FarmBox

The farmer's toolbox for climate change mitigation

CSA Simulatore

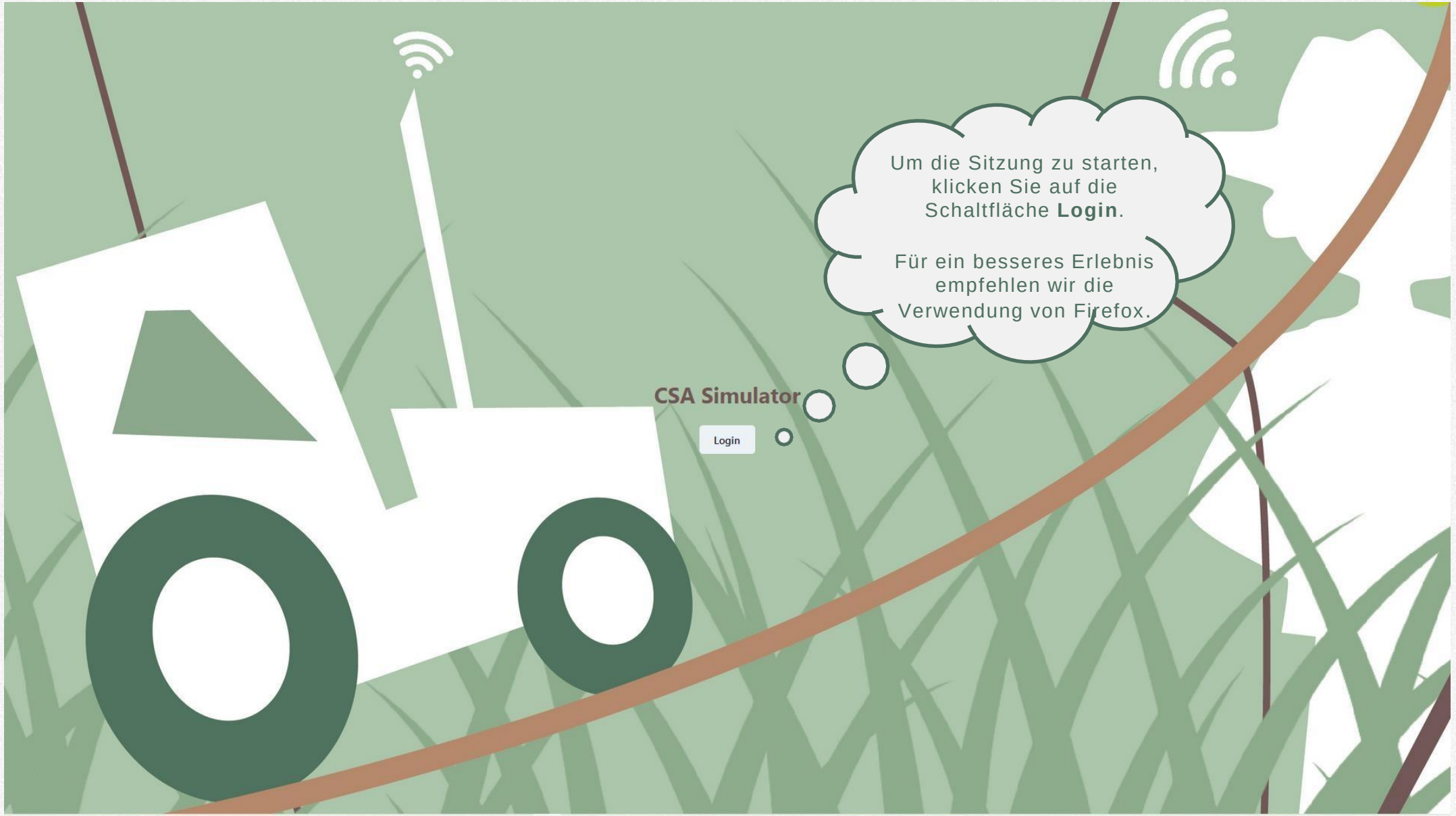
Eine kurze Anleitung zur Nutzung der Plattform.

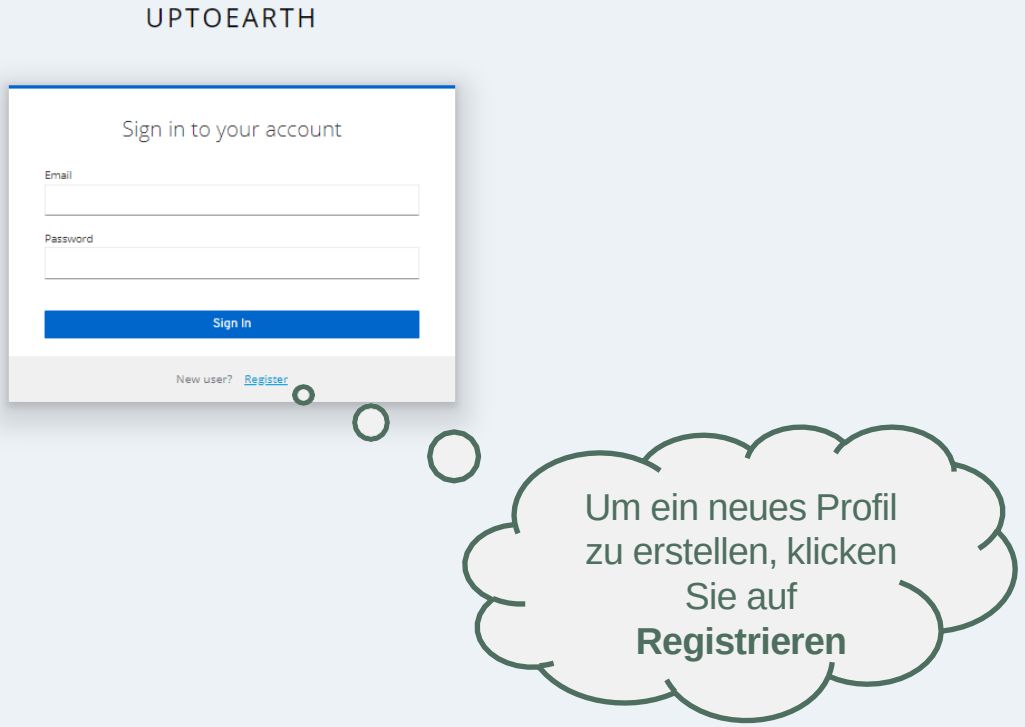
Einführung

Bei dieser Präsentation handelt es sich um eine kurze Anleitung zur Nutzung einer webbasierten Anwendung, die für die Simulation und Umsetzung effektiver agronomischer Praktiken im Zusammenhang mit der klimagerechten Landwirtschaft entwickelt wurde. Der Schwerpunkt liegt dabei auf der Nutzung der konservierenden Landwirtschaft als Instrument zur Abschwächung des Klimawandels.

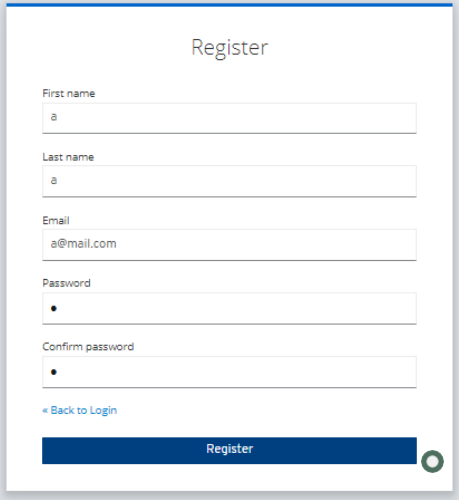
Anmeldung

So registrieren Sie einen Benutzer und beantragen die Aktivierung


Um die Sitzung zu starten, klicken Sie auf die Schaltfläche **Login**.
Für ein besseres Erlebnis empfehlen wir die Verwendung von Firefox.
CSA Simulator
Login


UPTOEARTH
Sign in to your account
Email
Password
Sign In
New user? Register
Um ein neues Profil zu erstellen, klicken Sie auf **Registrieren**

UPTOEARTH



Geben Sie Ihre Daten ein und klicken Sie auf **Registrieren.**


Simulator Environment
Home
Logout
Wenn der Vorgang korrekt abgeschlossen ist, sollten Sie diese Webseite sehen. Um Ihre Anmeldung abzuschließen, klicken Sie auf die Schaltfläche **Logout**.
Welcome
Please select a dashboard

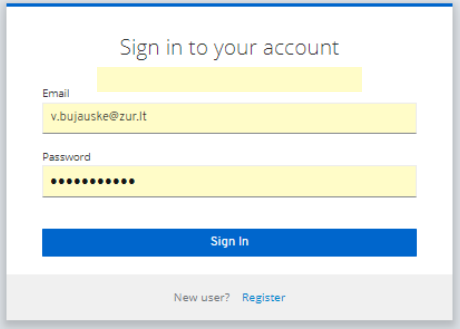

Sobald die Registrierung abgeschlossen ist, senden Sie eine E-Mail an **helpdesk@uptoearth.eu**, um die Aktivierung Ihres Profils zu beantragen und anzugeben, auf welches Schulungsmodul Sie zugreifen möchten.

Start

Zugang und Navigation im Simulator


Um die Sitzung zu starten, klicken Sie auf die Schaltfläche **Login**
CSA Simulator
Login

UPTOEARTH

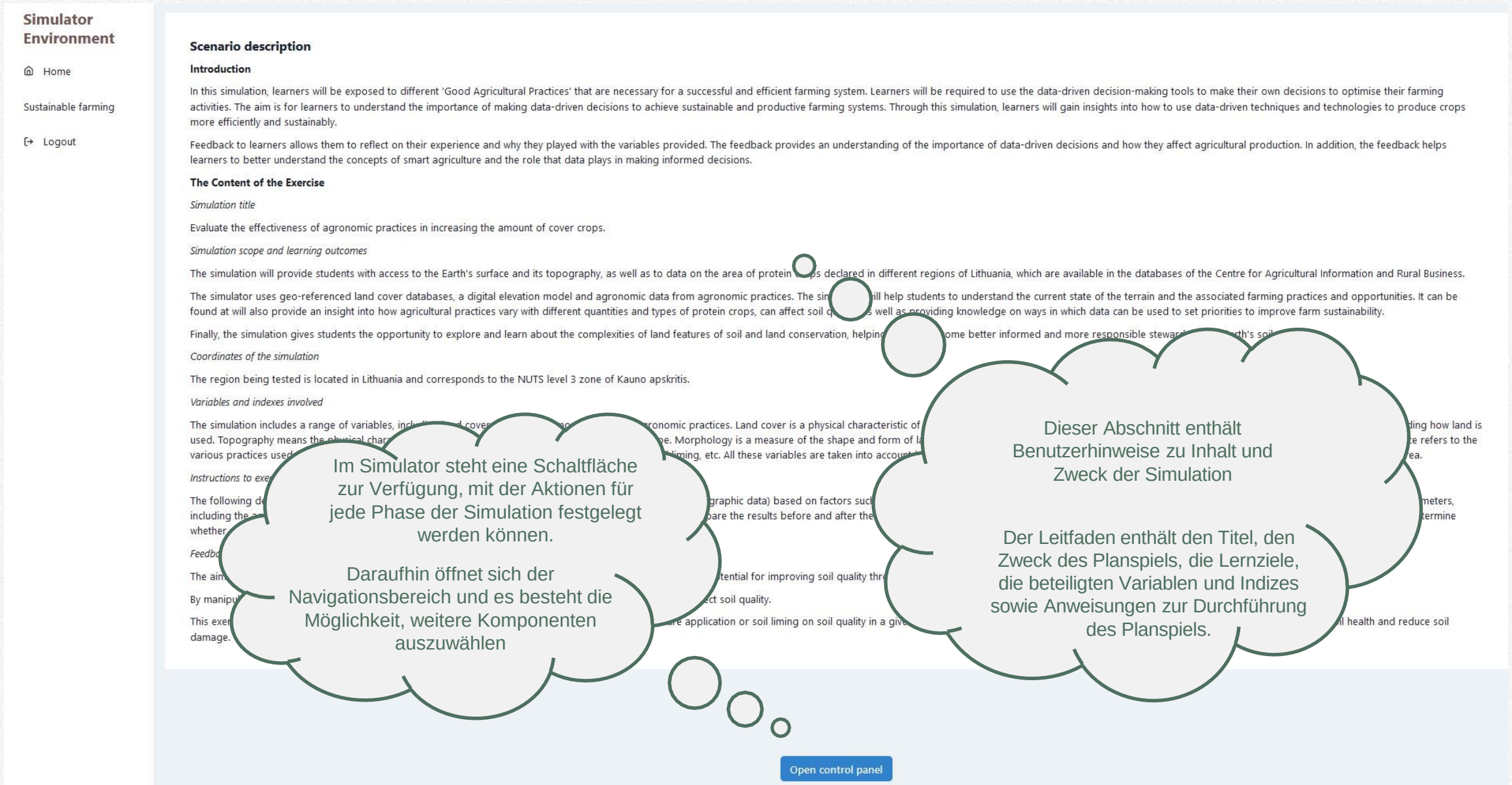


Hier müssen Sie die Zugangsdaten eingeben, die Sie erhalten haben.


Simulator Environment
Home
Sustainable farming
Logout
Der Abschnitt auf der linken Seite enthält Navigationsschaltflächen, insbesondere die Schaltflächen zur Aktivierung der Simulationsfallstudien.
Welcome
This is your personal bulletin board.
Here you will find general messages regarding the operation of the CSA Simulator.
For a better visual experience and proper functionality, you gotta use Firefox as your browser.
Please select a dashboard
Im zentralen Bereich befinden sich Meldungen für den Benutzer, wie zum Beispiel eine Warnung zur Verbesserung der Simulatorfunktionen.
https://uptoearth.online/csa/dashboard/carl_sf

Einrichten des Simulators

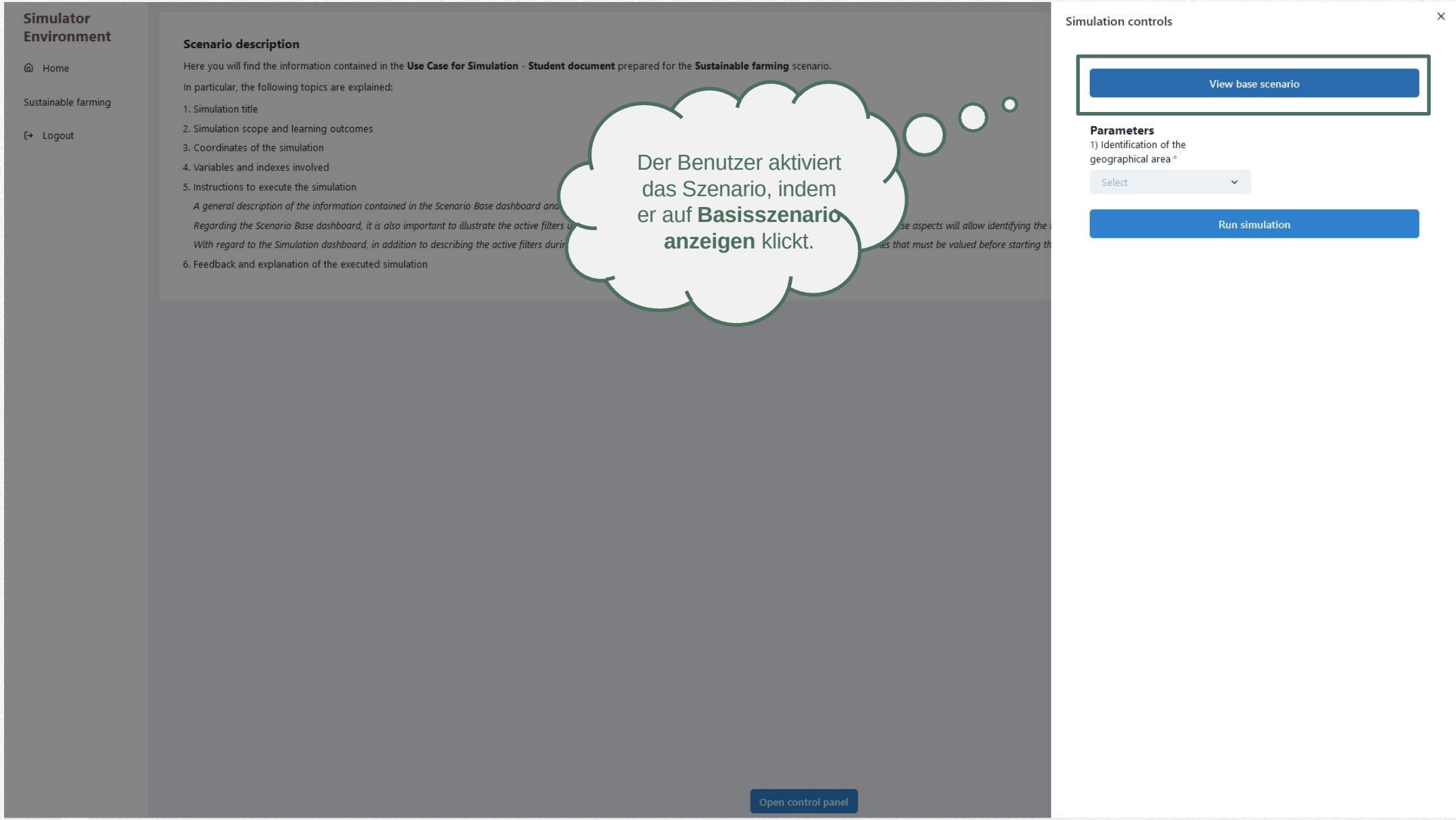
Auswahl der richtigen Parameter für Ihre Fallstudie, um sie zu simulieren

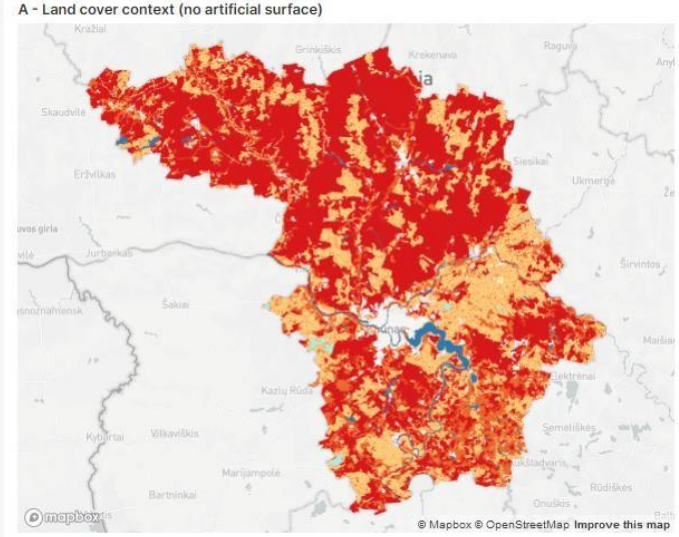

Simulator Environment
Home
Sustainable farming
Logout
Scenario description
Introduction
In this simulation, learners will be exposed to different 'Good Agricultural Practices' that are necessary for a successful and efficient farming system. Learners will be required to use the data-driven decision-making tools to make their own decisions to optimise their farming activities. The aim is for learners to understand the importance of making data-driven decisions to achieve sustainable and productive farming systems. Through this simulation, learners will gain insights into how to use data-driven techniques and technologies to produce crops more efficiently and sustainably.
Feedback to learners allows them to reflect on their experience and why they played with the variables provided. The feedback provides an understanding of the importance of data-driven decisions and how they affect agricultural production. In addition, the feedback helps learners to better understand the concepts of smart agriculture and the role that data plays in making informed decisions.
The Content of the Exercise
Simulation title
Evaluate the effectiveness of agronomic practices in increasing the amount of cover crops.
Simulation scope and learning outcomes
The simulation will provide students with access to the Earth's surface and its topography, as well as to data on the area of protein
declared in different regions of Lithuania, which are available in the databases of the Centre for Agricultural Information and Rural Business.
The simulator uses geo-referenced land cover databases, a digital elevation model and agronomic data from agronomic practices. The si
ill help students to understand the current state of the terrain and the associated farming practices and opportunities. It can be found at will also provide an insight into how agricultural practices vary with different quantities and types of protein crops, can affect soil q
s well as providing knowledge on ways in which data can be used to set priorities to improve farm sustainability.
Finally, the simulation gives students the opportunity to explore and learn about the complexities of land features of soil and land conservation, helpin
ome better informed and more responsible steward
rth's soi
Coordinates of the simulation
The region being tested is located in Lithuania and corresponds to the NUTS level 3 zone of Kauno apskritis.
Variables and indexes involved
The simulation includes a range of variables, incl
cover
g
ronomic practices. Land cover is a physical characteristic of
ding how land is used. Topography means the physical char
pe. Morphology is a measure of the shape and form of l
e refers to the various practices used
liming, etc. All these variables are taken into accoun
ea.
Instructions to exe
The following d
graphic data) based on factors such
meters, including the a
pare the results before and after the
termine whether
Feedba
The aim
tential for improving soil quality thr
By manipu
ct soil quality.
This exe
re application or soil liming on soil quality in a giv
il health and reduce soil damage.
Open control panel
Im Simulator steht eine Schaltfläche zur Verfügung, mit der Aktionen für jede Phase der Simulation festgelegt werden können.
Daraufhin öffnet sich der Navigationsbereich und es besteht die Möglichkeit, weitere Komponenten auszuwählen
Dieser Abschnitt enthält Benutzerhinweise zu Inhalt und Zweck der Simulation
Der Leitfaden enthält den Titel, den Zweck des Planspiels, die Lernziele, die beteiligten Variablen und Indizes sowie Anweisungen zur Durchführung des Planspiels.

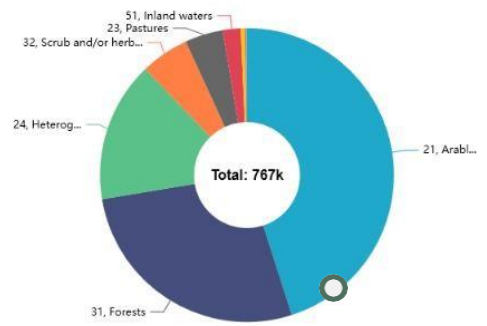

Simulator Environment
Home
Sustainable farming
Logout
Scenario description
Here you will find the information contained in the Use Case for Simulation - Stude nt pren Sustainable farming scenario.
In particular, the following topics are explained:
1. Simulation title
2. Simulation scope and learn
3. Coordinates of the simula
4. Variables and indexes in
5. Instructions to ex
A general descr
Regarding the Sc s of the area of interest. These aspects will allow identifying the
With regard to the S strate the general variables that must be valued before starting th
6. Feedback and exp
Mit dieser Schaltfläche können Sie das Basisszenario aktivieren, das alle kontextbezogenen Informationen enthält und eine erste Analyse des geografischen Kontextes bietet
Simulation controls
View base scenario
Parameters
1) Identification of the geographical area *
Select
Run simulation
In diesem Bereich ist der Simulator aktiviert und es stehen zwei Werkzeuge zur Verfügung:
Eine oder mehrere Optionen zur Eingabe der Simulationsparameter
Eine Schaltfläche, um die Simulation nach Auswahl der Parameter zu aktivieren.
Open control panel

Basisszenario

Den geografischen Kontext verstehen: Was man wissen muss

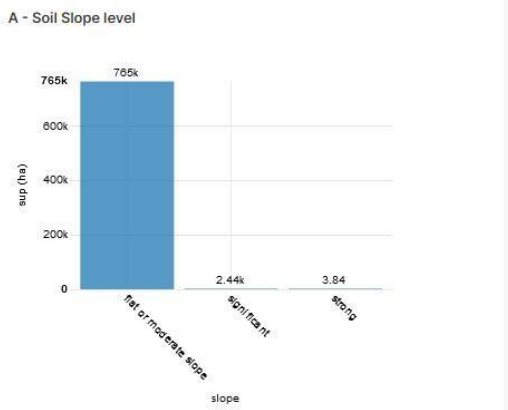

Simulator Environment
Home
Sustainable farming
Logout
Scenario description
Here you will find the information contained in the Use Case for Simulation - Student document prepared for the Sustainable farming scenario.
In particular, the following topics are explained:
1. Simulation title
2. Simulation scope and learning outcomes
3. Coordinates of the simulation
4. Variables and indexes involved
5. Instructions to execute the simulation
A general description of the information contained in the Scenario Base dashboard and
Regarding the Scenario Base dashboard, it is also important to illustrate the active filters u
se aspects will allow identifying the
With regard to the Simulation dashboard, in addition to describing the active filters duri
es that must be valued before starting th
6. Feedback and explanation of the executed simulation
Der Benutzer aktiviert das Szenario, indem er auf Basisszenario anzeigen klickt.
Open control panel
Simulation controls
View base scenario
Parameters
1) Identification of the geographical area *
Select
Run simulation

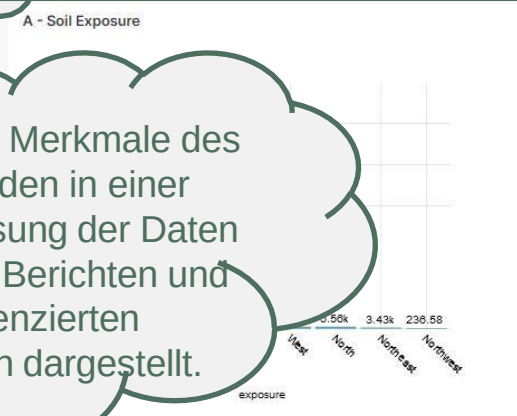




A - General information on land cover

code_18	l3_desc	Sup tot (ha)	% Sup tot
211	Non-irrigated arable land	345,726	45.063%
222	Fruit trees and berry plantations	1,324	0.173%
231	Pastures	32,167	4.193%
242	Complex cultivation patterns	76,379	9.956%
243	Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	42,136	5.492%
311	Broad-leaved forest	61,503	8.016%
312	Coniferous forest	54,003	7.039%
313	Mixed forest	94,002	12.253%
321	Natural grasslands	453	0.059%
322	Moors and heathland	320	0.042%
324	Transitional woodland-shrub	40,182	5.237%
333	Sparsely vegetated areas	380	0.050%
411	Inland marshes	318	0.042%
412	Peat bogs	3,135	0.409%
511	Water courses	4,699	0.612%
512	Water bodies	10,477	1.366%
Totals		767,203	





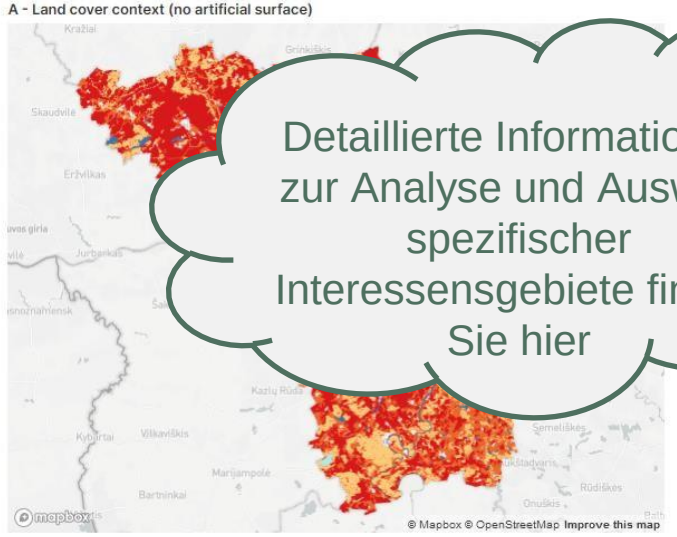
A - Distribution of Arable land vs Agricultural area (%)

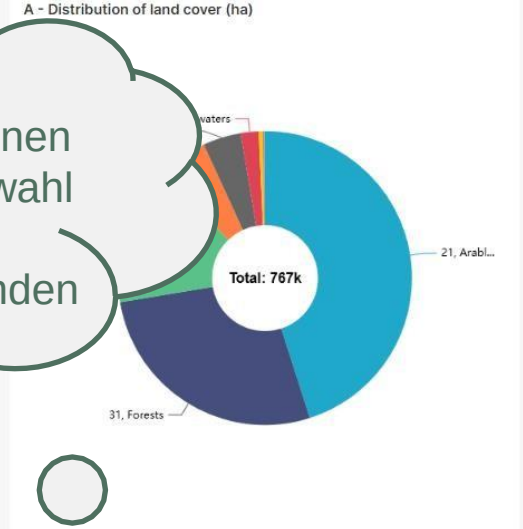
lau_name	arable_land_ha	agricultural_areas_ha	% Sup vs Sup Tot
Kėdainių rajono savivaldybė	102,803	116,507	88.2%
Raseinių rajono savivaldybė	88,203	111,921	78.8%
Kauno rajono savivaldybė	59,886	84,056	71.2%
Jonavos rajono savivaldybė	33,712	46,188	73.0%
Prienų rajono savivaldybė	30,283	68,201	44.4%
Kaišiadorių rajono savivaldybė	28,305	63,785	44.4%
Birštono savivaldybė	2,331	5,323	43.8%
Kauno miesto savivaldybė	203	1,751	11.6%
Totals			56.9%

Die wichtigsten Merkmale des Gebiets werden in einer Zusammenfassung der Daten mit grafischen Berichten und georeferenzierten Informationen dargestellt.

Open control panel

Detaillierte Informationen zur Analyse und Auswahl spezifischer Interessensgebiete finden Sie hier





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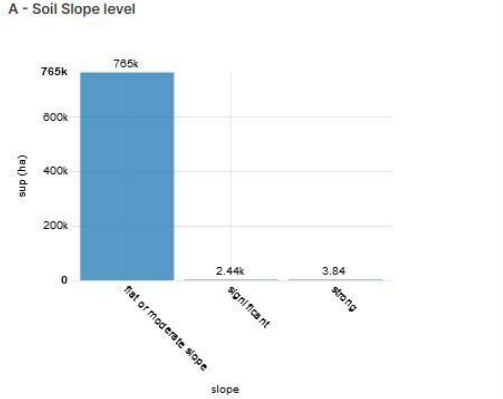

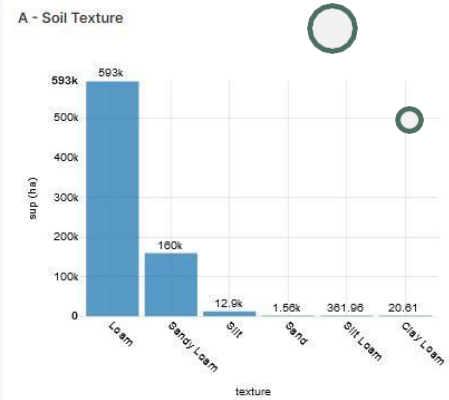

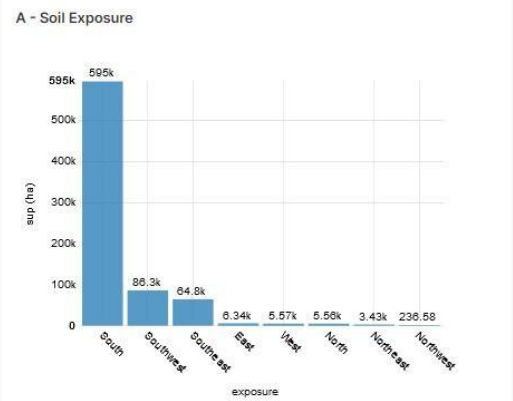

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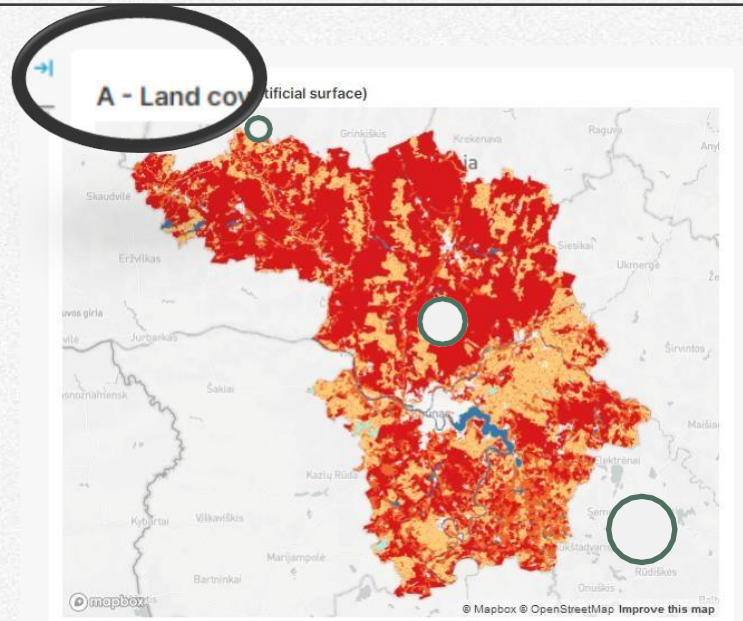
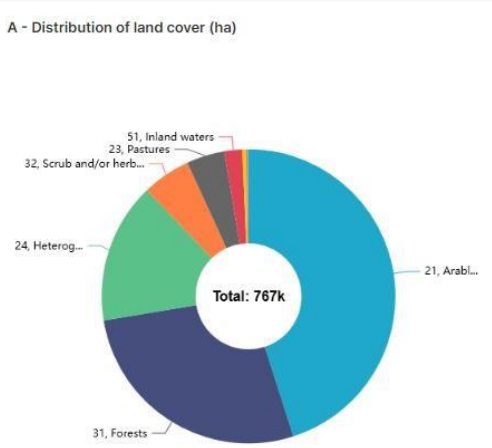
Open control panel





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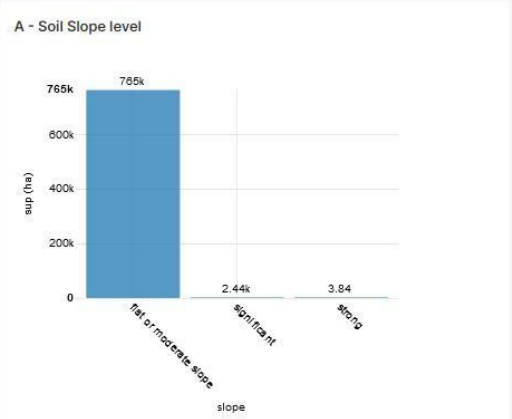

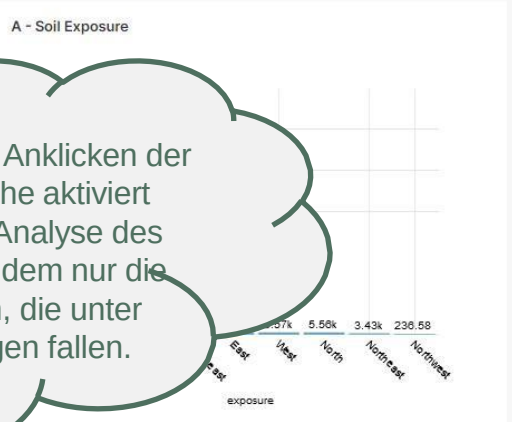

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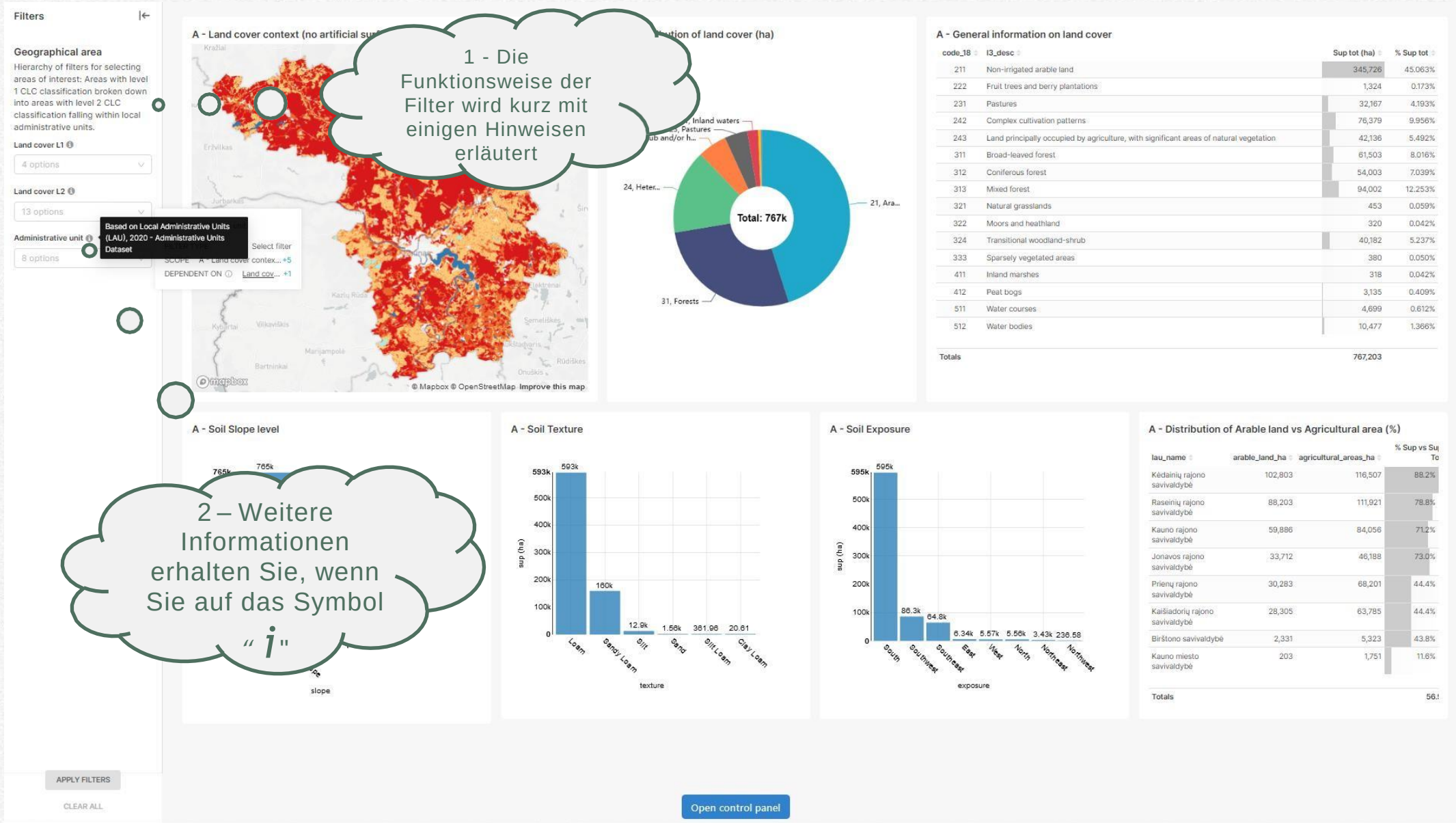
Totals			56.9%

Der Bereich Filter kann durch Anklicken der entsprechenden Schaltfläche aktiviert werden und ermöglicht die Analyse des interessierenden Gebiets, indem nur die Gebiete analysiert werden, die unter bestimmte Klassifizierungen fallen.

Open control panel


Filters
Geographical area
Hierarchy of filters for selecting areas of interest: Areas with level 1 CLC classification broken down into areas with level 2 CLC classification falling within local administrative units.
Land cover L1
4 options
Land cover L2
13 options
Administrative unit
Based on Local Administrative Units (LAU), 2020 - Administrative Units Dataset
8 options
APPLY FILTERS
CLEAR ALL
1 - Die Funktionsweise der Filter wird kurz mit einigen Hinweisen erläutert
2 – Weitere Informationen erhalten Sie, wenn Sie auf das Symbol " i "
A - Land cover context (no artificial su
Select filter
SCOPE A - Land cover contex... +5
DEPENDENT ON Land cov... +1
© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map
ution of land cover (ha)
Total: 767k
21, Ara...
31, Forests
24, Heter...
Inland waters
Pastures
A - General information on land cover
code_18 | l3_desc | Sup tot (ha) | % Sup tot
211 Non-irrigated arable land 345,726 45.063%
222 Fruit trees and berry plantations 1,324 0.173%
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511 Water courses 4,699 0.612%
512 Water bodies 10,477 1.366%
Totals 767,203
A - Soil Slope level
765k
765k
slope
A - Soil Texture
593k
593k
160k
12.9k
1.56k
361.96
20.61
sup (ha)
Loam
Sandy Loam
Silt
Sand
Silt Loam
Clay Loam
texture
A - Soil Exposure
595k
595k
86.3k
64.8k
6.34k
5.57k
5.56k
3.43k
236.58
sup (ha)
South
Southwest
Southeast
East
West
North
Northeast
Northwest
exposure
A - Distribution of Arable land vs Agricultural area (%)
lau_name | arable_land_ha | agricultural_areas_ha | % Sup vs Su / To
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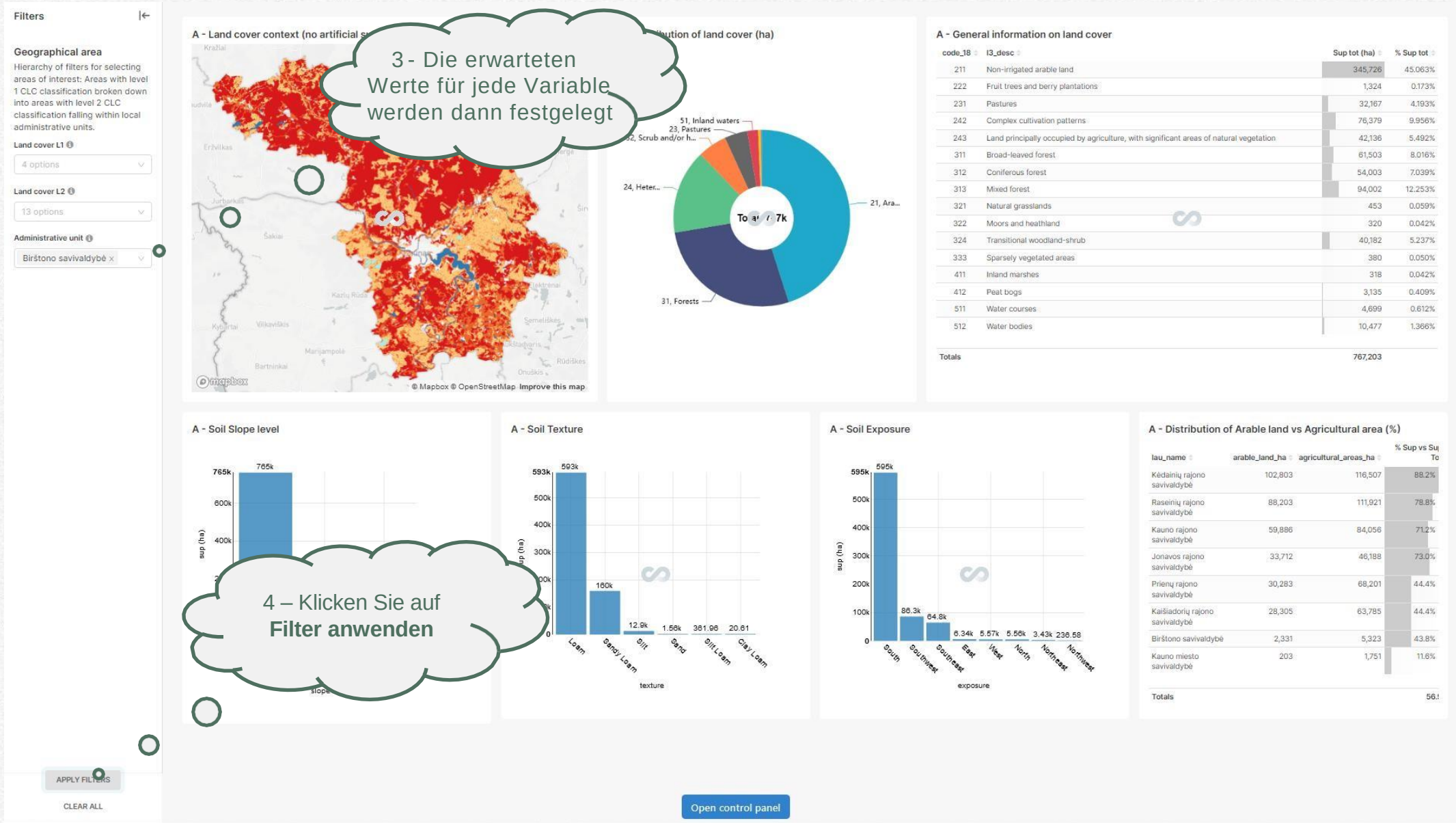
Totals
Open control panel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Hierarchy of filters for selecting areas of interest: Areas with level 1 CLC classification broken down into areas with level 2 CLC classification falling within local administrative units.
Land cover L1
4 options
Land cover L2
13 options
Administrative unit
Birštono savivaldybė
APPLY FILTERS
CLEAR ALL
3 - Die erwarteten Werte für jede Variable werden dann festgelegt
A - Land cover context (no artificial
Kražiai
Ežvilkas
Jurbarkas
Šakiai
Kazlų Rūda
Vilkaviškis
Marijampolė
Bartninkai
Šeimelškės
Rūdiškės
Onuškis
mapbox
© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map
ution of land cover (ha)
51, Inland waters
23, Pastures
32, Scrub and/or h...
24, Heter...
21, Ara...
31, Forests
A - General information on land cover
code_18
l3_desc
Sup tot (ha)
% Sup tot
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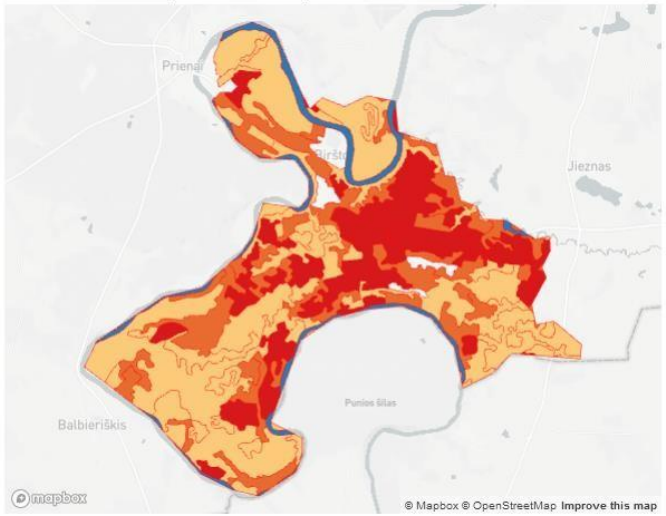
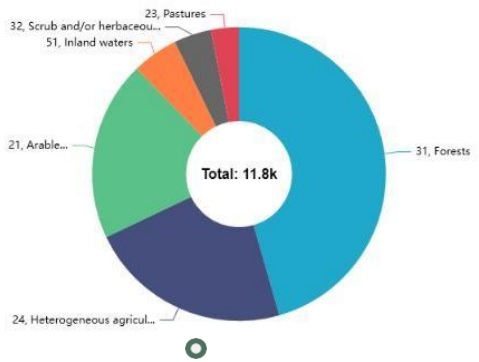
312 Coniferous forest 54,003 7.039%
313 Mixed forest 94,002 12.253%
321 Natural grasslands 453 0.059%
322 Moors and heathland 320 0.042%
324 Transitional woodland-shrub 40,182 5.237%
333 Sparsely vegetated areas 380 0.050%
411 Inland marshes 318 0.042%
412 Peat bogs 3,135 0.409%
511 Water courses 4,699 0.612%
512 Water bodies 10,477 1.366%
Totals 767,203
A - Soil Slope level
765k
600k
400k
sup (ha)
slope
4 – Klicken Sie auf Filter anwenden
A - Soil Texture
593k
500k
400k
300k
160k
12.9k
1.56k
361.96
20.61
Loam
Sandy Loam
Silt
Sand
Silt Loam
Clay Loam
texture
A - Soil Exposure
595k
500k
400k
300k
200k
100k
86.3k
64.8k
6.34k
5.57k
5.56k
3.43k
236.58
South
Southwest
Southeast
East
West
North
Northeast
Northwest
exposure
A - Distribution of Arable land vs Agricultural area (%)
lau_name
arable_land_ha
agricultural_areas_ha
% Sup vs Su
To
Kėdainių rajono savivaldybė 102,803 116,507 88.2%
Raseinių rajono savivaldybė 88,203 111,921 78.8%
Kauno rajono savivaldybė 59,886 84,056 71.2%
Jonavos rajono savivaldybė 33,712 46,188 73.0%
Prienų rajono savivaldybė 30,283 68,201 44.4%
Kaišiadorių rajono savivaldybė 28,305 63,785 44.4%
Birštono savivaldybė 2,331 5,323 43.8%
Kauno miesto savivaldybė 203 1,751 11.6%
Totals
Open control panel

A - Land cover context (no artificial surface)



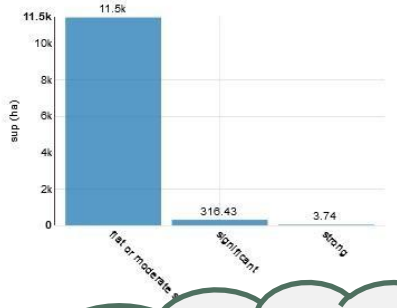
A - Distribution of land cover (ha)



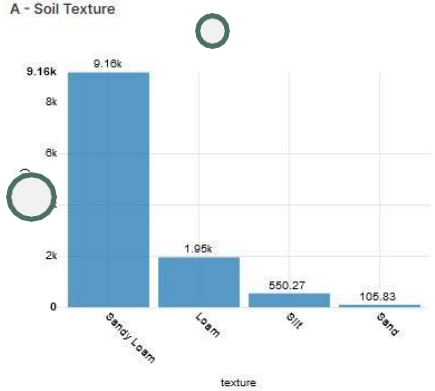
A - General information on land cover

code_18	l3_desc	Sup tot (ha)	% Sup tot
211	Non-irrigated arable land	2,331	19.801%
231	Pastures	360	3.061%
242	Complex cultivation patterns	1,558	13.232%
243	Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	1,074	9.121%
311	Broad-leaved forest	117	0.990%
312	Coniferous forest	3,843	32.645%
313	Mixed forest	1,406	11.939%
324	Transitional woodland-shrub	488	4.142%
511	Water courses	597	5.069%
Totals		11,773	

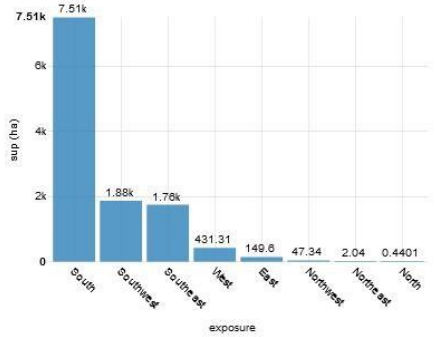
A - Soil Slope level



A - Soil Texture



A - Soil Exposure



A - Distribution of Arable land vs Agricultural area (%)

lau_name	arable_land_ha	agricultural_areas_ha	% Sup vs Sup Tot
Kėdainių rajono savivaldybė	102,803	116,507	88.2%
Raseinių rajono savivaldybė	88,203	111,921	78.8%
Kauno rajono savivaldybė	59,886	84,056	71.2%
Jonavos rajono savivaldybė	33,712	46,188	73.0%
Prienų rajono savivaldybė	30,283	68,201	44.4%
Kaišiadorių rajono savivaldybė	28,305	63,785	44.4%
Birštono savivaldybė	2,331	5,323	43.8%
Kauno miesto savivaldybė	203	1,751	11.6%
Totals			56.9%

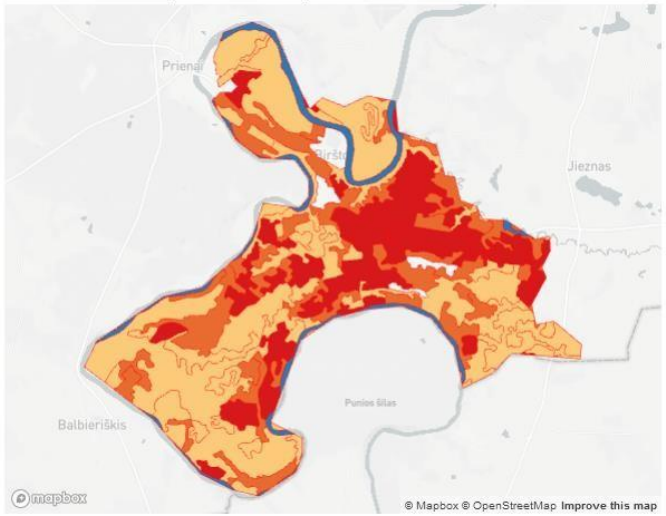
5 – Neue Informationen werden angezeigt und können abgerufen werden

Open control panel

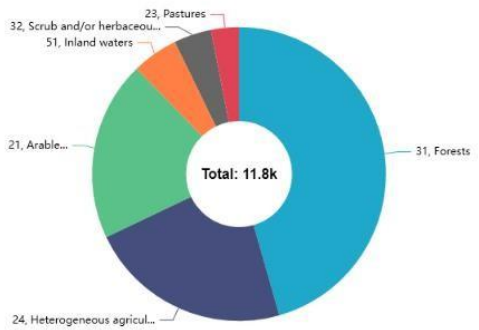
Simulationsszenario

Starten Sie die Simulation und beobachten Sie die Ergebnisse

A - Land cover context (no artificial surface)



A - Distribution of land cover (ha)

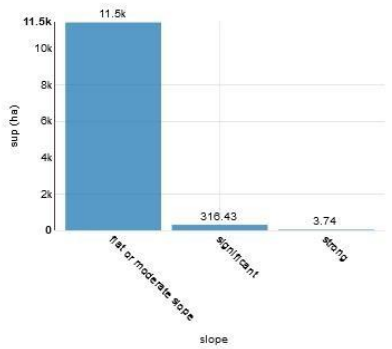


A - General information on land cover

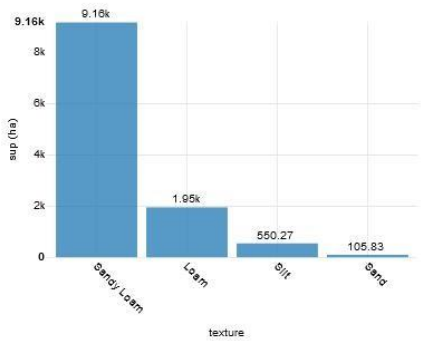
code_18	l3_desc	Sup tot (ha)	% Sup tot
211	Non-irrigated arable land	2,331	19.801%
231	Pastures	360	3.061%
242	Complex cultivation patterns	1,558	13.232%
243	Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	1,074	9.121%
311	Broad-leaved forest	117	0.990%
312	Coniferous forest	3,843	32.645%
313	Mixed forest	1,406	11.939%
324	Transitional woodland-shrub	488	4.142%
511	Water courses	597	5.069%
Totals		11,773	

Aktivieren Sie die Simulation, indem Sie auf die Schaltfläche **Systemsteuerung öffnen** klicken.

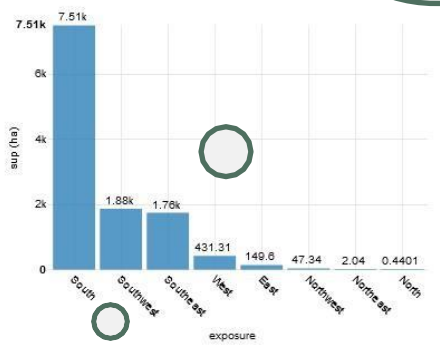
A - Soil Slope level



A - Soil Texture



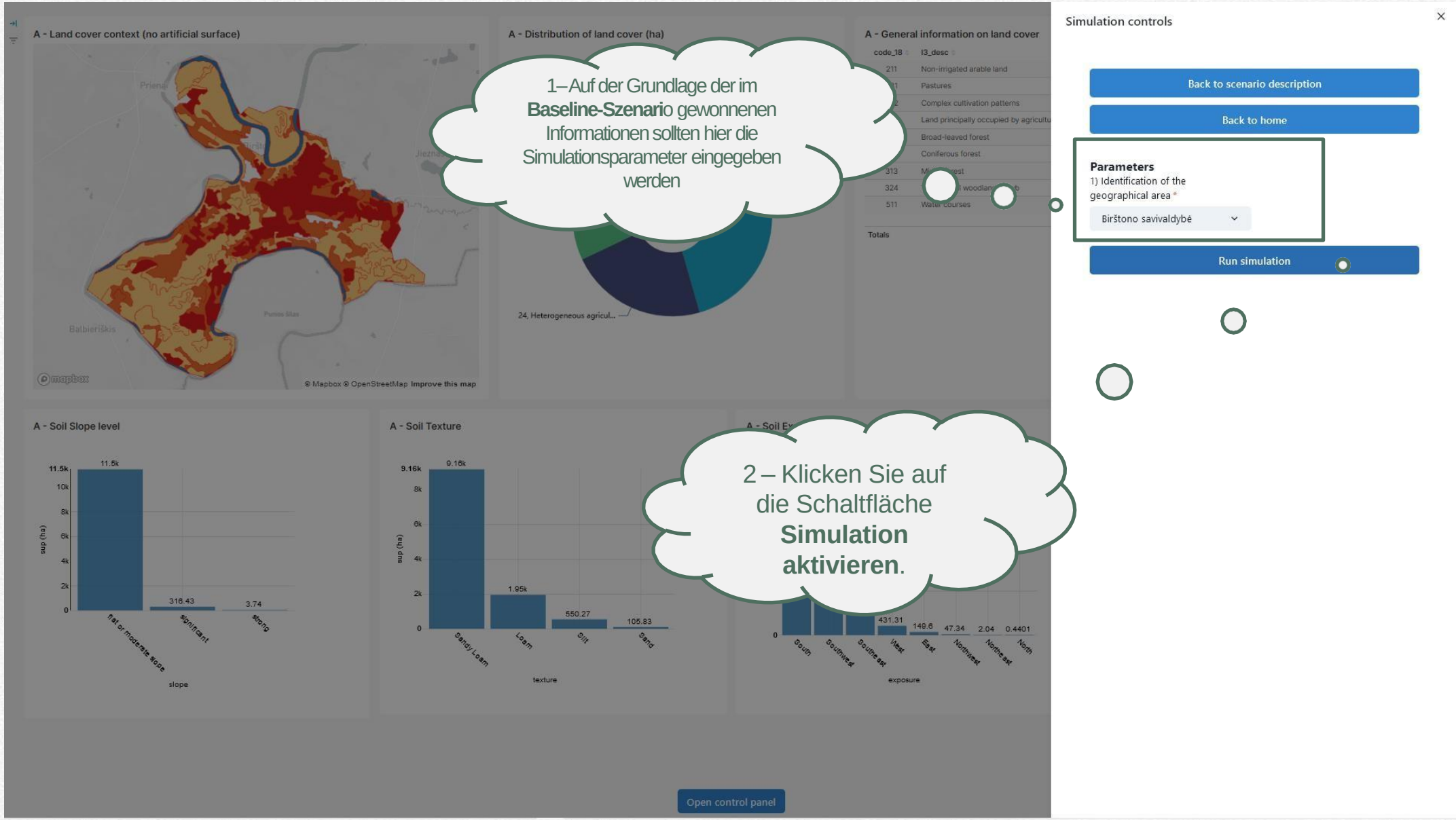
A - Soil Exposure



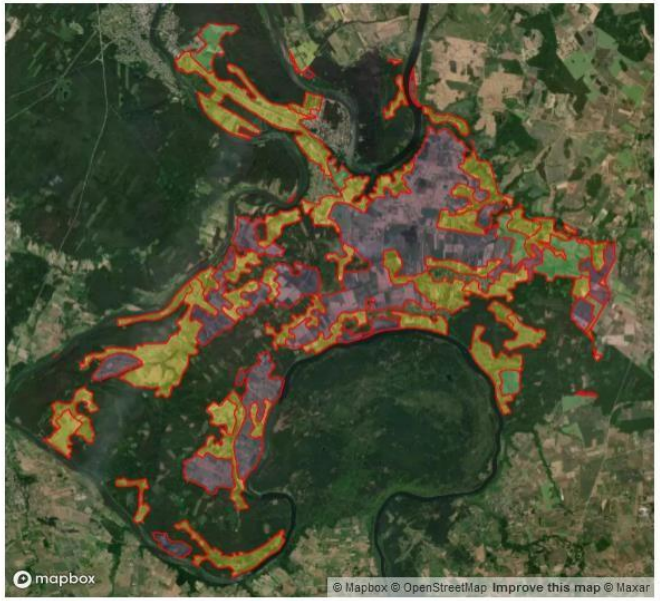
...ion of Arable land vs Agricultural area (%)

lau_name	arable_land_ha	agricultural_areas_ha	% Sup vs Sup Tot
Kėdainių rajono savivaldybė	102,803	116,507	88.2%
Raseinių rajono savivaldybė	88,203	111,921	78.8%
Kauno rajono savivaldybė	59,886	84,056	71.2%
Jonavos rajono savivaldybė	33,712	46,188	73.0%
Prienų rajono savivaldybė	30,283	68,201	44.4%
Kaišiadorių rajono savivaldybė	28,305	63,785	44.4%
Birštono savivaldybė	2,331	5,323	43.8%
Kauno miesto savivaldybė	203	1,751	11.6%
Totals			56.9%

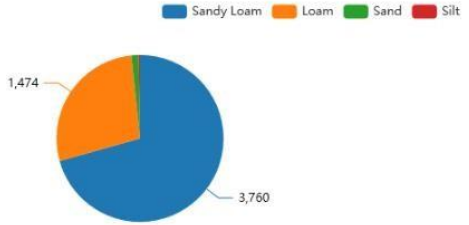
Open control panel


A - Land cover context (no artificial surface)
A - Distribution of land cover (ha)
A - General information on land cover
code_18
l3_desc
211 Non-irrigated arable land
Pastures
Complex cultivation patterns
Land principally occupied by agricultu
Broad-leaved forest
Coniferous forest
313
324
511 Water courses
Totals
24, Heterogeneous agricul...
© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map
1– Auf der Grundlage der im Baseline-Szenario gewonnenen Informationen sollten hier die Simulationsparameter eingegeben werden
A - Soil Slope level
11.5k
316.43
3.74
sup (ha)
flat or moderate slope
significant
strong
slope
A - Soil Texture
9.16k
1.95k
550.27
105.83
Sandy Loam
Loam
Silt
Sand
texture
A - Soil Ex
431.31
149.6
47.34
2.04
0.4401
South
Southwest
Southeast
West
East
Northwest
Northeast
North
exposure
2 – Klicken Sie auf die Schaltfläche Simulation aktivieren.
Open control panel
Simulation controls
Back to scenario description
Back to home
Parameters
1) Identification of the geographical area *
Birštono savivaldybė
Run simulation

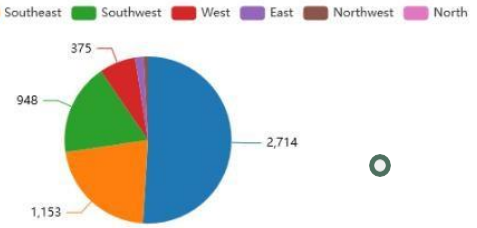
Carl - Geographical context (simulator)



Carl - Soil Texture (ha)



Carl - Soil exposure (ha)



Carl - Simulation Parameter: Area of interest

lau_name
Birštono savivaldybė

Carl - General information on LA

l2_desc	code_18		
Arable land	211	No	
Pastures	231	Pa	
Heterogeneous agricultural areas	242	Comple	
Heterogeneous agricultural areas	243	Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	72%
Totals			5,323

1– In diesem Abschnitt werden die Simulationsergebnisse vorgestellt.

Carl - Average SOC content (dg / kg)

897.84

Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)

Carl - Average SOC content recalculate (dg / kg)

905.76

Post-simulation data

Carl - Five-year change in SOC content (%)

4.4%

Variation in %

Impact of agronomic practices on soil carbon sequestration

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (avg pH x 10)

53.84

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (ha)

3,580

Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)

Carl - Soil acidity reduction target (avg pH x 10)

6.16

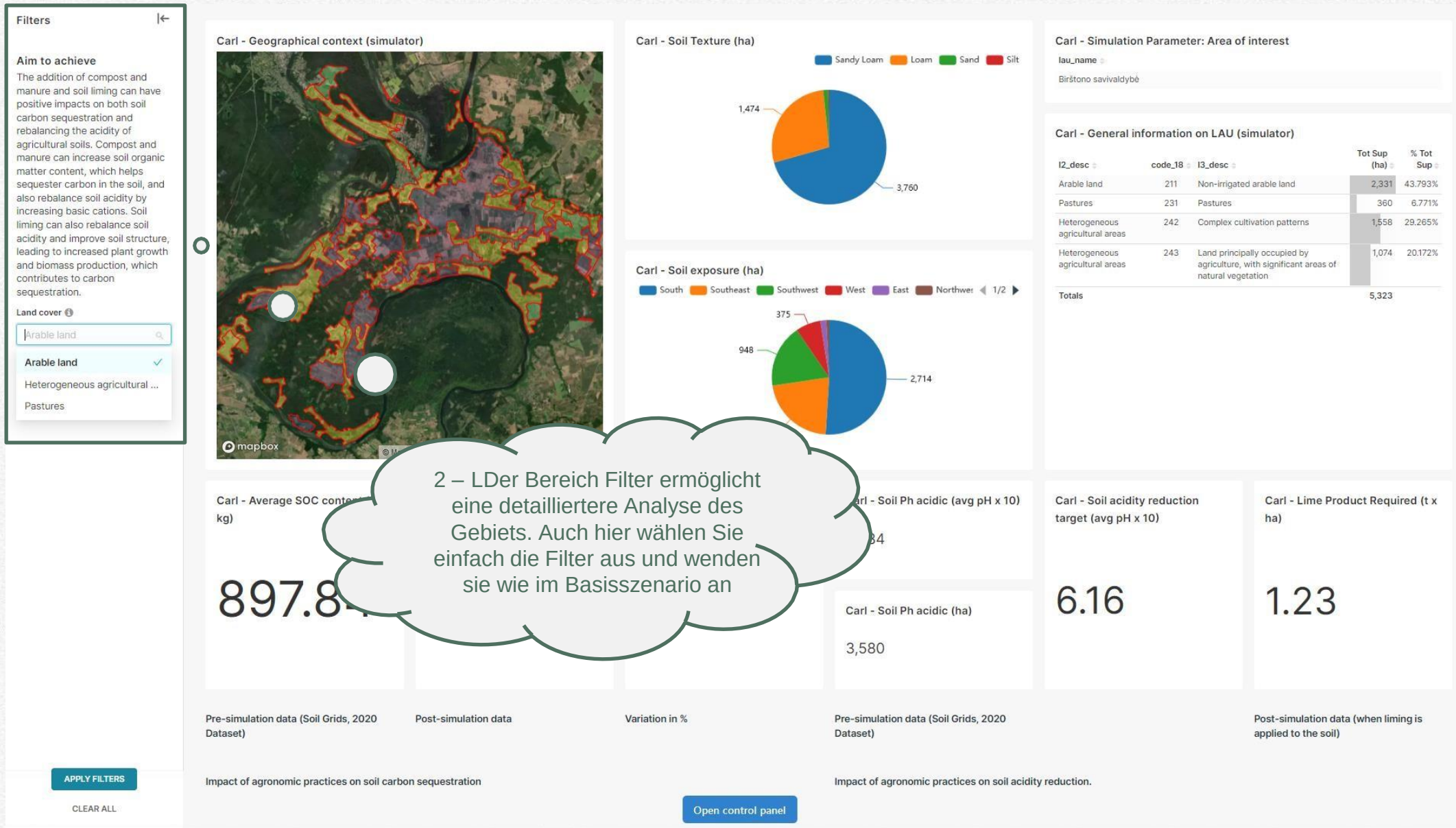
Carl - Lime Product Required (t x ha)

1.23

Post-simulation data (when liming is applied to the soil)

Impact of agronomic practices on soil acidity reduction.

Open control panel


Filters
Aim to achieve
The addition of compost and manure and soil liming can have positive impacts on both soil carbon sequestration and rebalancing the acidity of agricultural soils. Compost and manure can increase soil organic matter content, which helps sequester carbon in the soil, and also rebalance soil acidity by increasing basic cations. Soil liming can also rebalance soil acidity and improve soil structure, leading to increased plant growth and biomass production, which contributes to carbon sequestration.
Land cover
Arable land
Arable land
Heterogeneous agricultural ...
Pastures
APPLY FILTERS
CLEAR ALL
Carl - Geographical context (simulator)
mapbox
Carl - Soil Texture (ha)
Sandy Loam
Loam
Sand
Silt
1,474
3,760
Carl - Soil exposure (ha)
South
Southeast
Southwest
West
East
Northwes
1/2
375
948
2,714
Carl - Simulation Parameter: Area of interest
lau_name
Birštono savivaldybė
Carl - General information on LAU (simulator)
l2_desc
code_18
l3_desc
Tot Sup (ha)
% Tot Sup
Arable land 211 Non-irrigated arable land 2,331 43.793%
Pastures 231 Pastures 360 6.771%
Heterogeneous agricultural areas 242 Complex cultivation patterns 1,558 29.265%
Heterogeneous agricultural areas 243 Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation 1,074 20.172%
Totals 5,323
Carl - Average SOC conte
kg)
897.84
Carl - Soil Ph acidic (avg pH x 10)
Carl - Soil Ph acidic (ha)
3,580
Carl - Soil acidity reduction target (avg pH x 10)
6.16
Carl - Lime Product Required (t x ha)
1.23
Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)
Post-simulation data
Variation in %
Impact of agronomic practices on soil carbon sequestration
Open control panel
Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)
Post-simulation data (when liming is applied to the soil)
Impact of agronomic practices on soil acidity reduction.
2 – LDer Bereich Filter ermöglicht eine detailliertere Analyse des Gebiets. Auch hier wählen Sie einfach die Filter aus und wenden sie wie im Basisszenario an

Filters

Aim to achieve

The addition of compost and manure and soil liming can have positive impacts on both soil carbon sequestration and rebalancing the acidity of agricultural soils. Compost and manure can increase soil organic matter content, which helps sequester carbon in the soil, and also rebalance soil acidity by increasing basic cations. Soil liming can also rebalance soil acidity and improve soil structure, leading to increased plant growth and biomass production, which contributes to carbon sequestration.

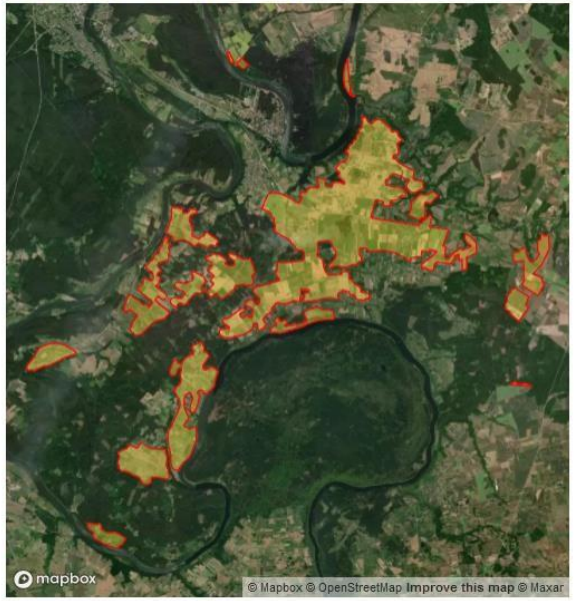
Land cover: Arable land

Agronomic practice: Soil liming

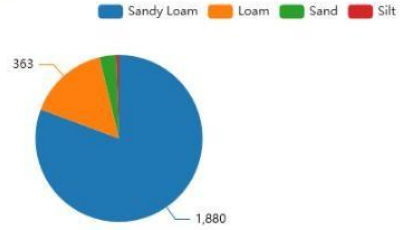
APPLY FILTERS

CLEAR ALL

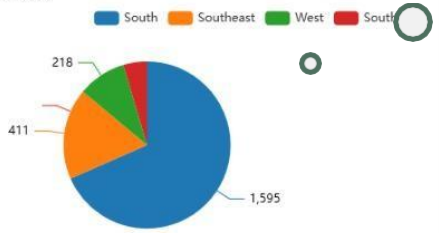
Carl - Geographical context (simulator)



Carl - Soil Texture (ha)



Carl - Soil exposure (ha)



Carl - Simulation Parameter: Area of interest

lau_name
Birštono savivaldybė

Carl - Ge

l2_desc
Arable land
Totals

Inhalt ändert sich nach Anwendung von Filtern

Carl - Average SOC content (dg / kg)

815.33

Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)

Carl - Average SOC content recalculate (dg / kg)

818.3

Post-simulation data

Carl - Five-year change in SOC content (%)

1.8%

Variation in %

Impact of agronomic practices on soil carbon sequestration

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (avg pH x 10)

49.84

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (ha)

796

Carl - Soil acidity reduction target (avg pH x 10)

10.16

Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)

Carl - Lime Product Required (t x ha)

2.03

Post-simulation data (when liming is applied to the soil)

Impact of agronomic practices on soil acidity reduction.

Open control panel

Filters

Aim to achieve

The addition of compost and manure and soil liming can have positive impacts on both soil carbon sequestration and rebalancing the acidity of agricultural soils. Compost and manure can increase soil organic matter content, which helps sequester carbon in the soil, and also rebalance soil acidity by increasing basic cations. Soil liming can also rebalance soil acidity and improve soil structure, leading to increased plant growth and biomass production, which contributes to carbon sequestration.

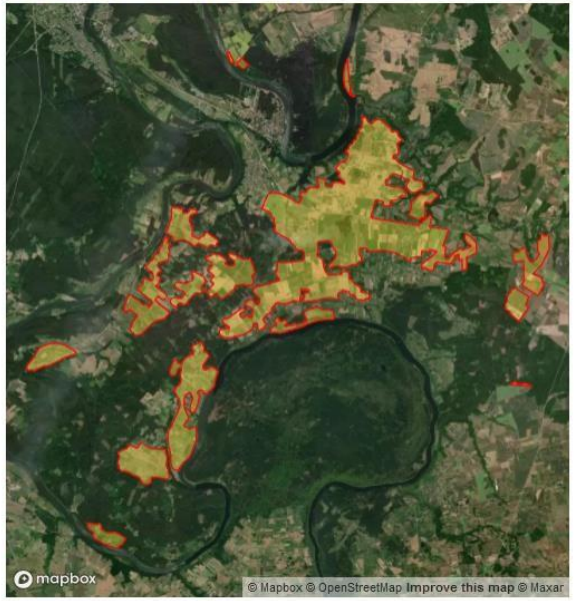
Land cover: Arable land

Agronomic practice: Soil liming

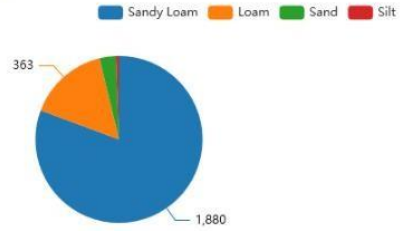
APPLY FILTERS

CLEAR ALL

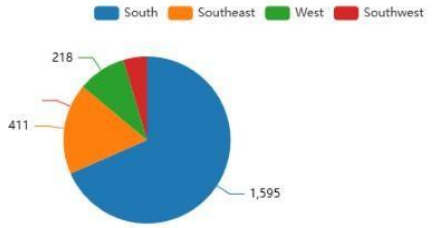
Carl - Geographical context (simulator)



Carl - Soil Texture (ha)



Carl - Soil exposure (ha)



Carl - Simulation Parameter: Area of interest

lau_name
Birštono savivaldybė

Carl - General information on LAU (simulator)

l2_desc	code_18	l3_desc	Tot Sup (ha)	% Tot Sup
Arable land	211	Non-irrigated arable land	2,331	100.000%
Totals			2,331	

Carl - Average SOC content (dg / kg)

Carl - Average SOC content recalculate (dg / kg)

18.3

Carl - Five-year change in SOC content (%)

1.8%

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (avg pH x 10)

49.84

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (ha)

796

Carl - Soil acidity reduction target (avg pH x 10)

10.16

Carl - Lime Product Required (t x ha)

2.03

Um die Simulation zu wiederholen, klicken Sie auf die Schaltfläche **Systemsteuerung öffnen**

Post-simulation d

Variation in %

Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)

Post-simulation data (when liming is applied to the soil)

Impact of agronomic practices on soil carbon sequestration

Impact of agronomic practices on soil acidity reduction.

Open control panel


Filters
Aim to achieve
The addition of compost and manure and soil liming can have positive impacts on both soil carbon sequestration and rebalancing the acidity of agricultural soils. Compost and manure can increase soil organic matter content, which helps sequester carbon in the soil, and also rebalance soil acidity by increasing basic cations. Soil liming can also rebalance soil acidity and improve soil structure, leading to increased plant growth and biomass production, which contributes to carbon sequestration.
Land cover
3 options
Agronomic practice
2 options
APPLY FILTERS
CLEAR ALL
Carl - Geographical context (simulator)
Carl - Soil Texture (ha)
Sandy Loam
Loam
Sand
1,474
3,760
East
1/2
2,714
1,153
Wiederholen Sie die Simulation, indem Sie neue Werte eingeben, und aktivieren Sie die Simulation, indem Sie auf **Simulation aktivieren** klicken.
Carl - Average SOC content (
kg)
897.84
recalculate (
905.76
Carl - Five-year change in SOC content (%)
4.4%
Carl - Soil Ph acidic (avg pH x 10
53.84
Carl - Soil Ph acidic (ha)
3,580
Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)
Post-simulation data
Variation in %
Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)
Impact of agronomic practices on soil carbon sequestration
Open control panel
Impact of agronomic practices on soil
Simulation controls
View base scenario
Back to scenario description
Back to home
Parameters
1) Identification of the geographical area *
Kauno miesto savivaldybė
Run simulation

Filters

Aim to achieve

The addition of compost and manure and soil liming can have positive impacts on both soil carbon sequestration and rebalancing the acidity of agricultural soils. Compost and manure can increase soil organic matter content, which helps sequester carbon in the soil, and also rebalance soil acidity by increasing basic cations. Soil liming can also rebalance soil acidity and improve soil structure, leading to increased plant growth and biomass production, which contributes to carbon sequestration.

Land cover

3 options

Agronomic practice

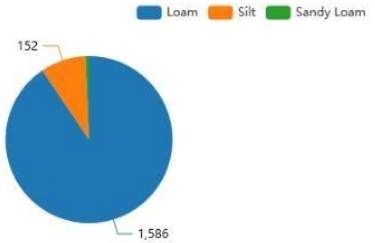
2 options

APPLY FILTERS

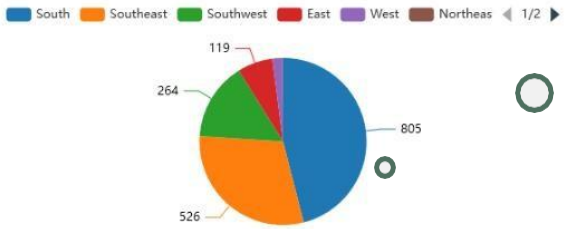
CLEAR ALL

Carl - Geographical context (simulator)

Carl - Soil Texture (ha)



Carl - Soil exposure (ha)



Carl - Simulation Parameter: Area of interest

lau_name
Kauno miesto savivaldybė

Carl - General inform

l2_desc				
Arable land				
Permanent crops				
Pastures				
Heterogeneous agricultural areas	242	Comp		
Heterogene agricultur	243	Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	391	22.325%
Totals			1,751	

1– In diesem Abschnitt werden die Ergebnisse vorgestellt

Carl - Average SOC content (dg / kg)

785.87

Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)

Carl - Average SOC content recalculate (dg / kg)

794.88

Post-simulation data

Carl - Five-year change in SOC content (%)

5.7%

Variation in %

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (avg pH x 10)

44.09

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (ha)

727

Carl - Soil acidity reduction target (avg pH x 10)

15.91

Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)

Carl - Lime Product Required (t x ha)

3.18

Post-simulation data (when liming is applied to the soil)

Impact of agronomic practices on soil carbon sequestration

Open control panel

Impact of agronomic practices on soil acidity reduction.

Schließen Sie die Simulationssitzung

So beenden Sie die Simulatorsitzung

Filters

Aim to achieve

The addition of compost and manure and soil liming can have positive impacts on both soil carbon sequestration and rebalancing the acidity of agricultural soils. Compost and manure can increase soil organic matter content, which helps sequester carbon in the soil, and also rebalance soil acidity by increasing basic cations. Soil liming can also rebalance soil acidity and improve soil structure, leading to increased plant growth and biomass production, which contributes to carbon sequestration.

Land cover

3 options

Agronomic practice

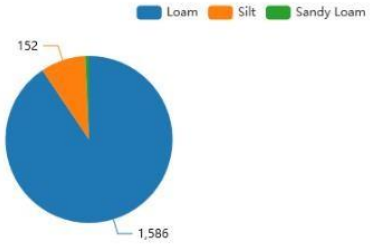
2 options

APPLY FILTERS

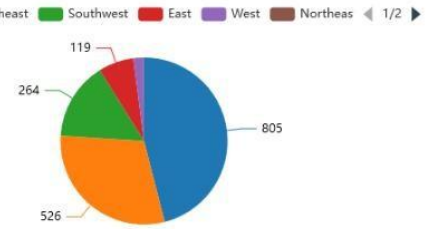
CLEAR ALL

Carl - Geographical context (simulator)

Carl - Soil Texture (ha)



Carl - Soil exposure (ha)



Carl - Simulation Parameter: Area of interest

lau_name
Kauno miesto savivaldybė

Carl - General information on LAU (simulator)

l2_desc	code_18	l3_desc	Tot Sup (ha)	% Tot Sup
Arable land	211	Non-irrigated arable land	203	11.615%
Permanent crops	222	Fruit trees and berry plantations	37	2.123%
Pastures	231	Pastures	221	12.627%
Heterogeneous agricultural areas	242	Complex cultivation patterns	898	51.310%
Heterogeneous agricultural areas	243	Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	391	22.325%
Totals			1,751	

Carl - Average SOC content (dg / kg)

Carl - Average SOC content recalculate (dg / kg)

94.88

Carl - Five-year change in SOC content (%)

5.7%

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (avg pH x 10)

44.09

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (ha)

727

Carl - Soil acidity reduction target (avg pH x 10)

15.91

Carl - Lime Product Required (t x ha)

3.18

Um die Sitzung zu beenden, klicken Sie auf die Schaltfläche **Systemsteuerung öffnen**.

Post-simulation

Variation in %

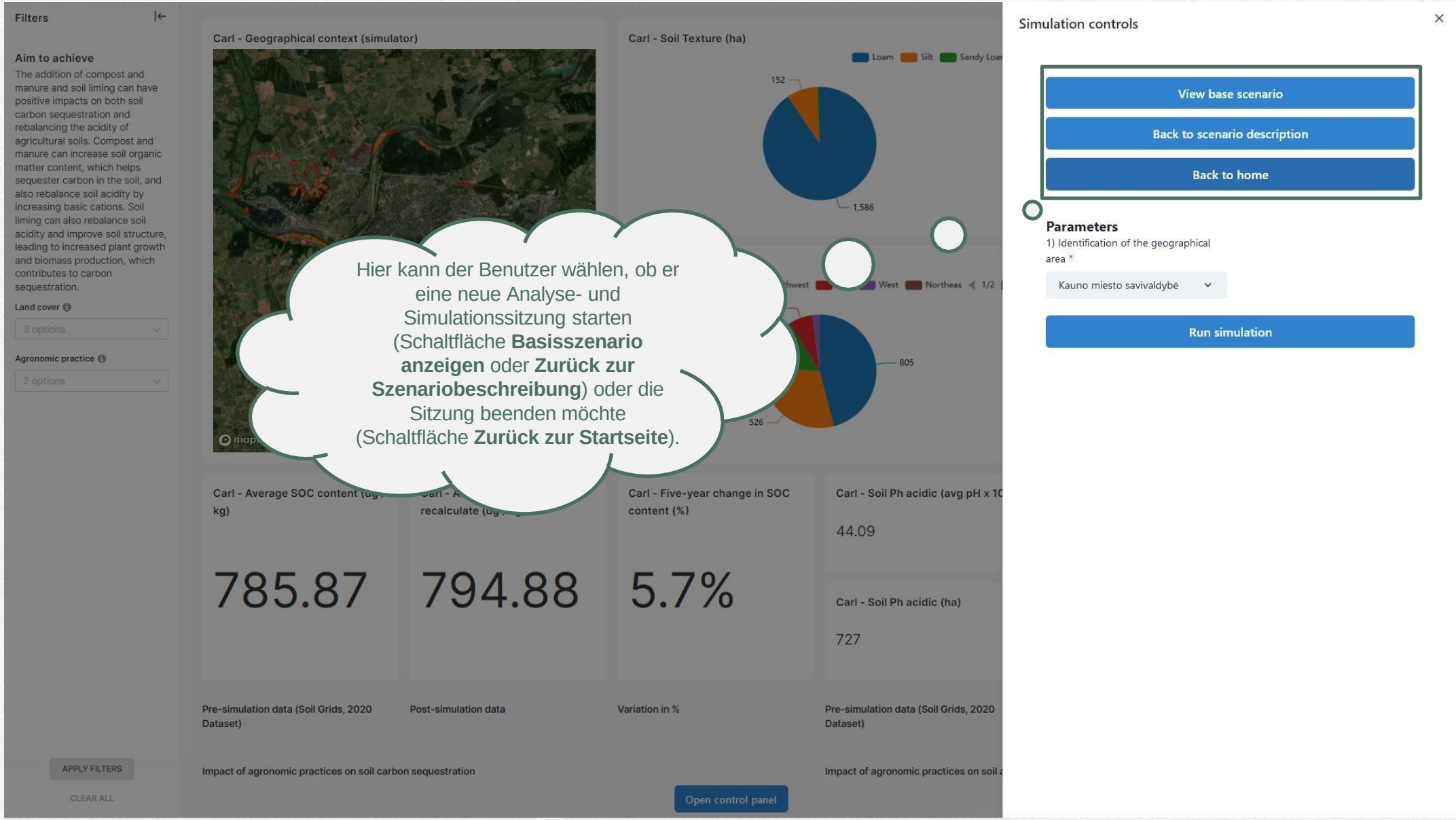
Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)

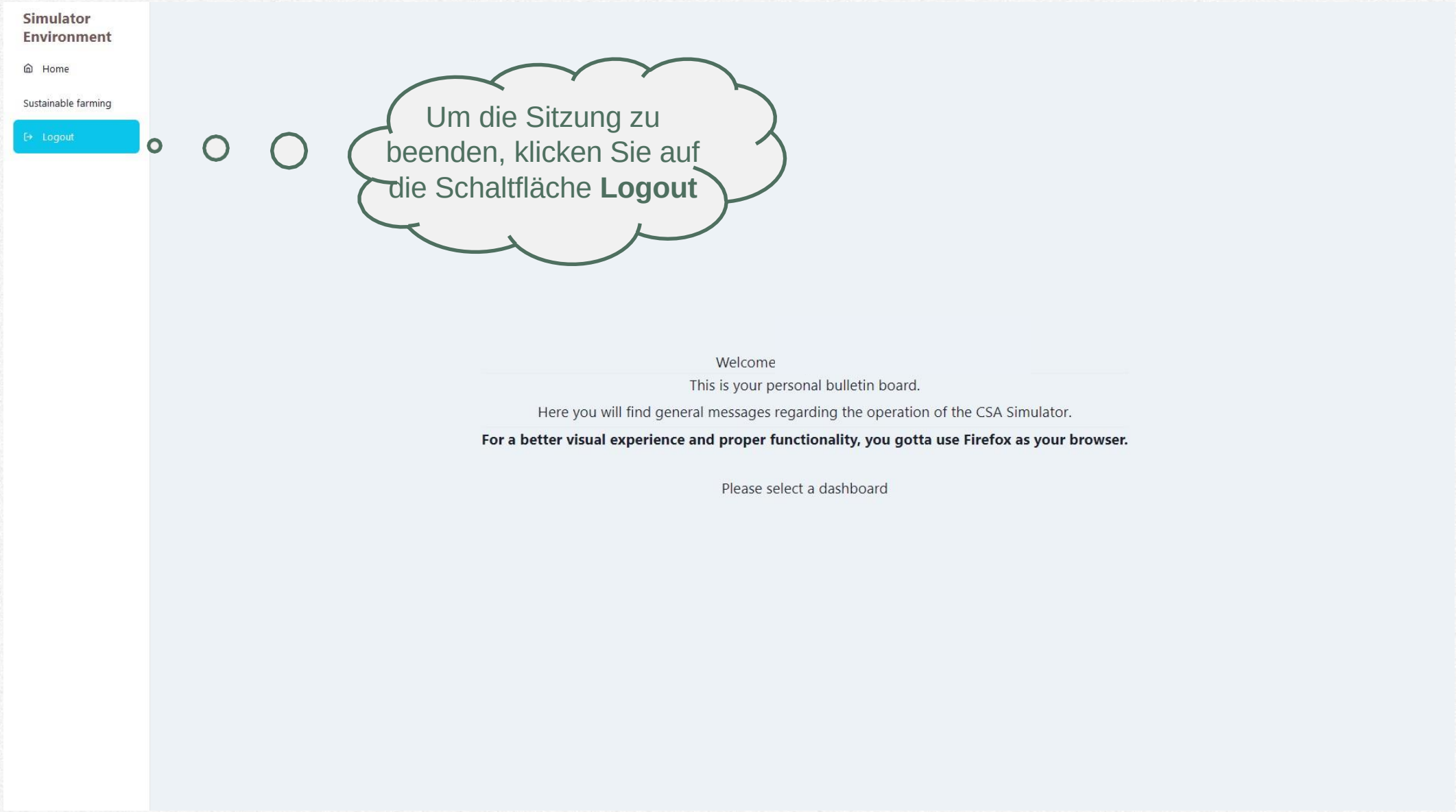
Post-simulation data (when liming is applied to the soil)

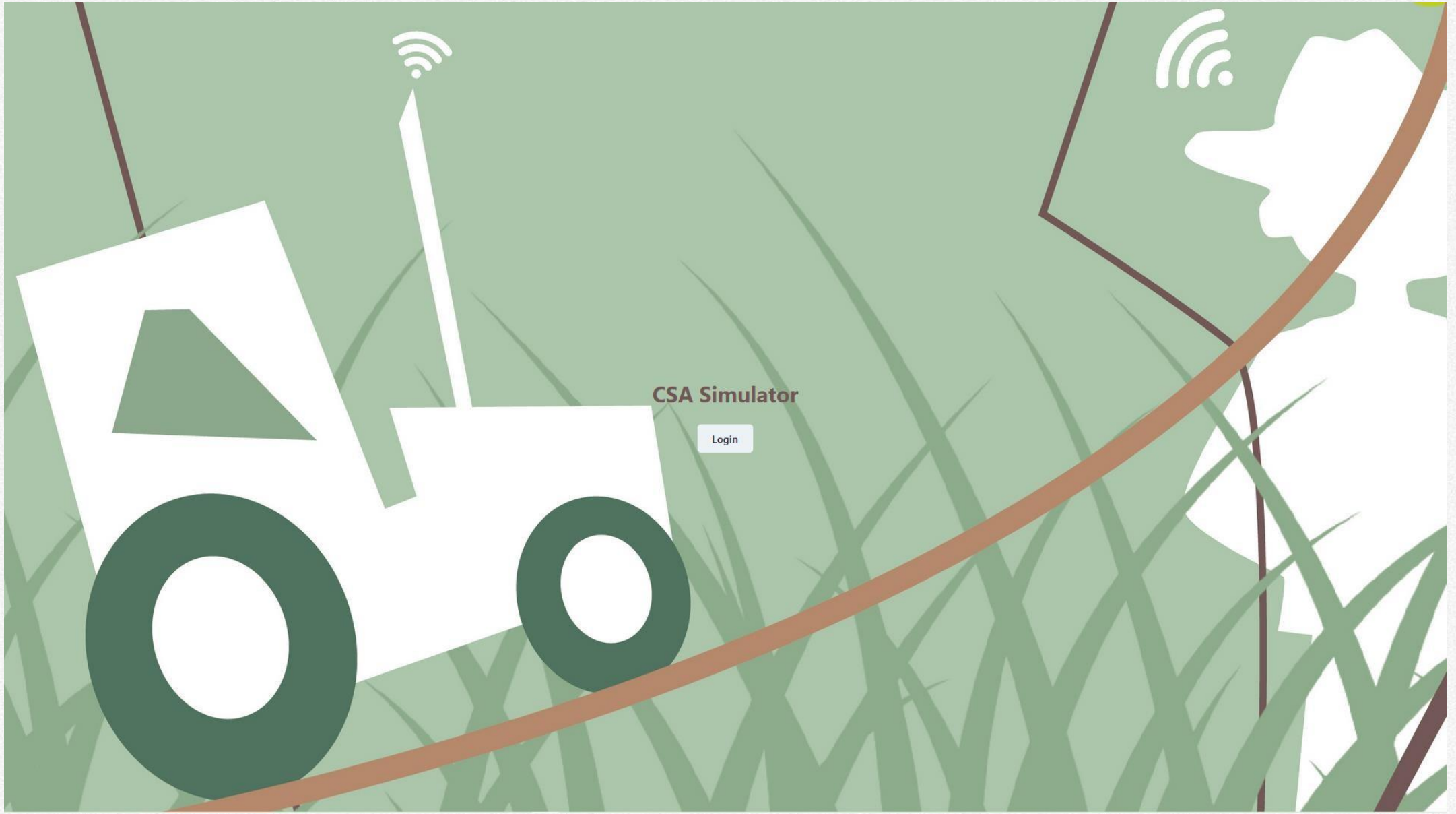
Impact of agronomic practices on soil carbon sequestration

Impact of agronomic practices on soil acidity reduction.

Open control panel


Filters
Aim to achieve
The addition of compost and manure and soil liming can have positive impacts on both soil carbon sequestration and rebalancing the acidity of agricultural soils. Compost and manure can increase soil organic matter content, which helps sequester carbon in the soil, and also rebalance soil acidity by increasing basic cations. Soil liming can also rebalance soil acidity and improve soil structure, leading to increased plant growth and biomass production, which contributes to carbon sequestration.
Land cover
3 options
Agronomic practice
2 options
APPLY FILTERS
CLEAR ALL
Carl - Geographical context (simulator)
Carl - Soil Texture (ha)
Loam
Silt
Sandy Loam
152
1,586
805
526
West
Northeas
1/2
Hier kann der Benutzer wählen, ob er eine neue Analyse- und Simulationssitzung starten (Schaltfläche **Basisszenario anzeigen** oder **Zurück zur Szenariobeschreibung**) oder die Sitzung beenden möchte (Schaltfläche **Zurück zur Startseite**).
Carl - Average SOC content (tC/ha)
785.87
Carl - A recalculate (tC/ha)
794.88
Carl - Five-year change in SOC content (%)
5.7%
Carl - Soil Ph acidic (avg pH x 10)
44.09
Carl - Soil Ph acidic (ha)
727
Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)
Post-simulation data
Variation in %
Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)
Impact of agronomic practices on soil carbon sequestration
Impact of agronomic practices on soil
Open control panel
Simulation controls
View base scenario
Back to scenario description
Back to home
Parameters
1) Identification of the geographical area *
Kauno miesto savivaldybė
Run simulation


Simulator Environment
Home
Sustainable farming
Logout
Um die Sitzung zu beenden, klicken Sie auf die Schaltfläche **Logout**
Welcome
This is your personal bulletin board.
Here you will find general messages regarding the operation of the CSA Simulator.
For a better visual experience and proper functionality, you gotta use Firefox as your browser.
Please select a dashboard


CSA Simulator
Login

FarmBox

The farmer's toolbox for climate change mitigation

Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!