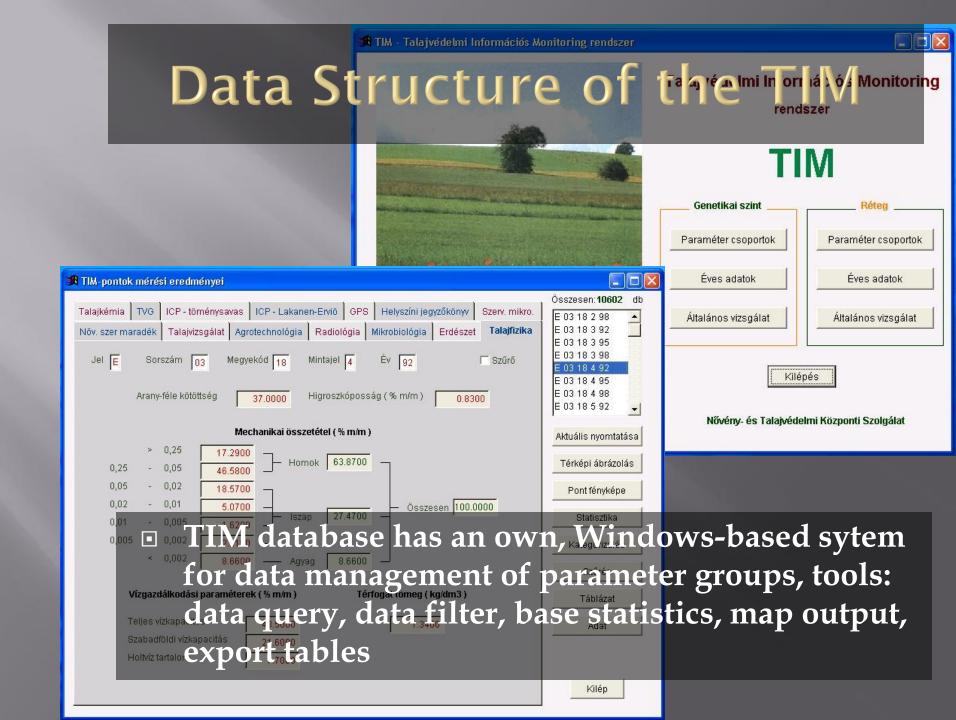
- **■** monitoring since 1992
- field description and laboratory measurements
- more than 25 parameters available

Sampling method of the TIM

- **■** First year (1992):
- open soil profile, description,
- sampling genetic horizons, soil sample bank
- **■** GPS coordinates of the sites
- Following years:
- auger/disturbed sample max. 10 m from the profile site, "sampling area",
- sampling of the genetic horizons
- frequency of measurements for selected parameters: 1, 3 or 6 years

Data Quality of the TIM

- Strengths
- Representative sites
- Georeferenced sites
- Precise sampling strategy
- Repeted measurements, sampling in the same season of the year (Sept. 15- Oct.15.)
- Weakness
- The same season does not mean the same moisture condition, which influences the salt profile
- Standard sampling strategy cannot specify the spatial (horizontal and vertical) variability and time dynamism in threatened areas



Thank you for your attention!