



3. General Seminar

“Good Practices in Farming and Environment”

5 – 9 February 2013 Rakovice

Slovakia

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Wien (Schwechat) – Bratislava – Piešťany - Rakovice

The school is specialized in horticultural and agricultural production, Economy, Management and Agrotourism.

Participants (target group): Teachers, students and coordinators involved in COPCHAVET project

Goals of the Project:

To familiarize participants with:

- the current state of environment in the Slovak Republic
- the impact of agriculture on environment, climate changes and their influence on agricultural production
- to inform participants about practical usage opportunities of alternate energy sources
- to demonstrate to the participants how vocational students in agriculture get the best practical knowledge and skills in agriculture, farming, horticulture, gardening, gastronomy and food processing industry
- to present Trnava region and it's natural resources (riches), history, culture and traditions.

The purpose of the meeting in Slovakia is to familiarize participants with climate changes and their impact on environment. Especially looking into the amount and quality of production in agriculture and horticulture. We would also like to present farms and enterprises where our students get the best practical knowledge and skills. As well as experiencing our region and our current way of life in the area.

Wednesday, 6 February 2013

Opening of the seminar and welcoming of participants by Ing. Mária Múdra - principal of Secondary Vocational School Rakovice, Slovakia <http://sosrakovice.edupage.org/>



Conference:

- Lecture No. 1.

“Climate changes and drought influence on plant production” - Dr. Dušan Húska, Slovak University of Agriculture, Nitra <http://www.uniag.sk/>

The growth of biomass on Earth is dependent on external factors, which often led and lead to climate changes. Climate change is not a phenomenon that is characteristic for destruction of environment and the end of life on our planet. However, it can lead to serious disasters that can be repeatable. Earth's climate system is very complex constantly influenced by human activity, and therefore we can provide only partial answers on some of the questions. Getting to know the causes of these changes requires a multidisciplinary approach.

Historically, agriculture had been developing proportionally with the increasing human population. Intensive growth of human populations occurred after the last glaciation (about 12,000 years ago). We are now in the so-called interglacial period. Food derived from the gathering of available crops and hunting of animals became insufficient for people. The need for food led to more systematic selection, cultivation and use of crops. A similar trend appeared in domestication of animals. The first farmers emerged and began to develop a production of tools. People were moving to the north and east, and began to create first organized groups in Mesopotamia, along the Yellow River, the Nile and the shores of the Mediterranean. People began to convert the land to their advantage, thus creating cultural landscape. Man gradually uses the cultural landscape on a bigger scale. We deplete the soil, reduce groundwater reserves, pollute environment on local, regional and global scale. This activity must undoubtedly have a certain impact on climate change.



- Lecture No. 2

“Reducing of climate changes by using of bioenergetics plants”- Dr. Zuzana Jureková, Slovak University of Agriculture, Nitra <http://www.uniag.sk/>

Strategy and priorities of EU in the field of energetic policy. Climate and energy. Reduction of glashouse gasses by increasing share of renewable sources of energy. Planting of energy woods and plants on an agricultural land (soil). Good practice in agriculture.

Cultivation of fast growing energy woods and plants, influence of internal and external factors on yeald of bio mass in southern Slovakia (climate conditions). Usage of bio mass of fast growing woods and plants for energetic use. Energetical attributes of cultivated plants.

Socio- economic influence of cultivating, employment rate growth in short term and medium term horizon. New technologies in agriculture- need of education and trainings.



- Lecture No. 3

“Bioenergetics and modern bioenergetic technologies” - Ing. František Zacharda, Research and Technical Institute of Agriculture, Bratislava

The renewable sources of energy represent only 3%, what is very low. The biomass is one of the renewable sources of energy. We can use biomass for the production of biogas and its combustion in cogeneration units. We know many types of biomass, but the most represented is the agricultural biomass. This type is the most appropriate for the production of biogas by anaerobic fermentation. In Slovakia we have got unused agricultural soil, animals, which produce excrements and municipal waste, so the biogas stations have good perspective also in Slovakia, but it is necessary to amend the law 309/2009 on support of the renewable sources of energy.



Secondary Vocational School Banska Bystrica, Slovakia <http://www.sosbanbb.sk/>

Slovak beekeeping and its problems : global warming, moving corn and oilseeds into higher altitud,new trend of growing non-flowering plants used in thermal industry, regular changes of hot and dry periods with long rainy spells, most of fir forests are dissapearing, spruce forests are drying out at the altitude below 1000 metres above the sea level.

Possible solutions : larger areas of blossoming meadows, biomass made from flowering crops, not from corn, planting grains together with strips of flowering crops, restricting neonicotines when sowing , supporting farmers to increase biodiversity, bee friendly products.



Technical visit : example of good practice in PLANTEX, spol.s.r.o., Veselé – private company based on fruit production and nursery www.plantex.sk



Official dinner and evening cultural program in Rakovice School



Thursday, 7 February 2013

Podkylava - Agrotourism and biofarm www.penzion-adam.sk



Technical visit : example of good practice in PVOD Kocin - livestock cooperative farm in Sterusy



Visit of Secondary Vocational School Rakovice



Workshop about the main topics of the seminar:

- Group A: “Example of good practice in gardening”
Vegetable / fruit production, nursery and floristic



- Group B: “Example of good practice in farming”
School farms, livestock farms, forestry



Dinner in Secondary School of Market and Services in Piešťany - preparing and presentations of special meals made by students



Cultural Visit of Spa town Piešťany



Friday, 8 February 2013

Presentation of results and conclusions of workshop group A



Presentation of results and conclusions of workshop group B



Speech of President of Trnava region Mr. Tibor Mikuš



Jose Louis Lavilla : presentation of COPCHAVET project



Maria Ottenschläger : presentation of conclusions of Open School, realized from 16 to 19 October 2012 in Kirchberg, Austria



Presentation of conclusions of Student meeting, realized from 26 November to 1 December 2012 in Sete, France



Visit of Secondary Vocational School of Rural development in Trnava



Visit of Vinery production Mrva&Stanko (www.mrvastanko.sk) in Trnava.
Degustation of special and regional wine



Cultural visit of Trnava



School Ball farewell party and dinner in Rakovice School



Participants of 3. General Seminar “Good Practices in Farming and Environment” 5 – 9 February 2013 in Rakovice, Slovakia

