













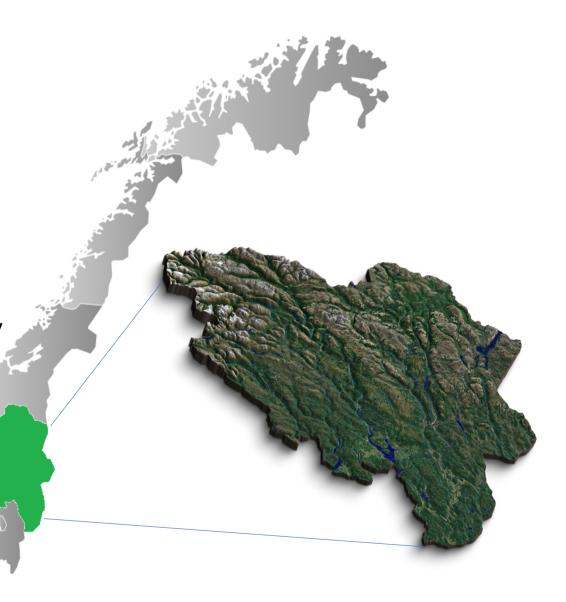


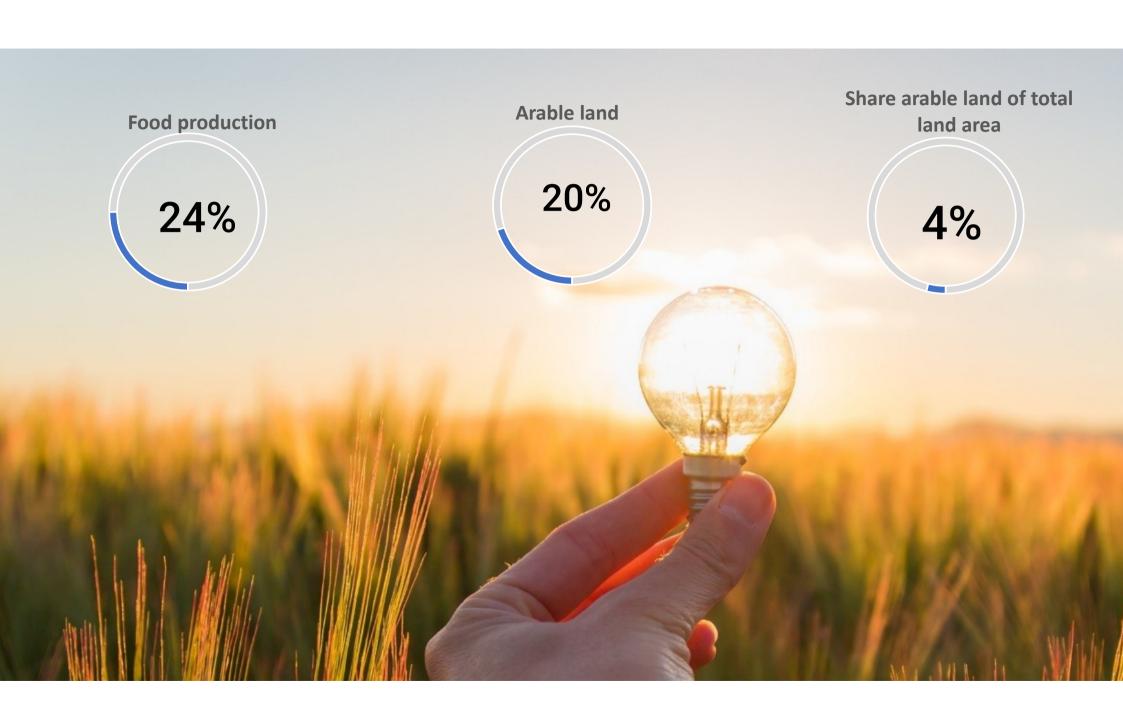
Innlandet

Country's largest bioeconomy region

 Complete bioeconomy valuechains in agriculture and forestry

Important for regional development







"Good soil health signifies robust agronomy, forming the foundation for enhanced yields and the well-being of crops, plants, animals, and humans alike.»

- Sustainability
- Water management
- Nutrient uptake
- Disease resistance
- Climate resiliance

Impact of Climate Change on Norwegian Agriculture

• Increased Variability:

 More frequent and extreme weather events such as heavy rainfall and dry spells.

• Temperature Shifts:

• Warmer temperatures lead to shifts in growing seasons, affecting crop yields.

• Drought and Flooding:

 Severe droughts affecting water availability and soil moisture, followed by periods of intense rainfall causing flooding.

• Economic Implications:

 Economic losses due to reduced crop yields, increased costs for irrigation, and damaged infrastructure.



Living Labs Innlandet: Combatting Climate Effects through Soil Structure Improvement

Enhanced Water Retention:

 Well-structured soil can retain water during droughts and reduce the need for irrigation.

Improved Drainage:

 Reduces the risk of waterlogging and soil erosion during heavy rainfall.

Carbon Sequestration:

 Healthy soils can capture and store carbon dioxide, helping to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.

Resilience to Climate Change:

 Building a robust soil structure can help crops withstand the adverse effects of changing climate conditions.



