
D11 – After LIFE Communication Plan



LIFE08 ENV/H/000292
Monitoring Soil Biological Activity by
using a novel tool:
EDAPHOLOG System
–
System building and field testing

Authors:

Miklós Dombos

According to the LIFE+ regulation we composed a list for the proposed dissemination of the results achieved. There are two types of activities in this theme:

1. Dissemination of the results of soil ecological monitoring by using EDAPHOLOG System
2. Providing of EDAPHOLOG System in different monitoring projects produced in the project.

For the first one we will take part in several scientific and policy conferences in the next years with the following topics: soil ecology, ecological monitoring, conservation biology, soil sciences. Results of the monitoring by using EDAPHOLOG System will be showed in oral and paper presentations.

We sent information about the EDAPHOLOG System (layman's report) to experts, domestic and foreign organizations dealing with environmental protection. Hungarian Ministry for the Rural Development has been informed about the prototype of the new monitoring system. We offered that the device is available upon request for any organizations and national parks. Discussion about the use is going on.

For the second one we prepared several collaborations in 2013 for monitoring work. We already sent EDAPHOLOG probes and loggers to Japan, which are used at the School of Agriculture. There are several discussion and coordination about the use of the EDAPHOLOG System with the following institutes:

Faculty/Graduate School of Agriculture,
Kyoto University, JAPAN
Dept. of Earth and Planetary Sciences
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD USA
Institute of Agroecology,
Georg-August University, Germany
MTA Ökológiai Kutatóközpont, Ökológiai és Botanikai Intézet
Vácrátót, Hungary
MTA ATK Mezőgazdasági Intézet
Martonvásár, Hungary
Tokaj Vidék Szőlészeti és borászati Kutatóintézet
Tarcal, Hungary

We also started to further develop the prototype for other environmental and agricultural tasks, to collect other arthropods and insect pests, particularly. Pest management could be more cost efficient and even more effective by using the automated counting system. In pest management one could spare time not only by omitting manual controlling of the pest traps, but also timing of spraying could be more accurate, since as soon as the pest appears we can immediately intervene. This might lead a more sustainable pest management with fewer doses.

Monitoring of other insects in seasonally changing biotopes, like wetlands and bank of rivers also might be appropriate monitoring tasks, particularly in terms of the goals of the Danube Strategy. For example mosquitos, epigeic or flying arthropods related to river water regime could be taken into account. We plan to apply a new LIFE+ Environment project with these aims.