

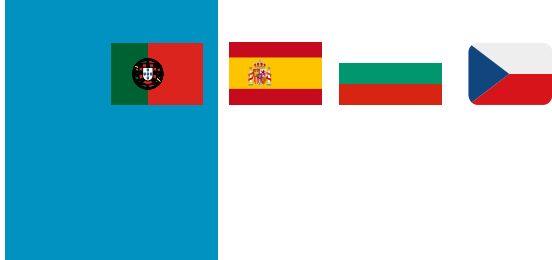
- Common solution needs to be found, the problem is also reflected in other countries - other EU countries often solve these problems and have more experience
- International exchange of the good experience and knowledge is needed to ensure sufficient food and feed production to human nutrition, we will be able to respond more quickly to changing climate conditions by addressing global problems

## Conclusion

During two years, experts from the partner countries of Czech Republic, Bulgaria, Portugal and Spain exchanged experiences of the good practise in the field of agriculture, namely in the topics of saving water in the field of crop and livestock production, water retention in the landscape. The last topic was the use of plant and animal remains and waste as an alternative source of energy.

The Czech Republic has a well-established plan and projects for retaining water in the landscape, which will eliminate poor water management in the 90s. In its research program,

Bulgaria has set plans for the development of non-traditional drought-loving crops such as sugar sorghum, and also monitors yields depending on the amount of water in sunflower, corn or noble new varieties of vegetables. The northern part of Portugal does not have problems with a lack of water, but with its retention in the landscape, where a lot of water flows into rivers during periods of torrential rains.



In animal production, they try to use natural resources as much as possible for watering farm animals, and farmers try to circulate water on their farm and make the most of it. A visited region of Spain, Asturias struggle with the management of national parks and a high increase in the number of wolves. For the maximum use of agricultural biological waste, they use historically proven procedures based on, for example, mixing sawdust into composts for better water retention and thus the decomposition of biological substances usable for fertilizing.

Exchange of experience and mutual education is always beneficial for agricultural practice. A total of 16 active experts of the various organizations with different agricultural specializations, who went through weekly internships in order to develop their professional knowledge and competences, were involved and supported in the project.

## Contacts



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## SAVING WATER

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# Reasons

- Water is the foundation of life and survival
- Since 2000 the average annual temperatures have risen but the rainfall is lower
- The water deficit is still very strong since 2017
- Last year's drought reduced the yield of mainly bulky feed and thus feed production, as a consequence, there are already the low and worse conditions for keeping animals
- There is no water in the soil and therefore faster mineralization of organic matter takes place and the soil's water-binding capacity is impaired
- High soil erosion as a result of torrential rains
- In relation to the geographical location of the state, we are mainly dependent on rainfall - we must try to keep the maximum amount of water in the landscape
- Countries from the drought areas began to plant crops with less water requirements (with a lower transpiratory coefficient), make better use of irrigation water in the form of aquaponics and drip irrigation

## Introduction

As a result of global warming, each year there are increasing areas which suffer droughts and water lack and become limited for living.

It is important that all people realize this water crisis, that they should be trained in water management and have taken individual measures at all levels. The struggle for water has already started by migrating people from the dry African regions.

Drought and high summer temperatures has already affected EU countries such as Spain, Bulgaria, Portugal and so on and are starting to hit Central European countries. It is necessary to begin solving this problem on all levels of our lives.

Saving Water

