

{slide=Исландын НҮИС-ийн Газрын нохон сэргээлтийн сургалт}{pdf}images/pdfbook/salbarmer/Land restoration training in Iceland_mon.pdf{/pdf}{/slide}

{slide=New mexico}8 researchers from 7 organizations (A.Buyanbaatar, Agrobiological School of AU, Munkhuu, ALAGAC, M.Sergelen, MSRM, B.Delgermaa, Dornod Administration of Special Protected Places, B.Altantsetseg, Oyu Tolgoi Ltd, G.Tugsbileg, Professional Inspectorate, Govi Altai aimag, A.Batbaatar, Biology and Biotechnology School of MNU, and U.Budbaatar, MSRM) attended the theoretical and practical course “ Advanced Soil Classification and Field Ecological Methodology run by New Mexico University, USA from January 15 to April 15, 2010

A. Advanced soil classification theory and field ecology course was run by Dr. Prof. H. Curtis Monger. The following subjects were covered with advancing degrees:

1. Soil research, soil emergence and topography
2. Ecological balance and its change model
3. Soil classification in the USAUSDA-NRCS (<http://soils.usda.gov/>)
4. FAO soil classification WRB (<http://www.fao.org/nr/land/soils/soil/en/>)
5. Geo -Archeology
6. Common soil spread and comparative study of soil classification by the Russian method with WRB and USA classification methods

The theoretical knowledge has been fortified by field practices.

Result 1: This module (A) taught the skills of classifying (PP) commonly spread soil in Mongolia by USDA and WRB classifications. As well,, the skills of making soil cut and identifying its properties. This skill is being applied in our research work.

B. Field ecology methodology theory and field session was run by Dr. Assist. Prof. Heather Throop. The following subjects were taught:

1. GPS use and locating sites
2. Soil and ecosystem
3. Animal and human population
4. Research modeling and statistical processing
5. Vegetation cover measuring and linear methodology

C. Jornada Experimental Range, <http://usda-ars.nmsu.edu/>, subjects covered during the field research were pasture monitoring assessment method, topography assessment, ecological areas. It took 7 days with ratio of outfield session 70% to in-classroom session 30%.

Result 2: learnt to choose field research sites, identify by GPS, take samples, determine vegetation cover and yields, pasture monitoring method, ecological field identifying, land surface or topographical assessment and others. These methodologies have been used during the summer field research and training for meteorological training.

RESULT3: In addition to the aforementioned training all 8 researchers attended 100 hour English course at Dona Ana college in New Mexico. Certificates were handed out to the

researchers.

Researchers are applying the knowledge and skills gained during this training back in Mongolia to conduct research activities. Besides, some organizations have started to cooperate.

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