Sustainable farming at ICOS site Westmalle

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MICROBIAL COMMUNITY STRUCTURE

This thesis investigates how sustainable farming practices affect soil microbial diversity and community composition.



Goal Comp

Compare microbial diversity under sustainable vs. conventional farming

02

Fieldwork

Collect soil samples from ICOS Westmalle field

03

Labwork

Analyze samples and use DNA-based methods to identify microbial groups

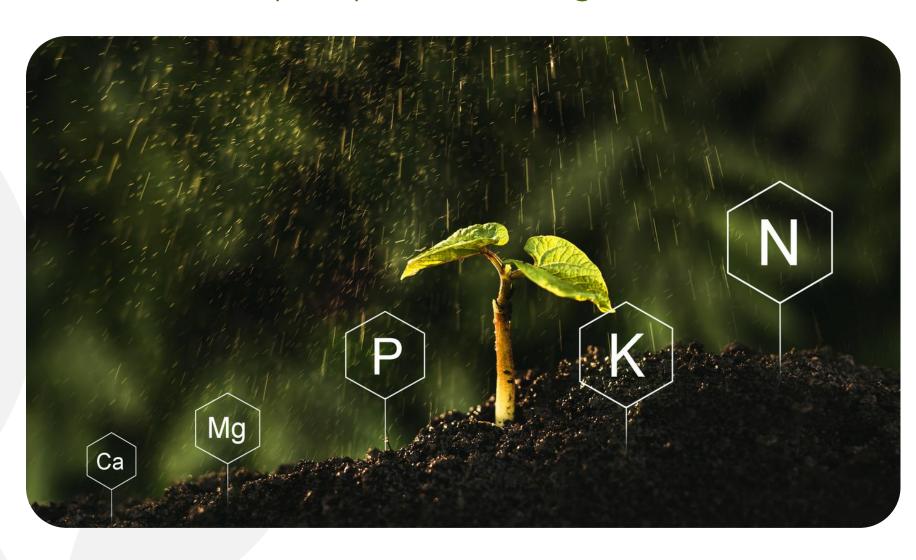
04

Requirements

Interest in soil microbes.

WATER BALANCE AND NUTRIENT LEACHING

This thesis investigates how sustainable farming practices affect the soil water balance (drainage) and nitrate and phosphate leaching.



01







Goal

Quantify drainage, nitrate and phosphate leaching under different farming practices

Fieldwork

Install lysimeters and collect samples at Westmalle field sites.

Labwork

Analyze nitrate and phosphate concentrations and relate to management practices

Requirements

Interest in soil water and processes.

ESTIMATING BIOMASS PRODUCTION

Quantify crop biomass using field measurements, UAV imagery, and satellite-based remote sensing.

- In collaboration with VITO -



Goal Estima

Estimate crop biomass under sustainable vs.

conventional farming

02

Fieldwork

Perform UAV flights at ICOS Westmalle

03

Labwork

Process UAV and satellite data (in collaboration with VITO)

04

Requirements

Interest in UAV's, remote sensing and data analysis.

Sustainable farming at ICOS site Westmalle

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FEED QUALITY AND CROP COMPOSITION

Examine how sustainable farming influences crop nutritional quality and feed value

- In collaboration with ILVO -



Goal Comp

Compare the nutritional quality of conventional maize crop versus a climate-resilient herb–grass mix

02

Fieldwork

Collect crop samples from ICOS Westmalle

03

Labwork

Analyze samples for protein, fiber, and nutrient content in collaboration with ILVO

04

Requirements

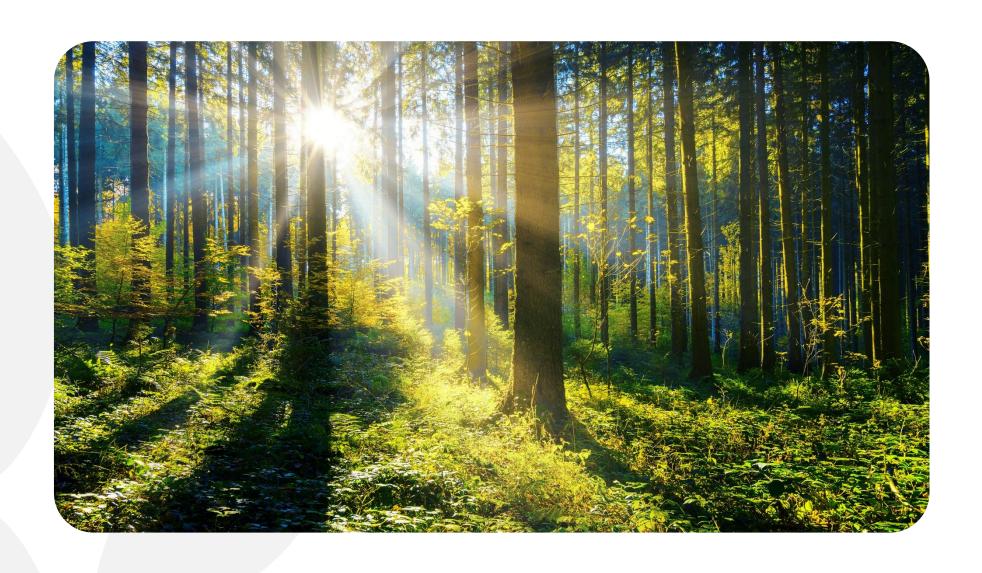
Interest in sustainable agriculture.

Thirsty forests

at ICOS site Brasschaat

TRACKING TREE WATER USE IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

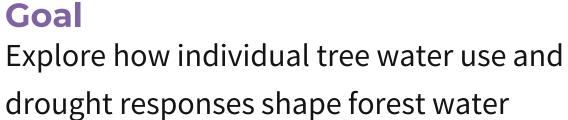
Unravel the connections between tree-level water use, forest water balance, and drought resilience.





















Fieldwork

dynamics

Install sap flow sensors and determine sapwood area in the Brasschaat forest

Data-analysis

Calculations and data analysis in Rstudio

Requirements

Interest in ecophysiology.

Hungry forests

at ICOS site Brasschaat

ESTIMATING FOREST CARBON UPTAKE

Improve estimates of forest carbon uptake by combining in-situ photosynthetic measurements with machine-learning and mechanistic models.











03

Goal

Improve machine-learning and mechanistic models of forest carbon uptake using field data

Fieldwork

Conduct leaf-level gas exchange measurements at the Brasschaat forest

Data-analysis

Integrate obtained photosynthetic parameters model training and validation datasets.

Requirements

Interest in ecophysiology, modelling (R, python).

What tree is this? at ICOS site Brasschaat

IDENTIFYING TREE SPECIES FROM HYPERSPECTRAL DRONE IMAGES





Goal

Find hyperspectral indices to identify different tree species in a forest



Fieldwork

Tree determination and mapping



Lab work

Process UAV data, possibly implementing AI techniques



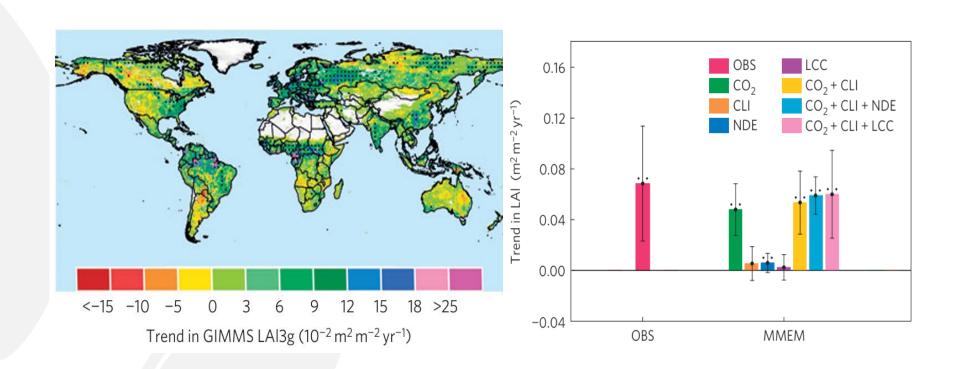
Requirements

Interest in UAVs and data analysis.

Earth Observations

EXPLORING EARTH OBSERVATION PRODUCTS

Using remote sensing and proximal sensing (ICOS, ...) to study ongoing changes in the state of the Earth's ecosystems.



Potential Research Foci:

Which global regions are switching from greening to browning?

Is the CO2 fertilization effect further weakening?

Is the rate of change in northern ecosystems following the rate of warming or has the temperature control weakened?

Requirements

03

Not afraid of big data/machine learning. Knowledge of/willing to work with python.

Disease suppressive soils: influence of carbon farming practices

- Plant pathogens like Pythium, Fusarium, etc. have devastating effects on agriculture
- Resistance formation to pesticides, as well as environmental concerns, require novel approaches to disease management
- Disease suppressive soils can protect our crops against these pathogens, yet much of their formation and processes is still unknown.
- Carbon farming in agriculture often has positive effects on soil biodiversity and thus perhaps also on disease suppressiveness
- Thesis entails fieldwork, coffee with West-Flemish farmers, DNA-analysis, screening for pathogens and their predators, and/or pot-plant survival experiments

Contact me at lowie.vanryckeghem@uantwerpen.be
if you want to know more!







