



EU-EMS European Environment Community

2nd Environment Observation Conference
Vienna, 8./9. 3. 2006

Dr. Holger Flaig, LUFA Augustenberg, Karlsruhe, Germany

WG 83 Agrofluxes

- Which substances?
- Scope of view
- Potential participants
- WG connections
- Draft of statute



Which Substances?

1. Nitrogen: Fluxes onto agricultural soil
Fluxes into ground water, surface waters, atmosphere, deposition onto vegetation, Fluxes into agricultural products.
 NO_3 , N_2O , NH_3 , others.
Mineral fertilizer, liquid and solid manure.
2. Phosphorus: Fluxes into surface waters, fluxes via soil erosion
Sources of P, soil stock
3. Other nutrients, e.g. sulphur?
4. Carbon fluxes?
5. Heavy metals: Start with cadmium (→WG 93)



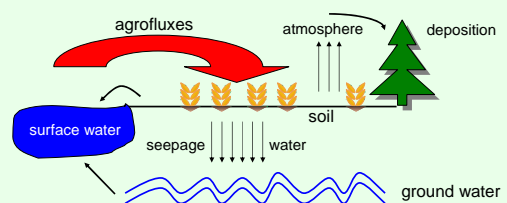
Which Substances?

6. Pesticides: Selection after risk assessment (amount, exposition, effect, persistence, spatial range) according to toxicological and ecotoxicological criteria.
7. Pharmaceuticals: Selection; antibiotics, endocrine disruptors?
8. Organic pollutants: PAH et al. Sewage sludge? Compost?
9. Soil: Soil erosion, soil transport, dust?



Scope of View / Scale

Agricultural area?
Agriculture as economic sector?
Farm level?
Balance boundaries – input/output – WG-intersection



Potential Participants

Interested persons please contact:

Holger.Flaig@lufa.bwl.de

See you at the marketplace afterwards!



Working Group Connections

WG 91	Balances
92	Nitrogen balance
93	Cadmium balance
82	Urban fluxes
84	Forest fluxes
85	Deposition fluxes
86	Water fluxes
861	Seepage water fluxes
141	Data models
15	Upcoming pollutants
....	

Statute (Extract of Draft): WG 83 ...

- Compiles and compares data with respect to agrofluxes
- Begins with determination of substances to examine and of the scope of view – **setting priorities** (legal obligations, time limits?)
- Proposal for first focus: Nitrogen, phosphorus, Cd, selected pesticides
- Fluxes from agricultural activities into soil, atmosphere, water
- Flux of substances in and out of the agricultural sector or farm
- Examines the data pools of different countries (regions) and institutions
Compiles the data to a consolidated and comparable data basis
Detects data gaps
Discloses relationships, connections, causalities