



For more information

<http://www.kem.ekol.lu.se/soilservice.html>

PARTNERS

Lund university, Sweden

Project coordinator Dr. Katarina Hedlund, katarina.hedlund@ekol.lu.se

Swedish Institute for Agricultural Food and Economics, Sweden

Dr. Mark Brady, Mark.Brady@sli.lu.se

University of Copenhagen, Denmark

Professor Søren Christensen, SChristensen@bi.ku.dk

University of Helsinki, Finland

Professor Heikki Setälä, heikki.setala@helsinki.fi

The Netherlands Institute of Ecology, The Netherlands

Dr. Wim H. Van der Putten, putten@cto.nioo.knaw.nl

Wageningen university, The Netherlands

Professor Peter de Ruiter, Peter.deRuiter@wur.nl

The Justus-Liebig-University of Giessen, Germany

Professor Volkmar Wolters, Volkmar.Wolters@allzool.bio.uni-giessen.de

Biology Centre of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic

Dr. Jan Frouz, frouz@upb.cas.cz

The Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Greece

Dr. Stefanos Sgardelis, sgardeli@bio.auth.gr

Lancaster university, UK

Professor Richard D. Bardgett, r.bardgett@lancaster.ac.uk

University of Reading, UK

Dr. Simon Mortimer, s.r.mortimer@reading.ac.uk

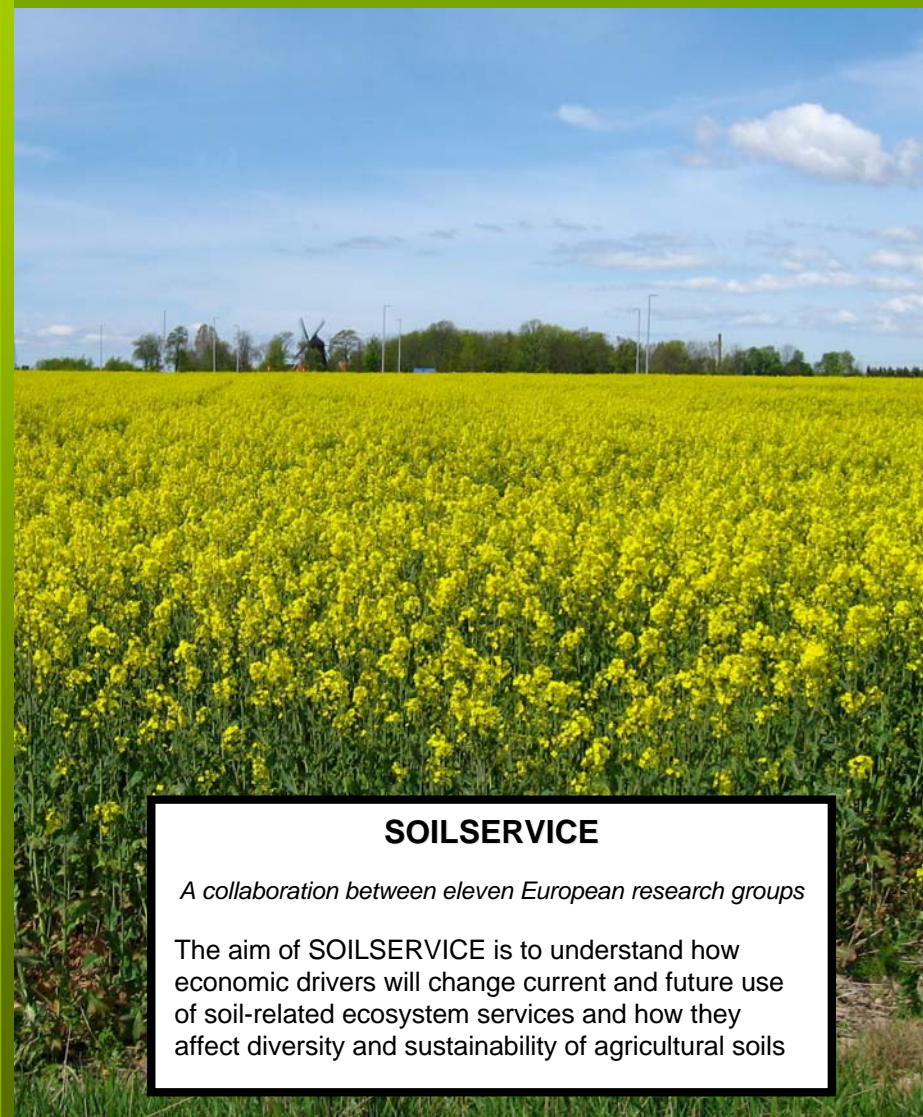


FP7 EU Collaborative Project

SOILSERVICE



Conflicting demands of land use, soil biodiversity and sustainable delivery of ecosystem goods and services in Europe



SOILSERVICE

A collaboration between eleven European research groups

The aim of SOILSERVICE is to understand how economic drivers will change current and future use of soil-related ecosystem services and how they affect diversity and sustainability of agricultural soils

Conflicts of Land use

Current and future demand of land use for delivery of food, biofuels and fibres is greater than the amount of soil surface available

Production of biofuels is expected to increasingly compete with agricultural areas for production of food but also land for nature conservation



Soils and soil biodiversity form the basis of terrestrial production systems and produce ecosystem services, control of greenhouse gases, retention of nutrients, pests and invasive species

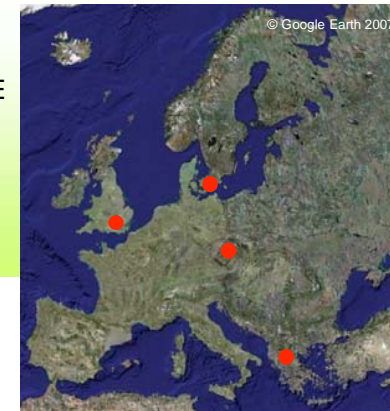


METHODS

SOILSERVICE analyses multiple farm sites in European regions that will represent a climatic gradient of moisture and temperature and with differences in soil organic matter

SOILSERVICE analyses biodiversity of soil organisms and their retention of carbon and nitrogen, as well as services indicating sustainable soils

By integrating economical and biological models SOILSERVICE will make predictions on how economic drivers affect soil biodiversity in the present and for the future



● = SOILSERVICE FIELD SITES

The (expected) results and outcomes

SOILSERVICE will construct quantitative scenarios of long-term land use change across Europe and determine how soil nutrients can be retained - even after extensive use

SOILSERVICE makes predictions that link economy together with production (food vs. biofuel), land use, soil biodiversity and sustainability

This information can be used by broad range of decision and policy makers within the European community for future development of EU biofuel and soil policies