





Factsheet



The main NBS to be tested in the UK involve diversifying arable rotations and using bio-based fertilisers, in particular: (1) Crop rotations and use of cover crops and green manure; (2) Farmyard manure (P) applications efficiency; (3) Recycled fertiliser made from abattoir by-products (primarily bones) as a source of phosphorus.

 <p><b>Crop rotations being investigated via the LSRE</b></p> <p>Rothamsted Reserch is home of the world's longest-running field experiments.</p>	<p><b>Jonathan Storkey and Ian Shield</b> presenting Rothamsted Reserch Large Scale Rotation Experiment (LSRE)</p> <p><b>Crop rotations being investigated via the LSRE</b></p> 
 <p><b>Production of phosphorus fertiliser from abattoir waste</b></p> <p>Learn more about the origin of the phosphate fertiliser industry from the video on the work to be done as trans4num NBS site, the production of phosphorus fertiliser from abattoir waste and past research conducted</p>	<p><b>Martin Blackwell and Robert Dunn</b> presenting previous NBS site trials</p> <p><b>Production of phosphorus fertiliser from abattoir waste</b></p> 

Funded by the European Union



trans4num is a four-year project funded under the Zero Pollution call as an EU-China international cooperation action on nature-based solutions (NBS) for nutrient management in agriculture.

trans4num ambition is to broadly enhance the NBS implementation in Europe with an integrative and tested multi-level approach, in dialogue with academic partners, practice partners and societal stakeholders.



<http://trans4num.eu>