



FarmBox

**The farmer's toolbox
for climate change
mitigation**

CSA simulatorius

Trumpa pamoka, kaip naudotis platforma.

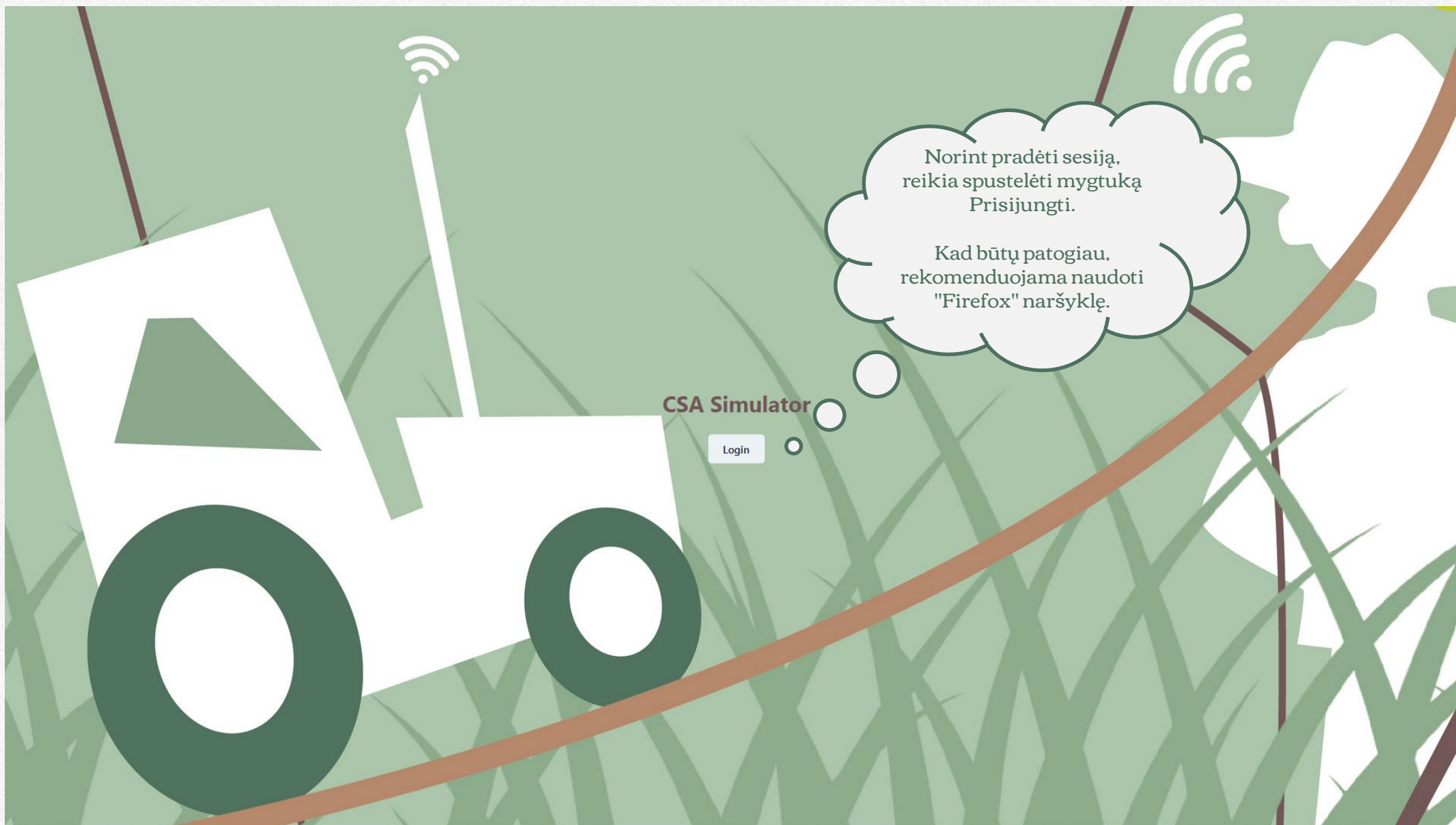


Įvadas

Šis pristatymas yra glaustas instrukcijų vadovas, kuriame išsamiai aprašomas žiniatinklio programos, sukurtos siekiant imituoti ir įgyvendinti pažangią agronominę praktiką, susijusią su klimatui palankiu žemės ūkiu, naudojimas. Jame ypač pabrėžiamas tausojamosios žemdirbystės, kaip klimato kaitos švelninimo priemonės, naudojimas.

Užregistruoti paskyrą

Kaip užregistruoti naudotoją ir paprašyti aktyvavimo



Norint pradėti sesiją,
reikia spustelėti mygtuką
Prisijungti.

Kad būtų patogiau,
rekomenduojama naudoti
"Firefox" naršyklę.

CSA Simulator

Login

UPTOEARTH

Sign in to your account

Email

Password

[Sign In](#)

New user? [Register](#)

Jei norite susikurti paskyrą, spustelėkite mygtuką Registruotis.

UPTOEARTH

Register

First name

Last name

Email

Password

Confirm password

[← Back to Login](#)

Pateikite savo
duomenis ir
spustelėkite parinktį
Registruotis.

Simulator Environment

Home

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Jeigu sistemai pavyko surinkti reikiama informacija, bus rodomas šis tinklalapis. Norėdami baigti registraciją, turite spustelėti mygtuką Atsijungti..

Welcome

Please select a dashboard



Baigę registraciją turėsite
parašyti el. laišką adresu
helpdesk@uptoearth.eu, kad
paprastumėte aktyvavimo ir
pranešumėte, kurį mokomąjį
modulį norite išklausti.

Darbo pradžia

Kaip pasiekti žiniatinklio programą ir naršyti joje



Norint pradėti sesiją,
reikia spustelėti
mygtuką Prisijungti.

CSA Simulator

Login

UPTOEARTH

Sign in to your account

Email

Password

Sign In

New user? [Register](#)

Šiame puslapyje reikia įvesti anksčiau gautus įgaliojimus.

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Kairėje pusėje esančiame skyriuje yra visi programos naršymo mygtukai, ypač tie, kurie naudojami aktyviam modeliavimo atvejo tyrimui pasirinkti.

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

Centrinėje srityje naudotojui rodomas pritaikytas pranešimas su įvairiomis nuorodomis. Šiuo konkrečiu atveju pateikiamas pranešimas apie taikomosios programos priežiūrą, dėl kurios naudotojui gali kilti tam tikrų problemų.

Simuliacijos nustatymas

Tinkamų parametų parinkimas naudojimo atvejo simuliacijai.

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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 crops declared in Lithuania, which are used for the production and Rural Business.

The simulator uses geo-referenced land cover databases, a digital elevation model and agronomic data from agronomic practices. The simulation will help students to understand the 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 quality, as well as provide

Finally, the simulation gives students the opportunity to explore and learn about the complexities of land features of soil and land conservation, helping them to

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, including land cover, topography, morphology and agronomic practices. Land cover is a physical characteristic of the land used. Topography means the physical characteristics of the land surface, such as the shape of the land. Morphology is a measure of the shape and size of the land. Various practices used to manage the land, such as soil liming, etc. All these variables are taken into account to determine the potential for improving soil quality through the application of soil liming on soil quality in a given region.

Instructions to execute

The following data is provided to the user, including the area of land, the amount of land, whether additional land is available, etc.

Feedback

The aim of the simulation is to provide learners with the opportunity to explore and learn about the complexities of land features of soil and land conservation, helping them to understand the potential for improving soil quality through the application of soil liming on soil quality in a given region.

This exercise

damage

Kiekviename simulatoriaus skyriuje yra "Valdymo mygtukas", kuriuo naudotojai gali pasirinkti konkretaus modeliavimo etapo veiksmus. Dėl to aktyvuojamas susijęs naršymo skyrius, kuriame naudotojui suteikiama papildomų pasirinkimų.

Šių skyrių sudaro naudotojams skirtas vadovas, kuriame pristatomas simuliacijos turinys ir paskirtis. Vadovas apima keletą temų, įskaitant modeliavimo pavadinimą, taikymo sritį ir mokymosi rezultatus, simuliacijos koordinates, simuliacijos vykdymo instrukcijas, taip pat grįžtamąjį ryšį ir paaiškinimus apie įvykdytą simuliaciją.

Open control panel

The image shows a screenshot of a simulation software interface. On the left is a sidebar with 'Simulator Environment' and navigation links. The main area contains a 'Scenario description' for 'Sustainable farming'. On the right, a 'Simulation controls' panel is open, featuring a 'View base scenario' button, a 'Parameters' section with a dropdown menu, and a 'Run simulation' button. Two callout boxes are overlaid on the interface. The first callout points to the 'View base scenario' button and explains that it activates the 'base scenario', providing general information about the simulation context and geographical location. The second callout points to the 'Run simulation' button and explains that it activates the simulation in a specific area, using either a single field for parameters or a button to input multiple parameters.

Simulator Environment

- Home
- Sustainable farming
- Logout

Scenario description

Here you will find the information contained in the **Use Case for Simulation - Student** and **Sustainable farming** scenario.

In particular, the following topics are explained:

1. Simulation title
2. Simulation scope and learning objectives
3. Coordinates of the simulation area
4. Variables and indexes involved
5. Instructions to experiment
6. Feedback and experimental results

Simulation controls

View base scenario

Parameters

1) Identification of the geographical area *

Select

Run simulation

Callout 1: Pateiktu mygtuku galima aktyvuoti "pagrindinio scenarijaus", kuriame pateikiama bendra informacija apie simuliacijos kontekstą ir suprantamos pagrindinės atitinkamos geografinės vietovės savybės, kūrimą.

Callout 2: Konkrečioje srityje, susijusioje su simuliacijos aktyvinimu, galima naudoti dviejų tipų priemones: vieną ar daugiau langelių reikiamiems simuliacijos parametrams įvesti, mygtukas, kuriuo, įvedus reikiamus parametrus, aktyvuojamas simuliacijos startavimas.

Open control panel

Bazinis scenarijus

Geografinės referencinės vietovės supratimas: ką reikia žinoti.

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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

With regard to the Simulation dashboard, in addition to describing the active filters during

6. Feedback and explanation of the executed simulation

Naudotojas aktyvuoja konsultavimąsi dėl scenarijaus paspausdamas mygtuką View base scenario (Peržiūrėti bazinį scenarijų).

Simulation controls

View base scenario

Parameters

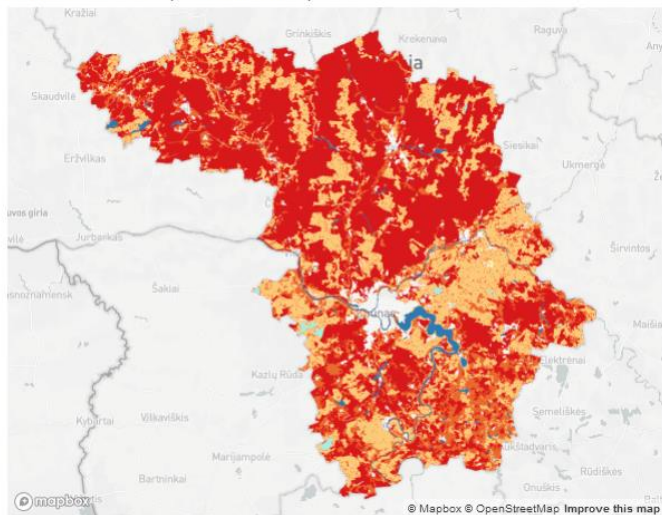
1) Identification of the geographical area *

Select

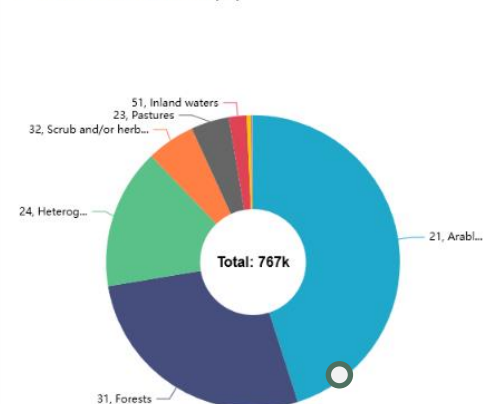
Run simulation

Open control panel

A - Land cover context (no artificial surface)



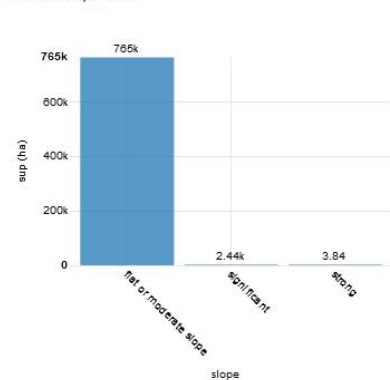
A - Distribution of land cover (ha)



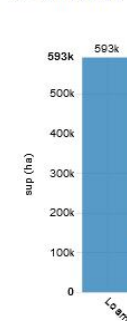
A - General information on land cover

code_18	I3_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%
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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	1.368%
Totals		767,203	

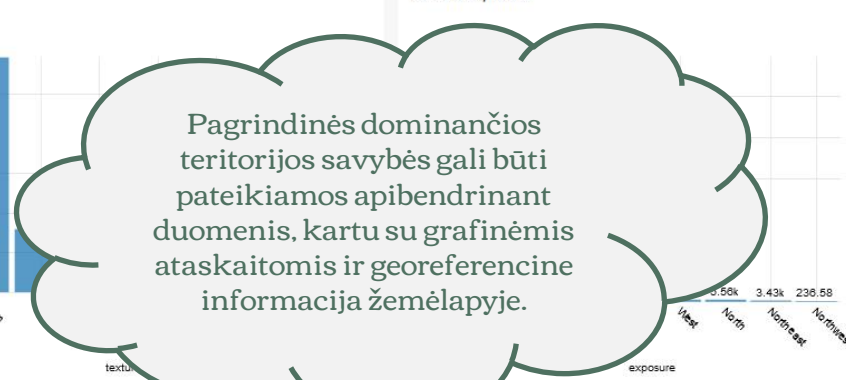
A - Soil Slope level



A - Soil Texture



A - Soil Exposure



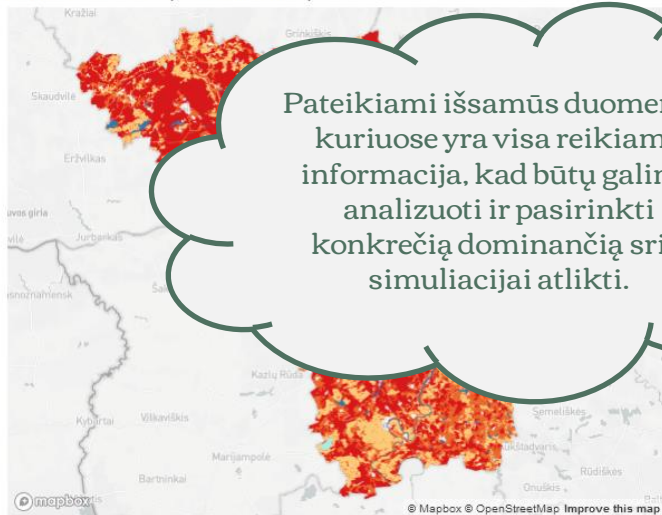
Pagrindinės dominančios teritorijos savybės gali būti pateikiamos apibendrinant duomenis, kartu su grafinėmis ataskaitomis ir georeferencine informacija žemėlapyje.

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%

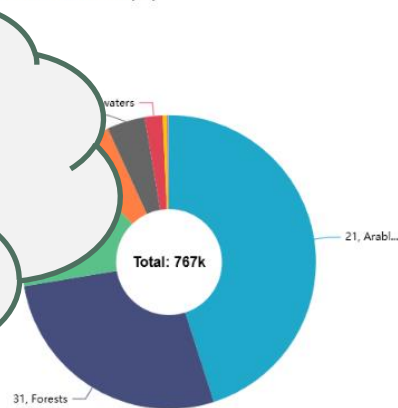
Open control panel

A - Land cover context (no artificial surface)



Pateikiami išsamūs duomenys, kuriuose yra visa reikiama informacija, kad būtų galima analizuoti ir pasirinkti konkrečią dominančią sritį simuliacijai atlikti.

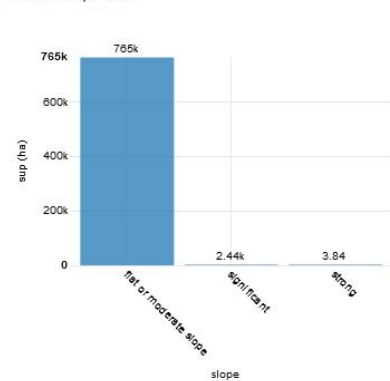
A - Distribution of land cover (ha)



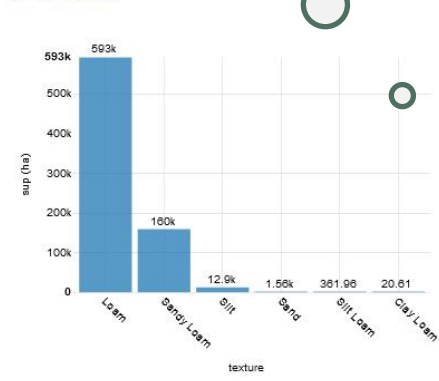
A - General information on land cover

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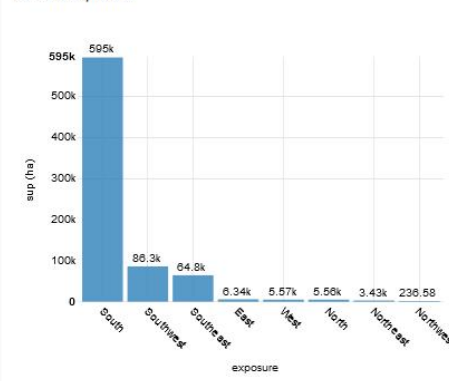
A - Soil Slope level



A - Soil Texture



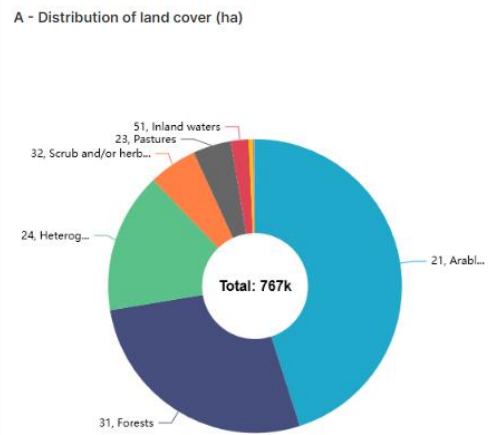
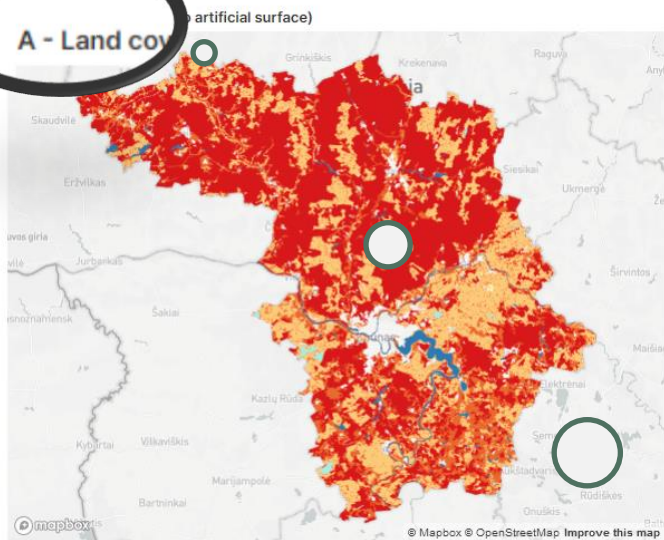
A - Soil Exposure



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

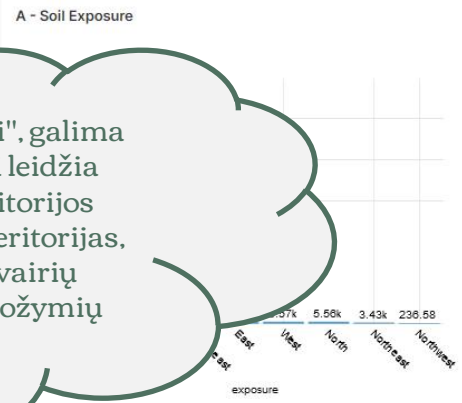
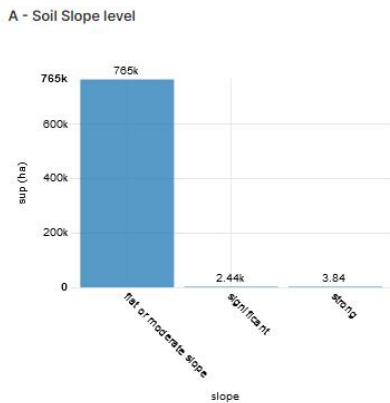
lau_name	arable_land_ha	agricultural_areas_ha	% Sup vs Sup Tot
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Totals			56.9%

Open control panel



A - General information on land cover

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

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Kauno miesto savivaldybė	203	1,751	11.6%
Totals			56.9%

Paspaudus mygtuką "Filtrai", galima įjungti skiltį "Filtrai", kuri leidžia pagilinti dominančios teritorijos analizę nagrinėjant tik tas teritorijas, kurios atitinka įvestus įvairių nustatytų klasifikavimo požymių kriterijus.

Open control panel

Filters

Geographical area

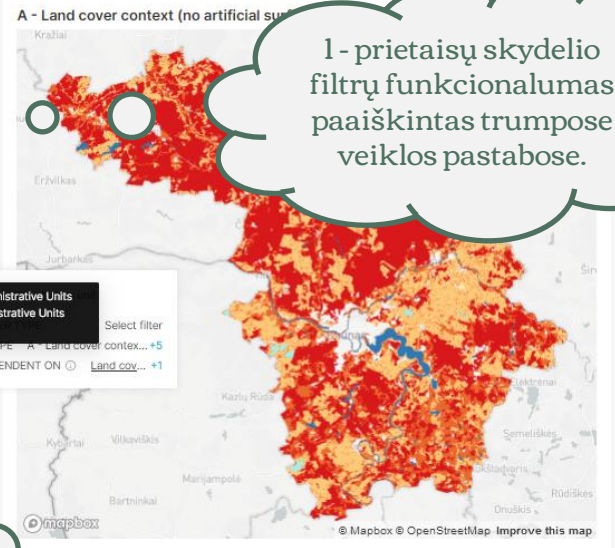
Hierarchy of filters for selecting areas of interest: Areas with level 1 CLC classification broken down into areas with level 2 CLC classification falling within local administrative units.

Land cover L1
4 options

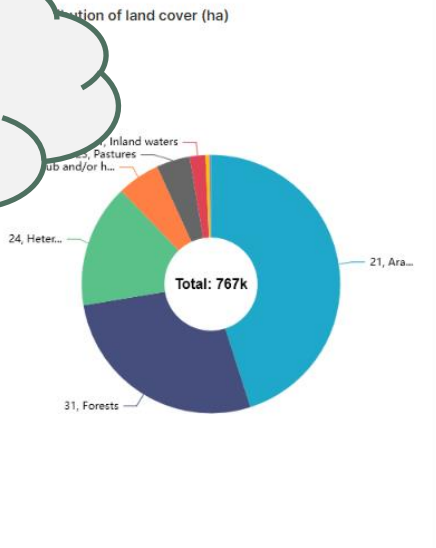
Land cover L2
13 options

Administrative unit
8 options

Based on Local Administrative Units (LAU), 2020 - Administrative Units Dataset

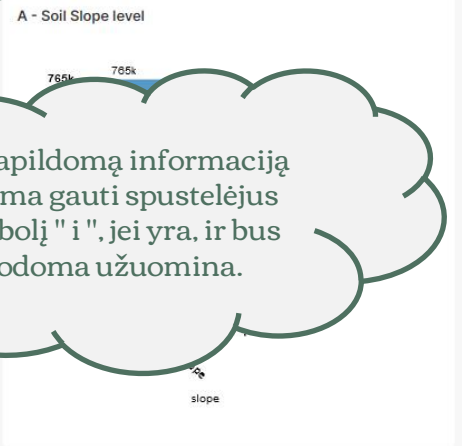


1 - prietaisų skydelio filtrų funkcionalumas paašškintas trumpose veiklos pastabose.

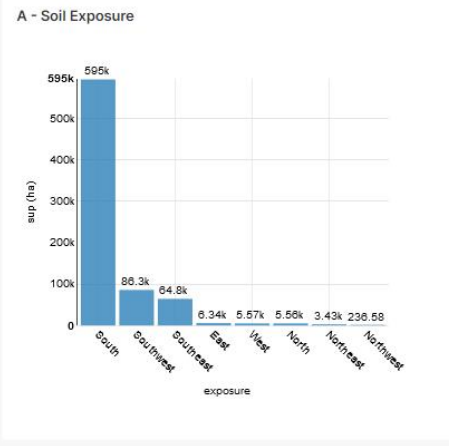
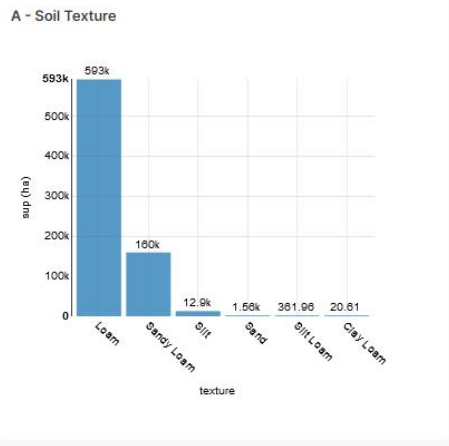


A - General information on land cover

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511	Water courses	4,699	0.612%
512	Water bodies	10,477	1.366%
Totals		767,203	



2 - Papildomą informaciją galima gauti spustelėjus simbolį "i", jei yra, ir bus rodoma užuomina.



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

lau_name	arable_land_ha	agricultural_areas_ha	% Sup vs Su
Kėdainių rajono savivaldybė	102,803	116,507	88.2%
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Kauno miesto savivaldybė	203	1,751	11.6%
Totals			56.1

APPLY FILTERS

CLEAR ALL

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

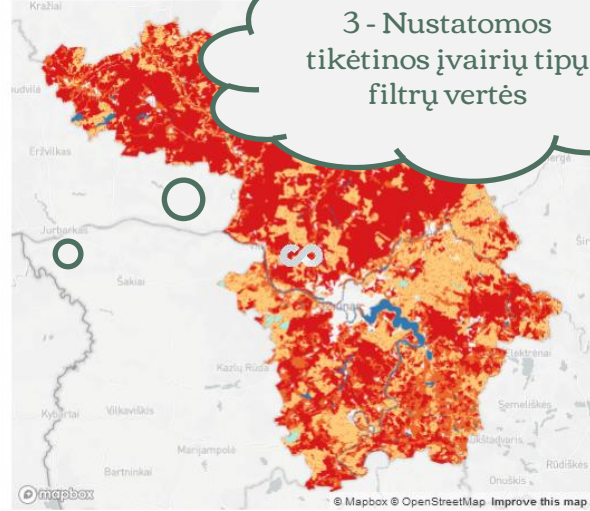
Administrative unit

Birštono savivaldybė x

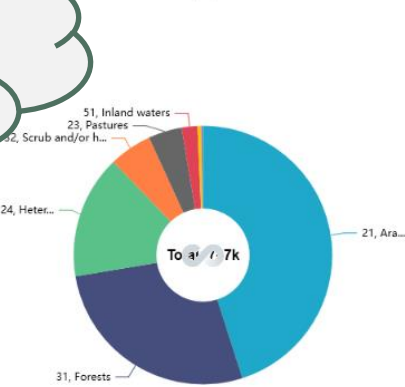
APPLY FILTERS

CLEAR ALL

A - Land cover context (no artificial ...)



A - Distribution of land cover (ha)



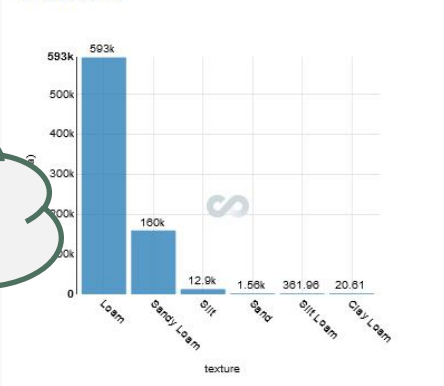
A - General information on land cover

code_18	I3_desc	Sup tot (ha)	% Sup tot
211	Non-irrigated arable land	345,726	45.063%
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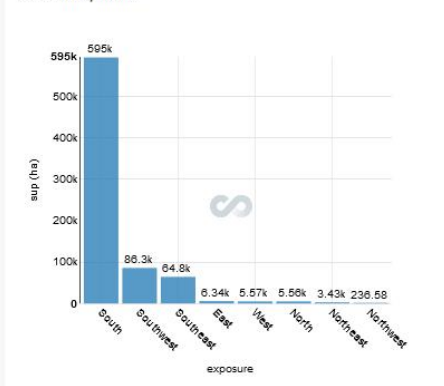
A - Soil Slope level



A - Soil Texture



A - Soil Exposure

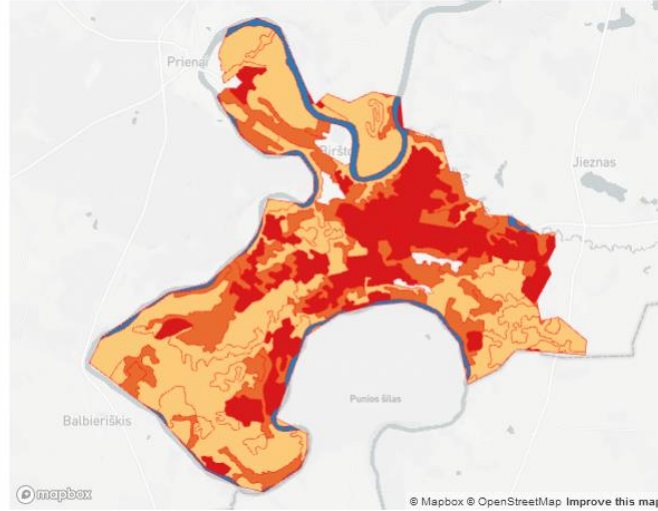


A - Distribution of Arable land vs Agricultural area (%)

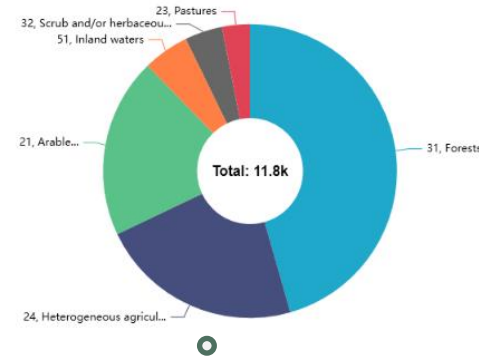
lau_name	arable_land_ha	agricultural_areas_ha	% Sup vs Su
Kėdainių rajono savivaldybė	102,803	116,507	88.2%
Raseinių rajono savivaldybė	88,203	111,921	78.8%
Kauno rajono savivaldybė	59,886	84,056	71.2%
Jonavos rajono savivaldybė	33,712	46,188	73.0%
Prienų rajono savivaldybė	30,283	68,201	44.4%
Kaišiadorių 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			56.1

Open control panel

A - Land cover context (no artificial surface)



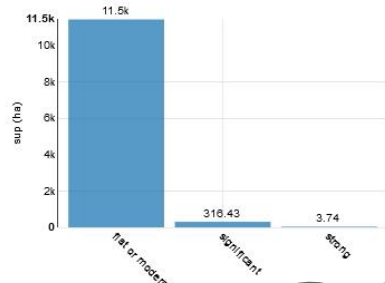
A - Distribution of land cover (ha)



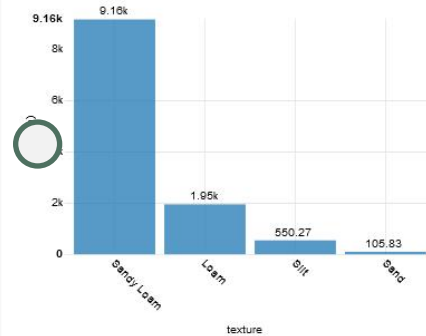
A - General information on land cover

code_18	i3_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	

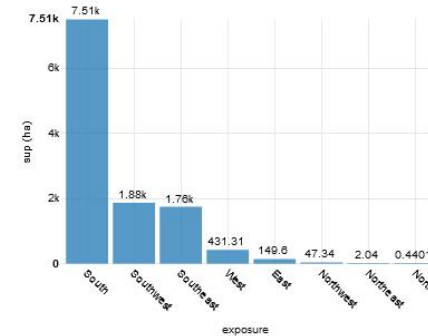
A - Soil Slope level



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%

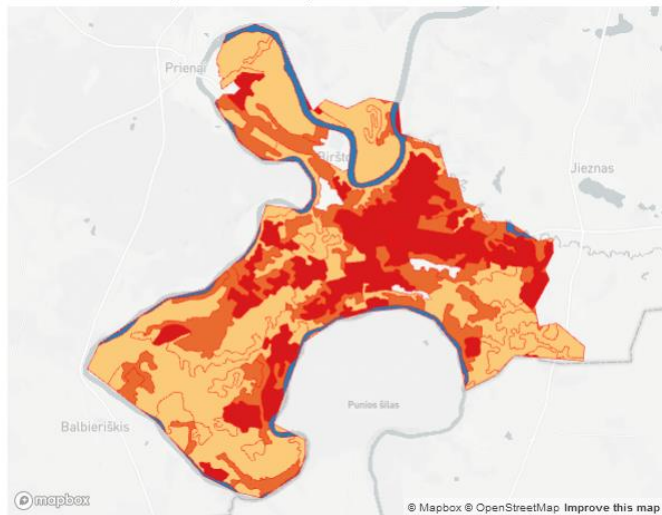
5 - Peržiūrima nauja prietaisų skydelyje esanti informacija

Open control panel

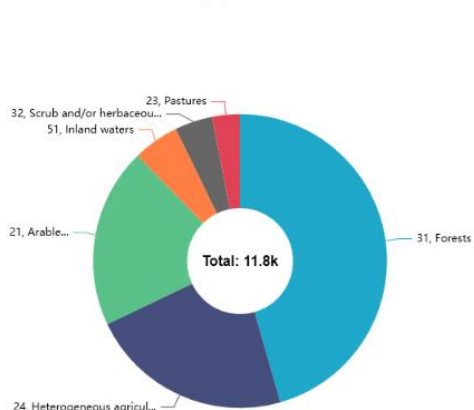
Simuliavimo scenarijus

Inicijuokite simuliaciją ir stebėkite rezultatus.

A - Land cover context (no artificial surface)



A - Distribution of land cover (ha)

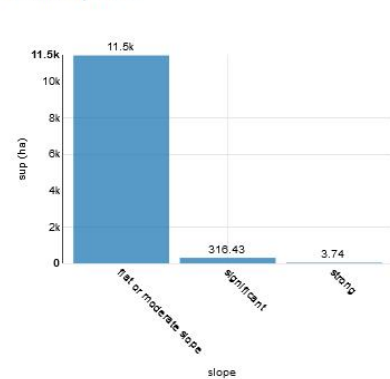


A - General information on land cover

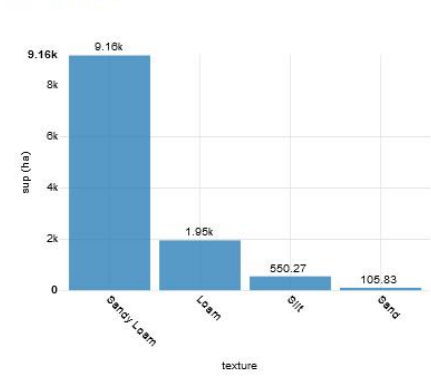
code_18	I3_desc	Sup tot (ha)	% Sup tot
211	Non-irrigated arable land	2,331	19.801%
231	Pastures	360	3.061%
242	Complex cultivation patterns	1,558	13.232%
243	Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	1,074	9.121%
311	Broad-leaved forest	117	0.990%
312	Coniferous 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	

Norėdamas įjungti simuliaciją, naudotojas gali paspausti mygtuką Atidaryti valdymo skydelį, kuris suteiks prieigą prie navigacijos valdymo skyriaus.

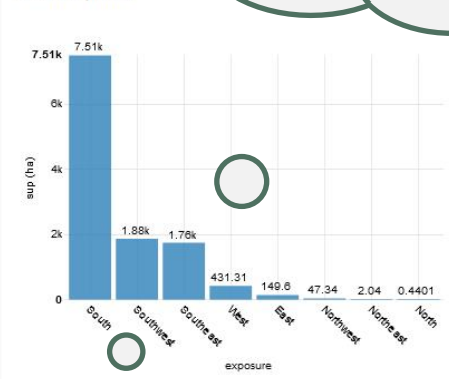
A - Soil Slope level



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%
Kašiadorių 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

1 - Remiantis informacija, gauta konsultuojantis dėl bazinio scenarijaus, įterpiami parametrai, kuriems turi būti atliekamas simuliacijavimas.

2 - Paspaudus mygtuką "Run Simulation" (Vykdėti simuliaciją), aktyvuojamas simuliacijos procesas.

Simulation controls

- Back to scenario description
- Back to home
- Parameters**
 - 1) Identification of the geographical area *
 - Birštono savivaldybė
- Run simulation

A - Land cover context (no artificial surface)

A - Distribution of land cover (ha)

code_18	I3_desc
211	Non-irrigated arable land
311	Pastures
321	Complex cultivation patterns
322	Land principally occupied by agriculture
323	Broad-leaved forest
324	Coniferous forest
313	Mixed forest
324	Woodland
511	Water courses
Totals	

A - Soil Slope level

slope	sup (ha)
flat or moderate slope	11.5k
significant	316.43
strong	3.74

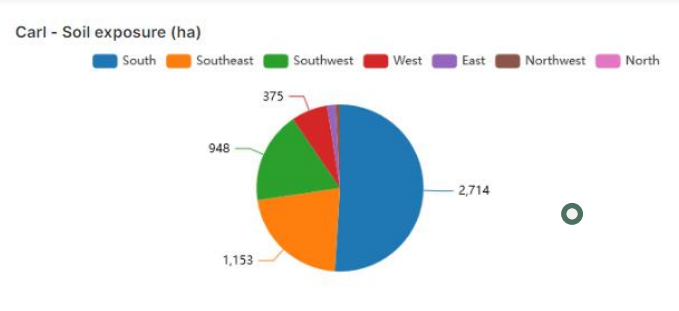
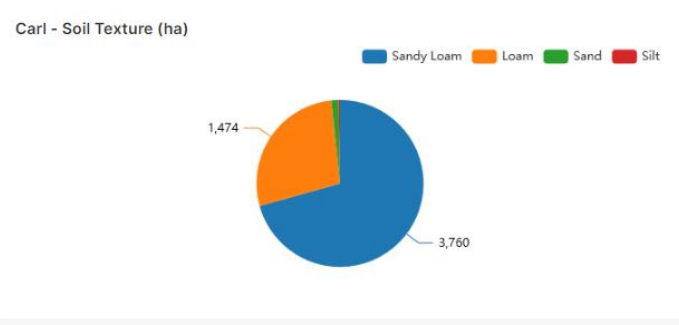
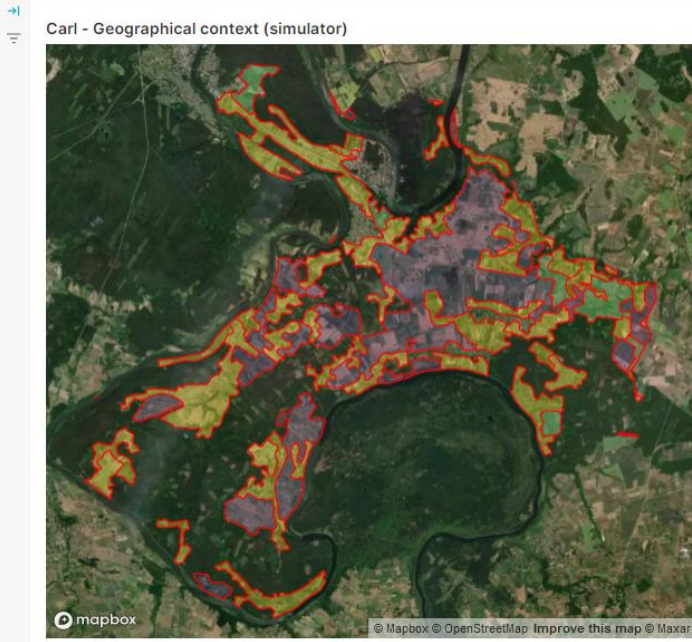
A - Soil Texture

texture	sup (ha)
Stagny Loam	9.16k
Loam	1.95k
Silt	550.27
Sand	105.83

A - Soil Exposure

exposure	sup (ha)
South	431.31
Southwest	149.6
South east	47.34
West	2.04
East	0.4401
Northwest	
Northeast	
North	

Open control panel



Carl - Simulation Parameter: Area of interest

lau_name : Birštono savivaldybė

Carl - General information on Land Use

I2_desc	code_18	Area (ha)	Percentage (%)
Arable land	211	-	-
Pastures	231	-	-
Heterogeneous agricultural areas	242	-	-
Heterogeneous agricultural areas	243	-	172%
Totals		5,323	

1 - skirsnis, kuriame pateikiami simuliacijos rezultatai.

Carl - Average SOC content (dg / kg)

Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)

897.84

Carl - Average SOC content recalculate (dg / kg)

Post-simulation data

905.76

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

Variation in %

4.4%

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (avg pH x 10)

Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)

53.84

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)

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

1.23

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.

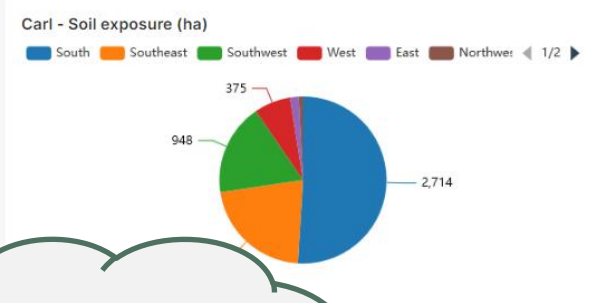
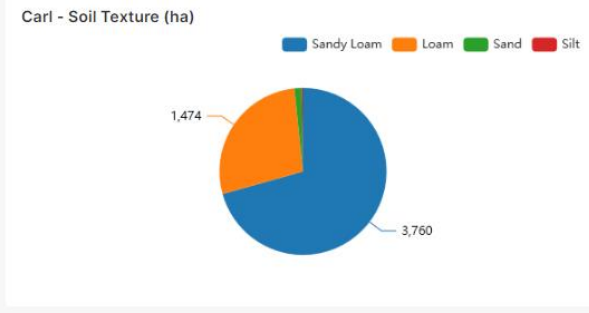
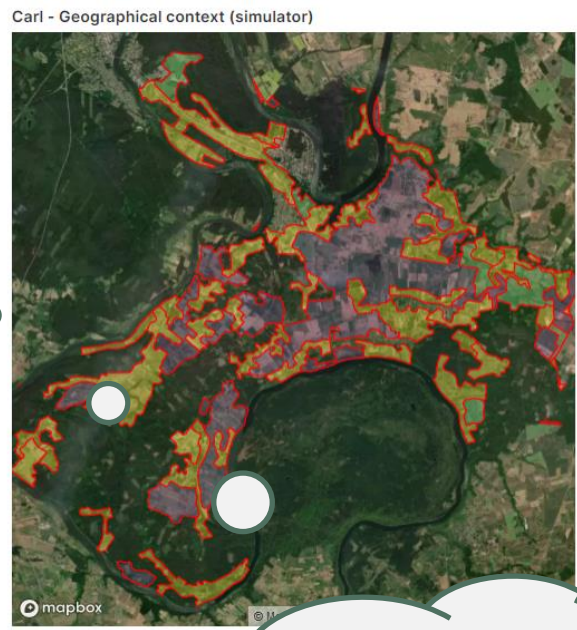
Land cover ⓘ

Arable land

Arable land ✓

Heterogeneous agricultural ...

Pastures



Carl - Simulation Parameter: Area of interest

lau_name

Birštono savivaldybė

Carl - General information on LAU (simulator)

I2_desc	code_I8	I3_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 content (kg)

897.8

Variation in %

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (avg pH x 10)

6.16

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

2 - skyrelis "Filtra", kuriame galima atlikti išsamesnę simuliuojamos srities analizę (taikomi tie patys nurodymai, kurie jau pateikti pagrindinio scenarijaus prietaisų skydeliui).

APPLY FILTERS

CLEAR ALL

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

Arable land

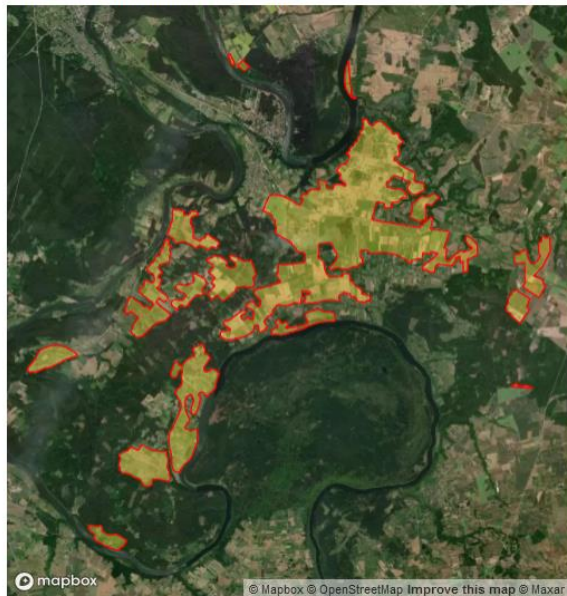
Agronomic practice

Soil liming

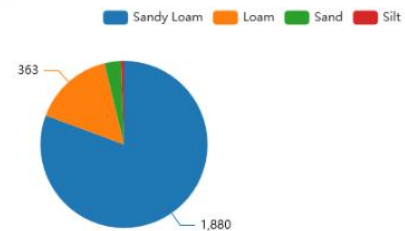
APPLY FILTERS

CLEAR ALL

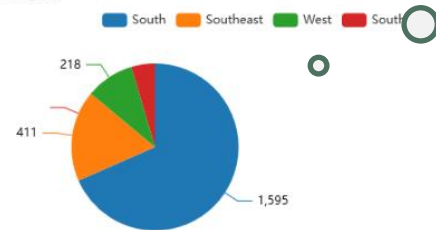
Carl - Geographical context (simulator)



Carl - Soil Texture (ha)



Carl - Soil exposure (ha)



Carl - Simulation Parameter: Area of interest

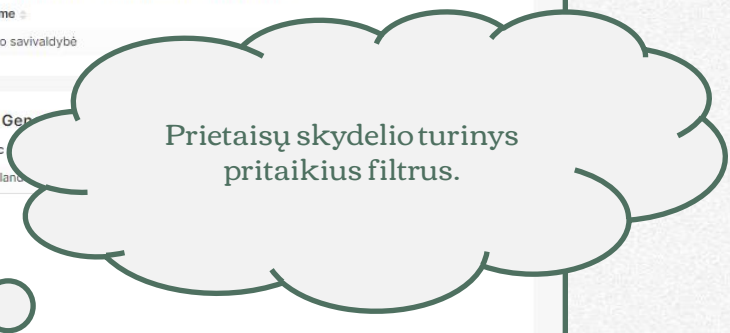
lau_name
Birštono savivaldybė

Carl - Gen

I2_desc

Arable land

Totals



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 %

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (avg pH x 10)

49.84

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (ha)

796

Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)

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

10.16

Impact of agronomic practices on soil acidity reduction.

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 carbon sequestration

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.

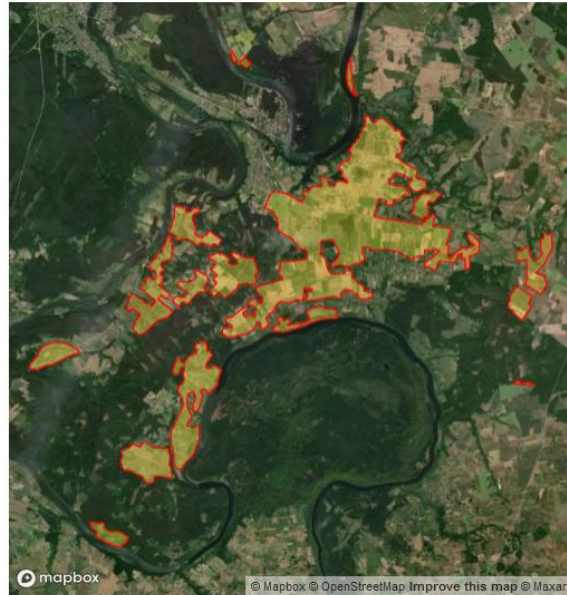
Land cover

Arable land

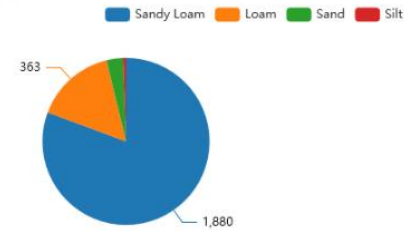
Agronomic practice

Soil liming

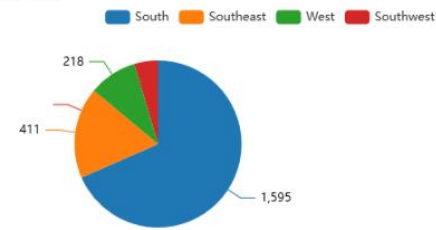
Carl - Geographical context (simulator)



Carl - Soil Texture (ha)



Carl - Soil exposure (ha)



Carl - Simulation Parameter: Area of interest

lau_name

Birštono savivaldybė

Carl - General information on LAU (simulator)

I2_desc	code_18	I3_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)

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

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (avg pH x 10)
49.84

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

Carl - Lime Product Required (t x ha)

Norėdamas pakartoti simuliaciją, naudotojas gali paspausti mygtuką Atidaryti valdymo skydelį, kuris suteiks prieigą prie navigacijos valdymo skyriaus.

18.3

1.8%

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (ha)
796

10.16

2.03

APPLY FILTERS

CLEAR ALL

Impact of agronomic practices on soil carbon sequestration

Variation in %

Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)

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

Open control panel

Impact of agronomic practices on soil acidity reduction.

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 - Average SOC content (ug / kg)

897.84

Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)

Carl - Average SOC content (ug / kg) recalculate (ug / kg)

905.76

Post-simulation data

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

4.4%

Variation in %

Carl - Soil Ph acidic (avg pH x 10)

53.84

Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)

Impact of agronomic practices on soil carbon sequestration

Impact of agronomic practices on soil carbon sequestration

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

Naudotojas gali pakartoti simuliaciją įvesdamas naujas numatytų parametrų vertes ir iš naujo paleisdamas prietaisų skydelio apdorojimo algoritmus, kuriuos galima įjungti spustelėjus mygtuką.

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.

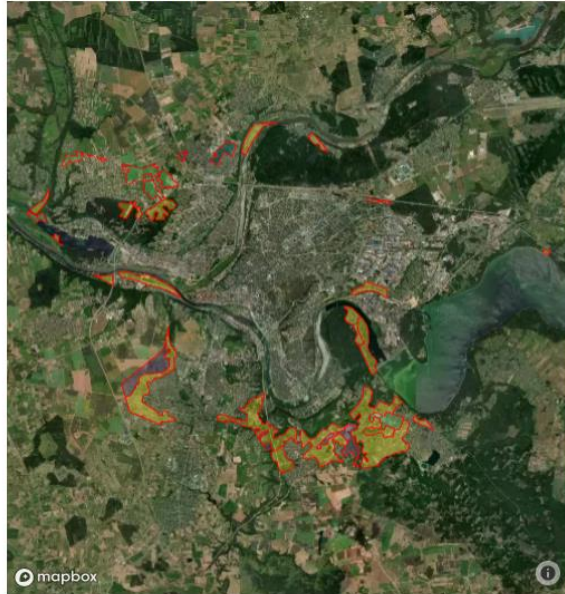
Land cover

3 options

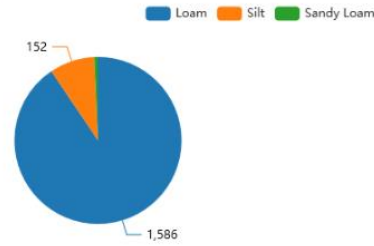
Agronomic practice

2 options

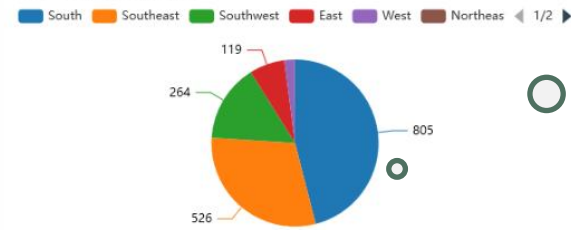
Carl - Geographical context (simulator)



Carl - Soil Texture (ha)



Carl - Soil exposure (ha)



Carl - Simulation Parameter: Area of interest

lau_name
Kauno miesto savivaldybė

Carl - General information

I2_desc		Arable land	
Permanent crops			
Pastures	231		
Heterogeneous agricultural areas	242	Completed	0%
Heterogeneous agricultural areas	243	Land principally occupied by agriculture, with significant areas of natural vegetation	391 22.325%
Totals			1,751

1 - skirsnis, kuriame pateikiami simuliacijos rezultatai.

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

Pre-simulation data (Soil Grids, 2020 Dataset)

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

15.91

Impact of agronomic practices on soil acidity reduction.

Carl - Lime Product Required (t x ha)

3.18

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

APPLY FILTERS

CLEAR ALL

Impact of agronomic practices on soil carbon sequestration

Open control panel

Simuliacijos sesijos pabaiga

Ką daryti, norint uždaryti simulatoriaus programą.

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.

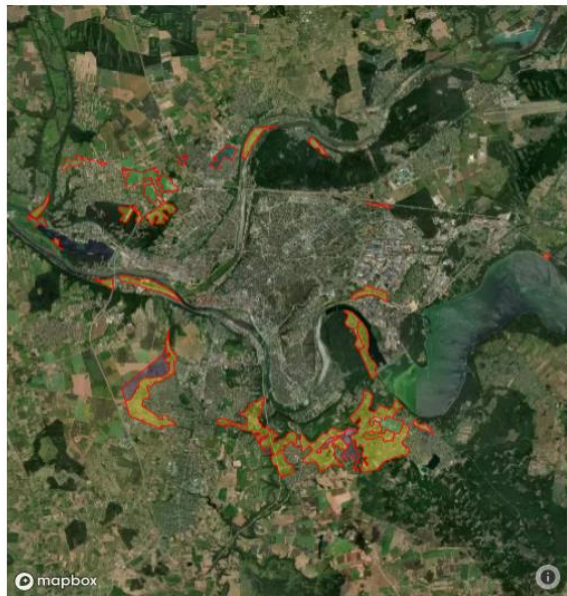
Land cover

3 options

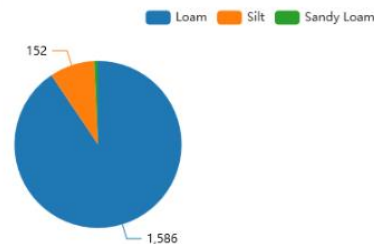
Agronomic practice

2 options

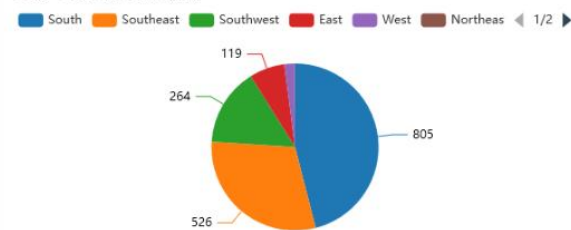
Carl - Geographical context (simulator)



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)

I2_desc	code_I8	I3_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 (t / ha)

Carl - Average SOC content recalculate (dg / kg)

4.88

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

Norėdamas užbaigti simuliaciją, naudotojas gali paspausti mygtuką Atidaryti valdymo skydelį, kuris suteiks prieigą prie navigacijos valdymo skyriaus.

APPLY FILTERS

CLEAR ALL

Impact of agronomic practices on soil carbon sequestration

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 acidity reduction.

Open control panel

Filters |←

Aim to achieve
The addition of compost and manure can increase soil organic matter content, which helps sequester carbon in the soil, and also rebalance 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

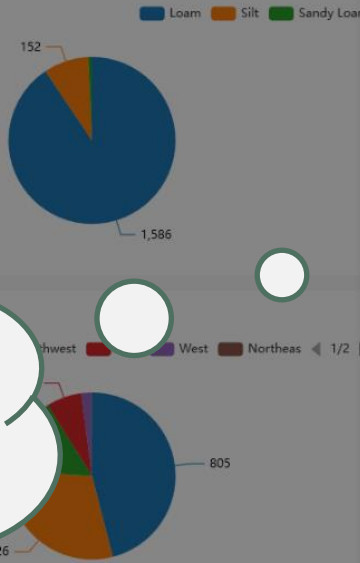
APPLY FILTERS

CLEAR ALL

Carl - Geographical context (simulator)



Carl - Soil Texture (ha)



Soil Texture	Area (ha)
Loam	1,586
Silt	152
Sandy Loam	805

Carl - Average SOC content (ug / kg)
785.87

Carl - Average SOC content (ug / kg) recalculate (ug / kg)
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

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

Naudotojas gali pasirinkti:

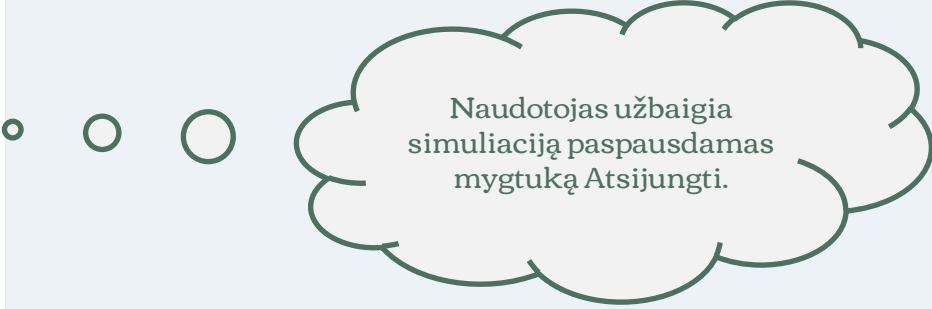
pradėti naują analizės ir simuliacijos seansą (mygtukas: Peržiūrėti bazinį scenarijų arba Grįžti prie scenarijaus aprašymo). visiškai nutraukti veiklą (mygtukas: Grįžti į pradžių).

Simulator Environment

🏠 Home

Sustainable farming

🔗 Logout



Naudotojas užbaigia
simuliaciją paspausdamas
mygtuką Atsijungti.

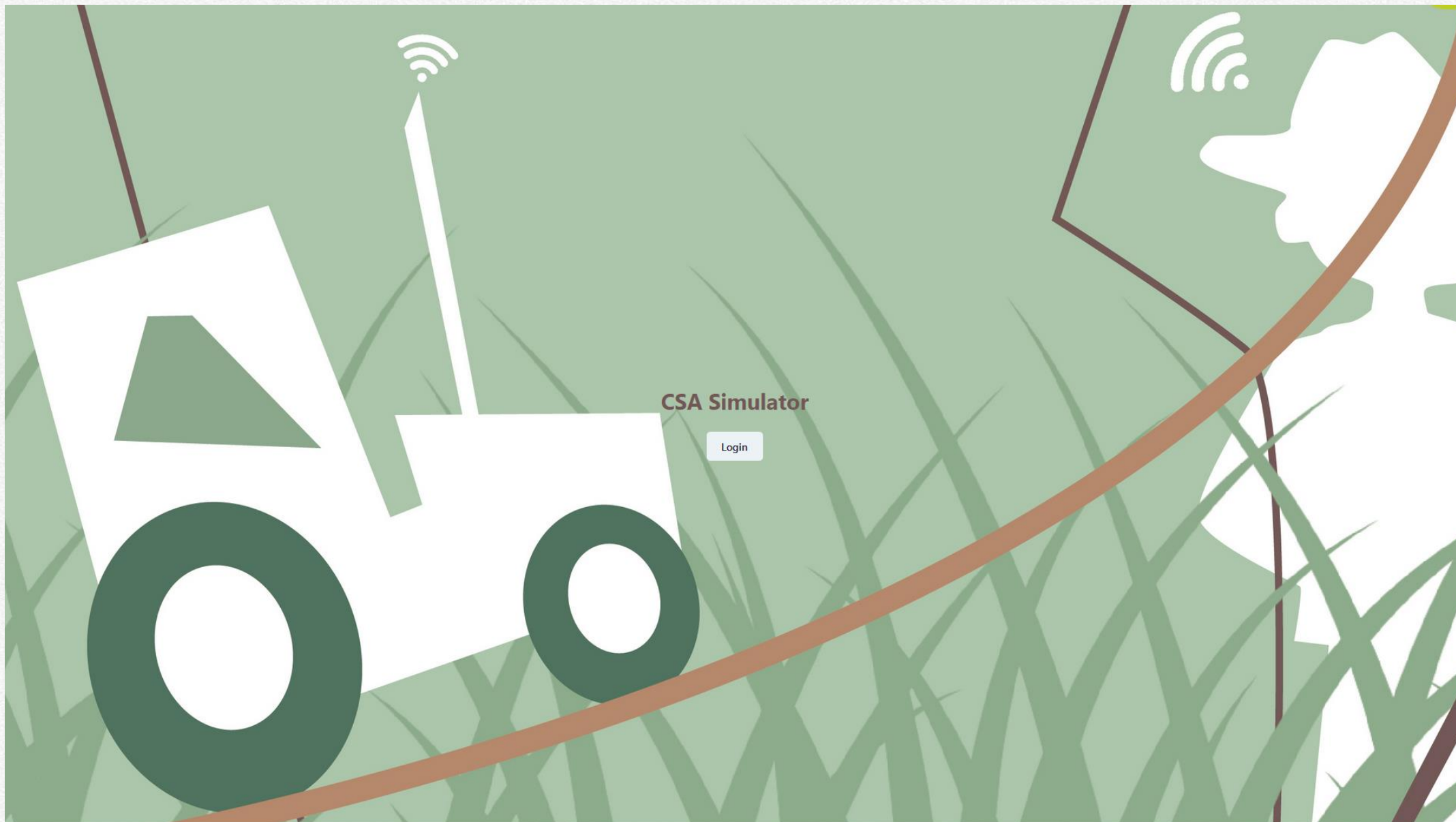
Welcome

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

Ačiū už dėmesį!

