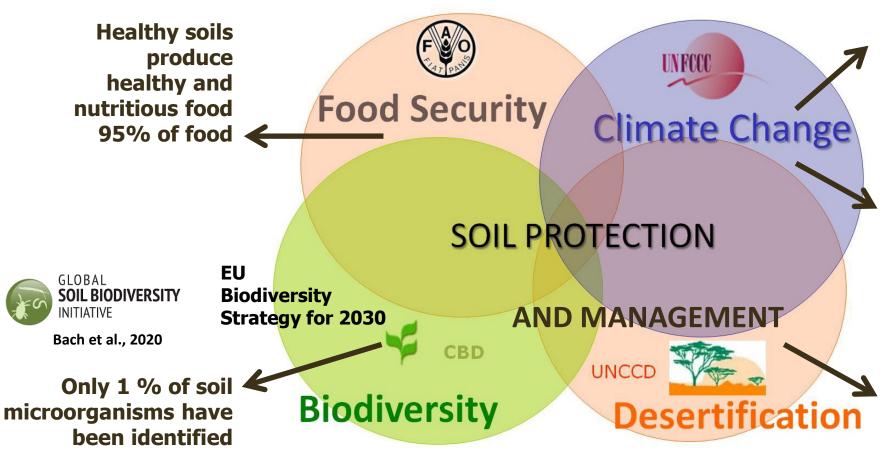




Soil is at the centre of ecosystems

The crucial role of soil at UN conventions and in the EU



Soils actually contain more carbon than the atmosphere and vegetation combined and are the second largest C pool after oceans

Soils could represent up to 25 % of the total global potential for natural climate solutions
Bossio et al., 2020

Land Degradation Neutrality Economics of Land Degradation



The crucial role of soil at UN conventions and in the EU



























6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION









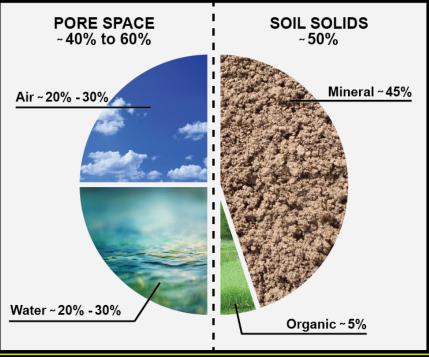
The proposed EU mission:

"Caring for soil is caring for life" in the area of Soil Health and Food





Soil Components with Overall Averages





Soil: a non-renewable and crucial resource

Why is soil so important for farmers, consumers and society?

Farmers need to make a profit, consumers need healthy food and society needs good water, infrastructure facilities, biodiversity conservation, climate change actions, etc

Investing in soil health is a short, medium and long term investment

It takes 500 years to form 1 cm of soil, that could be lost in a few minutes. Soil health takes time to build up but it pays off over the long term, nevertheless soil is also very fragile and can be damaged easily (i.e. compaction)

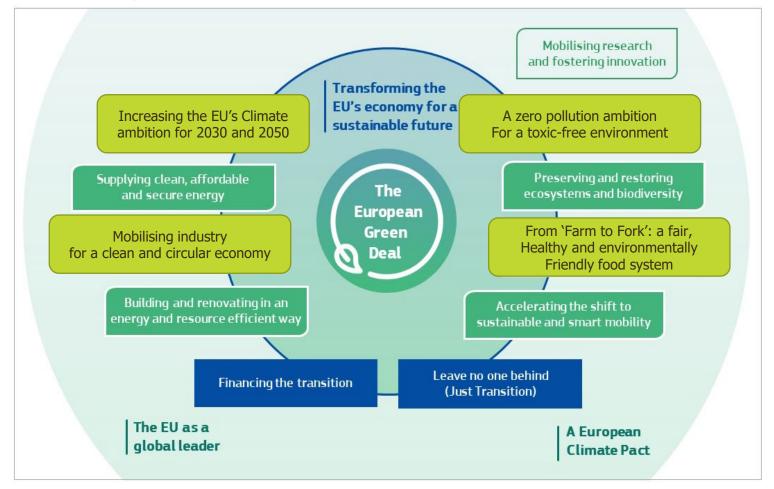
Agricultural and forest productivity and profitability depend on healthy soils

Biomass (crop and forest) production is supported by healthy soils, biodiversity promotes sustained food, fibre, fodder and timber production





Soil agenda in the EU



- European Joint Programming in Soil (EJP Soil)
- EU Soil Thematic Strategy (revised)
- EU Soil Observatory
- European Soil Data Centre (ESDAC)
- LUCAS soil monitoring system

Goal: make 75 % of EU Soils healthy by 2030!

The urgency to act

Soils are threatened: **60-70% of all soils in Europe are unhealthy** due to current management practices;

Indirect effects of air pollution and climate change add to that pressure.

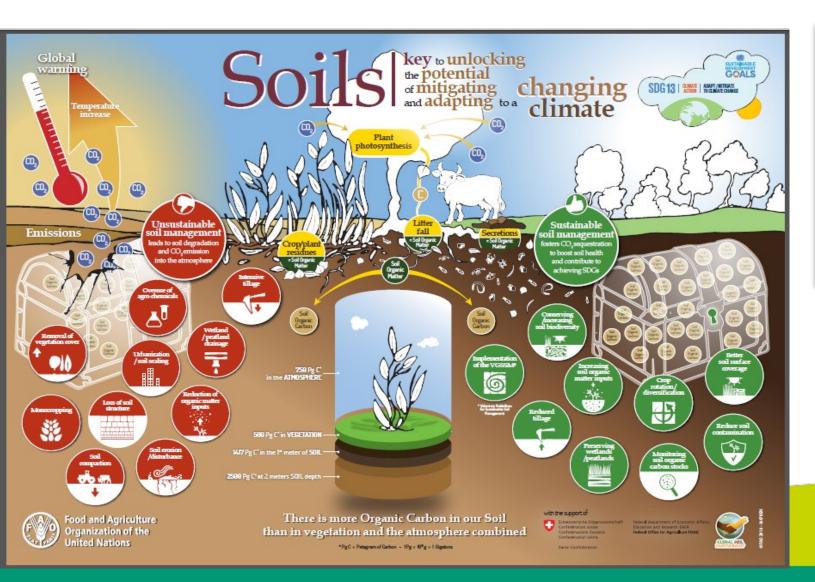
EU Examples:

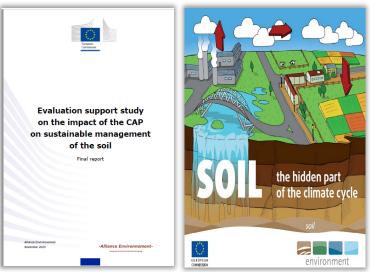
- 2.8 million potential contaminated sites, but only 24% inventoried;
- 65-75% of agricultural soils with nutrient inputs at levels risking eutrophication of soils and water affecting biodiversity;
- Cropland soils losing carbon at a rate of 0.5% per year and 50% of peatlands drained and losing carbon
- 24% of land with unsustainable water erosion rates;
- 25% of land at High or Very High risk to desertification in Southern, Central and Eastern Europe in 2017
- The costs associated with soil degradation in the EU exceed 50 billion € per year.

Credit: "Caring for soil is caring for life" report



Soils: the best remedy to climate change

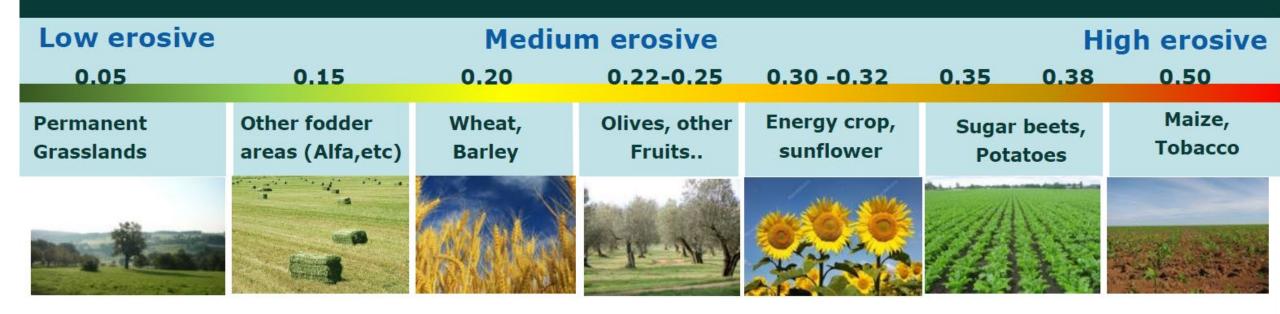




https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/85bd465d-669b-11eb-aeb5-01aa75ed71a1/language-en



Management practices for soil conservation

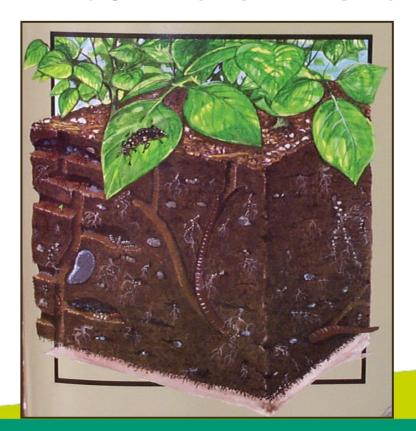


You will hear much more during the seminar



Themes for discussion in this seminar

- Soil productivity and nutrient cycling
- Soil carbon sequestration
- Soil water interface



They are interrelated and complementary

Can the soil maintain its ecosystem services and functions? YES but only through sustainable management



Photo: Zdruli

Can the soil maintain its ecosystem services and functions? YES but only through sustainable management

It's all about management: Farmers are at the centre!!!

Living Labs and Lighthouses WOCAT Organic Farming Soil-centric approach to innovative farming Conservation agriculture Regenerative agriculture **Integrated Financing Strategies for SLM** Aaro-ecology Carbon Farming Integrated soil fertility management EverGreen agriculture Reduced or No tillage Payment for Ecosystem Services Climate smart agriculture Conservation tillage Urea deep placement Land Degradation Neutrality Precision agriculture





Thank you pandi@iamb.it

