



NIBIO

NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF
BIOECONOMY RESEARCH



JOVA

- The Norwegian Agricultural
Environmental Monitoring
Programme

JOVA

Documenting environmental effects of agriculture

The aim of JOVA is to document the environmental effects of agricultural management practices through the sampling and processing of data from the monitored catchments and other relevant data sources.

Eleven agricultural catchments, varying in size from 0,7 to 29 km², have been monitored in the JOVA programme since 1992. They represent various climatic and agricultural regions in Norway. In the monitored catchments, there is a continuous record of water-flow and sampling for analysis of nutrients, particles and pesticides, the latter in six of the catchments and mainly during the growing season.

Collection of farm data

In the monitored catchments, farmers provide information about their management practice. This include soil tillage, fertilization, pesticide use, sowing and harvest dates and yields. These data provide a basis for correlating soil and crop management in the catchments with the observed water quality in the streams.

Data from JOVA can be used by others for research and other purposes. To order data directly from the JOVA-database, please contact jova@nibio.no.

JOVA database

More than 20 years of monitoring has resulted in a database valuable for many research purposes, e.g. effect of different weather conditions and management practices on soil and nutrient runoff and yields, nutrient balances in different production systems, farmers' adaptation to recommended fertilization, use and runoff of pesticides and changes in sowing and harvest dates due to climate change. The results are also important for monitoring in connection with the implementation of the Water Framework Directive (WFD) in watersheds affected by agriculture.



From South to North

JOVA's catchments are located all over Norway, from Vasshaglona down South, to Naurstad in the North.

Photo: Svein Skøien

Catchments

The agricultural production of Norway is primarily dominated by animal husbandry. Livestock and grassland production is represented by Time and Skas-Heigre in the South-West, Naurstad in northern Norway and Volbu in central Norway.

Grain production is the most common production system in the east of Norway. Skuterud and Mørdre represent this region.

Vasshaglona in southern Norway and Heia in eastern Norway represent agricultural districts with high production of vegetables and potatoes.

Kolstad in central Norway and Hotran in Trøndelag represent combined systems of grain and grass production.

JOVA's catchments cover the most important agricultural production systems in Norway and data on management practise is collected. There is a continuous record of water-flow and sampling for analysis of nutrients, particles and pesticides.

Please find more information about JOVA on www.nibio.no/jova. Contact: Marit.Hauken@nibio.no



JOVA

The Norwegian Agricultural Environmental Monitoring Programme (JOVA) is a national programme for soil and water monitoring in agricultural dominated catchments in Norway. The catchments represent the most important agricultural areas in the country with regard to climate, soil and management practices. The programme was initiated in 1992.

About NIBIO

NIBIO - Norwegian Institute of Bioeconomy Research was established July 1 2015 as a merger between the Norwegian Institute for Agricultural and Environmental Research, the Norwegian Agricultural Economics Research Institute and the Norwegian Forest and Landscape Institute.

NIBIO is to contribute to food security and safety, sustainable resource management, innovation and value creation through research and knowledge production within the fields of food, forestry and other biobased industries. The Institute delivers research, governmental support and knowledge for use in national preparedness, as well as for businesses and the society at large. NIBIO is owned by the Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture and Food.



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