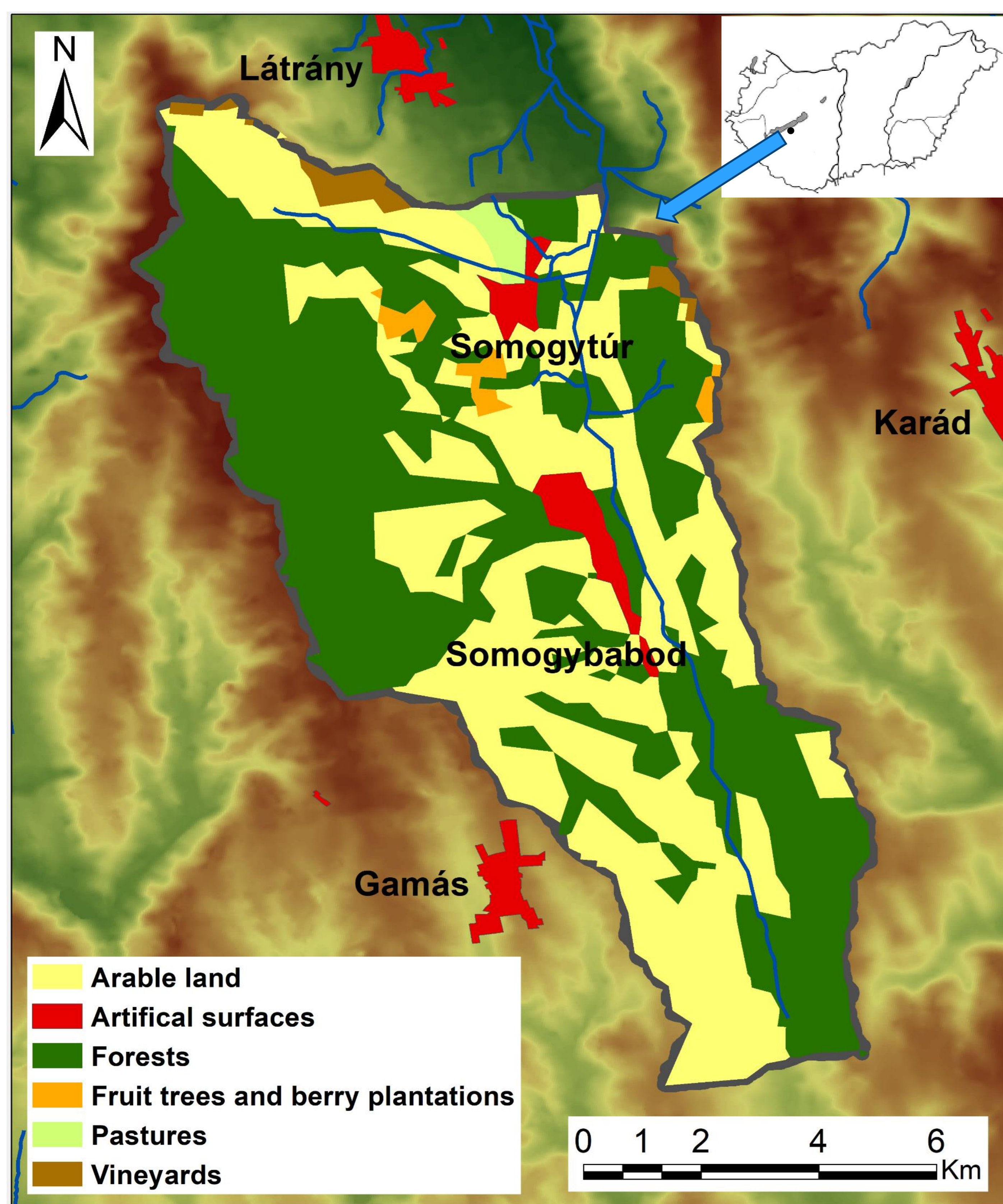


ATK STUDY SITE: Tetves, Hungary

Ágota Horel, Györgyi Gelybó, Péter Braun, Kassai Piroska, Brigitta Szabó (Tóth)

LOCATION & LANDUSE



GENERAL INFORMATION & PROBLEMS

- Catchment area: 69 km²
- Elevation range: 106-295 m a.s.l.
- Tetves stream length: 25 km (within catchment length)
- Tetves stream elevation: 180 m – 106 m
- Precipitation: 633 mm/yr
- Annual mean temperature: 10.3°C
- Dominant land use: agriculture and forest
- Parent material: loose sediments (loess, sand and their combination)
- Long-term issue of soil erosion
- Stream outflow into Lake Balaton

Main challenges identified in the site:

- decrease soil erosion and nutrient load,
- prevent flash floods, and
- implement integrated water resources conservation.

The state of the environment and nature in these small catchments influences the touristic and economic potential of the Balaton region.

Soil erosion is a significant problem in the catchment, especially the gully erosion.



EXISTING NATURAL/SMALL RETENTION MEASURES

Good Farming Practice is applied by the farmers to decrease runoff and soil erosion. The most often used measures are:

- crop rotation
- min-till
- strip cropping along contours
- buffer strips and hedges
- meadows and pastures
- forest riparian buffers



▷ Strip cropping along contours

Buffer strips and hedges ◁



▷ Crop rotation



◁ Large temporal variability of precipitation in combination with spatial variability of soil and spatiotemporal variability of land management.

Soil erosion monitoring station ◁



STAKEHOLDERS

- General Directorate of Water Management – OVF
- Local farmers

Possible stakeholders:

- Balaton Limnological Institute
- Lake Balaton Development Council (LBDC)
- AGRYA - Hungarian Young Farmers' Association
- NAK - Hungarian Chamber of Agriculture
- AGRO PROFI Agricultural consulting company
- WWF Hungary

