



GREEN PLANT PROTECTION

m-learning for Slovakian farmers

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Leonardo da Vinci - Transfer of innovation

Utilization of advances of information communication technologies developments in mobile learning in order to promote interactive learning for adult people in the field of ecological agriculture.

Aims of the Green Plant Protection (GPP)

♠ to promote interactive mobile learning of adult people in the field of ecological agriculture

♠ provide information about plant protection in ecological agriculture using **standard** and **mobile** web platform version

www.greenplantprotection.eu
m.greenplantprotection.eu

Contentual viewpoint

GPP is dealing with

Field crops

Vegetables

Orchards and vineyards

Animal pests

Plant pathogens

Weeds

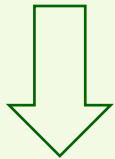
Morphology

Symptoms and damage

Control methods

Biology/Life cycle

Host plants



♠ Prepared in two versions: standard www.greenplantprotection.eu
 mobile m.greenplantprotection.eu

♠ Designed to help users quickly locate the relevant GPP content

♠ Focused on Slovak conditions

♠ Prepared in Slovak, Hungarian, Italian and English languages



- Menu
- About GPP
- Pests
- Diseases
- Weeds
- Document repository

User login
Username: *

White mold - Sclerotinia Wilt, Sclerotinia Middle Stalk Rot and Head Rot

Sclerotinia sclerotiorum

Fungal disease

Symptoms and damage

Characteristic symptoms include sudden wilting of leaves, root rot and a basal stem canker. **Wilting plants** are often first observed just prior the flowering, but about 60 to 70 % of the wilted plants appear after flowering. A tan, greyish or green-brown canker forms at the base of the plant and eventually girdles the stem. As decay progresses, the stalk becomes bleached. Plants lodge easily during high winds. During wet weather, **white mycelium** (mold) often develops at the base of the stem. Inside and often outside at the base of the stem are present hard, black resting bodies of the fungus called **sclerotia**. The presence of sclerotia provides a positive identification of the

Weeds
Document repository

User login
Username: *
Password: *
Log in
Create new account
Request new password

5 weeks
9 July 2011
Calendar



Characteristic symptoms include sudden wilting of leaves, root rot and a basal stem canker. Wilted plants are... after flowering. A tan... As decay progresses, site mycelium (mold) e present hard, black e identification of the stalk during flowering and dies and decays the late in the season, after d spots on back of the ily a bleached, shredded obvious in the field, even are lost. Large sclerotia... non-infested soil and if fields for Sclerotinia commercial seed resistant to Sclerotinia Trichoderma spp. They appears that secretion of

Mobile version

Has simple but clear design, with no animation to ensure access to the information

♠ by mobile devices with lower transfer rates and slower internet connection speed

♠ in the fields, where usually 3G networks are missing and the internet connection is weak

♠ with moderate cost if someone does not have unlimited or huge Internet package subscription



M – learning

is e-learning using mobile device and wireless transmission



M-learning benefits

- ♠ is not bound to a location
- ♠ learning phase is located to the rural areas and the farmer's natural environment
- ♠ it is interwoven with other everyday activities
- ♠ allows trainees to use time and spaces formerly "lost" from training (the trainees are employees at home, at work, during travelling, etc.)
- ♠ the defining characteristics is finding information and this may take learning back into the community
- ♠ promote the use of ICT in agriculture, acquisition of basic skills including digital literacy, to overcome digital exclusion



Benefits of mobile technologies

- ♣ pervasive
- ♣ ubiquitous
- ♣ increasingly convergent
- ♣ portable
- ♣ allows anytime-anyplace connectivity
- ♣ immediacy of communication
- ♣ always on hand
- ♣ engage young people in education
- ♣ farmers are often more familiar with mobile devices than with computers

The need of lifelong learning in agriculture

- ♠ almost 40% of the Slovakian land area is farmed
- ♠ the most numerous working group are the workers 45-49 year old with lower-secondary education
- ♠ only 3,3% of the Slovakian population aged from 25 to 64 is participating in lifelong learning
- ♠ the highest rates of participation in education and training are often found around the largest cities



Consortium



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