

# The new Soil Erosion map of Europe: A Contribution to soil conservation

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**Sealing**



**Soil Biodiversity loss**



**Erosion**



**Decline of Soil Organic Matter**



## Soil Threats

**Salinization**



**Compaction**



**Contamination**



**Landslides**



# Soil erosion



Soil degradation through erosion has been identified as major threat to European soils and agriculture

European Commission  
requested new assessments to the Joint Research Centre



**Water Erosion**



**Wind Erosion**



**Forest Erosion**

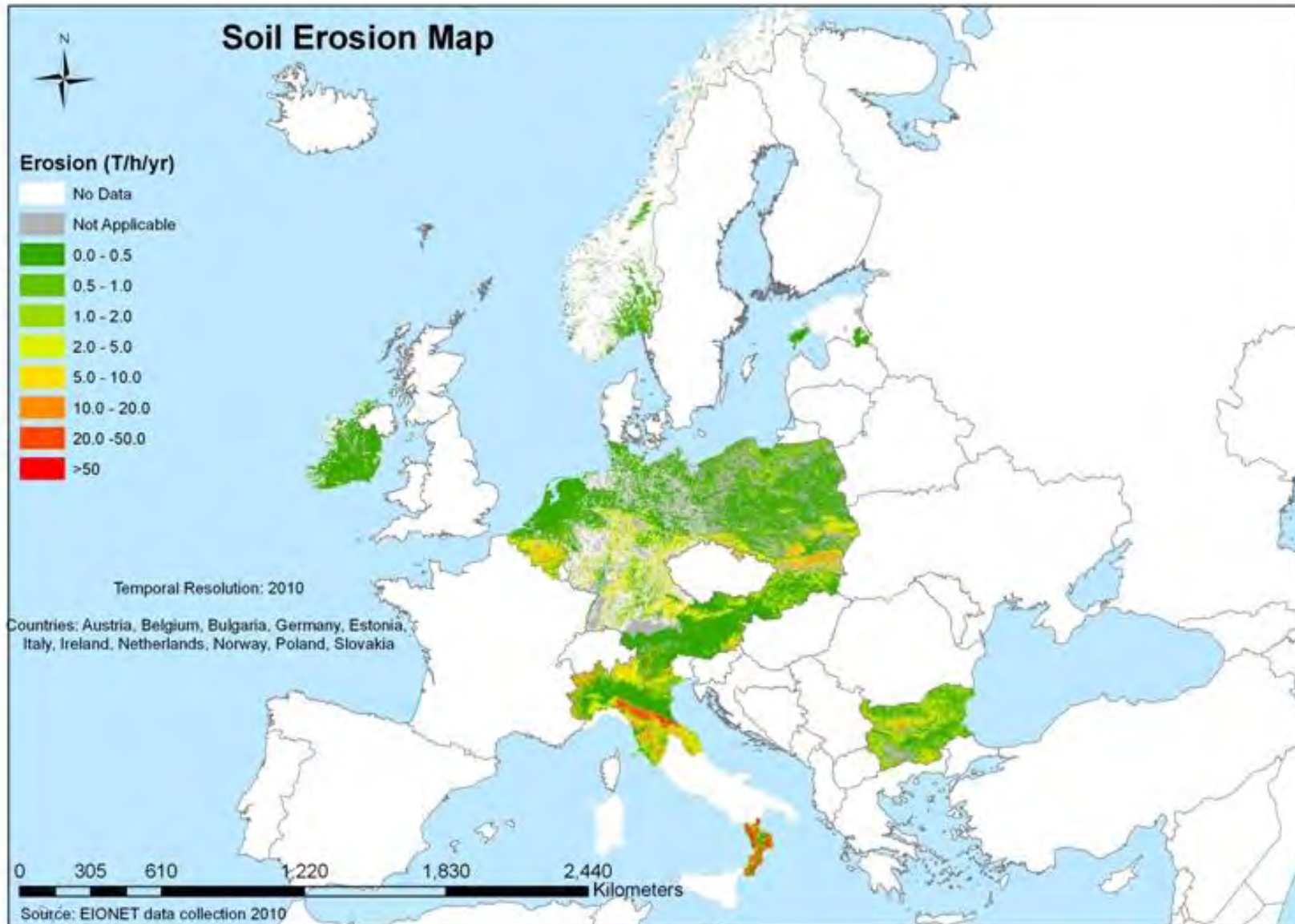


# Why we do soil erosion modelling?



- **Develop Indicators for EU Statistical services (DG ESTAT):** Aggregated data at different regional levels (per country, Region, province)
- **Policy support to DG AGRI:** Common Agricultural policy impact. Provide aggregated data for agricultural areas with soil loss rates  $> 10 \text{ t ha}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
- **Policy Support to DG ENV:** Monitor the state of soils (Aggregated data & maps of soil erosion)
- **European Environmental Agency (EEA):** State of the Environment report
- **EUROPE 2020:** Develop soil erosion indicator for Resource efficiency scoreboard
- Development of Green Growth Indicators for the **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)**
  
- **Scientific Collaborations & “Open Data Access” through the European Soil Data Centre (ESDAC):**
  - Distribute data (soil erodibility, rainfall erosivity, support practices, Cover Management, Topography, etc.) to the scientific community and policy makers in EU-countries
  - **400 datasets of K-factor** (April 2014–Aug 2015); **200 datasets of R-factor** (Jan - Aug 2015), **150 datasets** in Erosion RUSLE2015 (Sept 2015).....

# Soil Erosion EIONET Map (2009-2010)

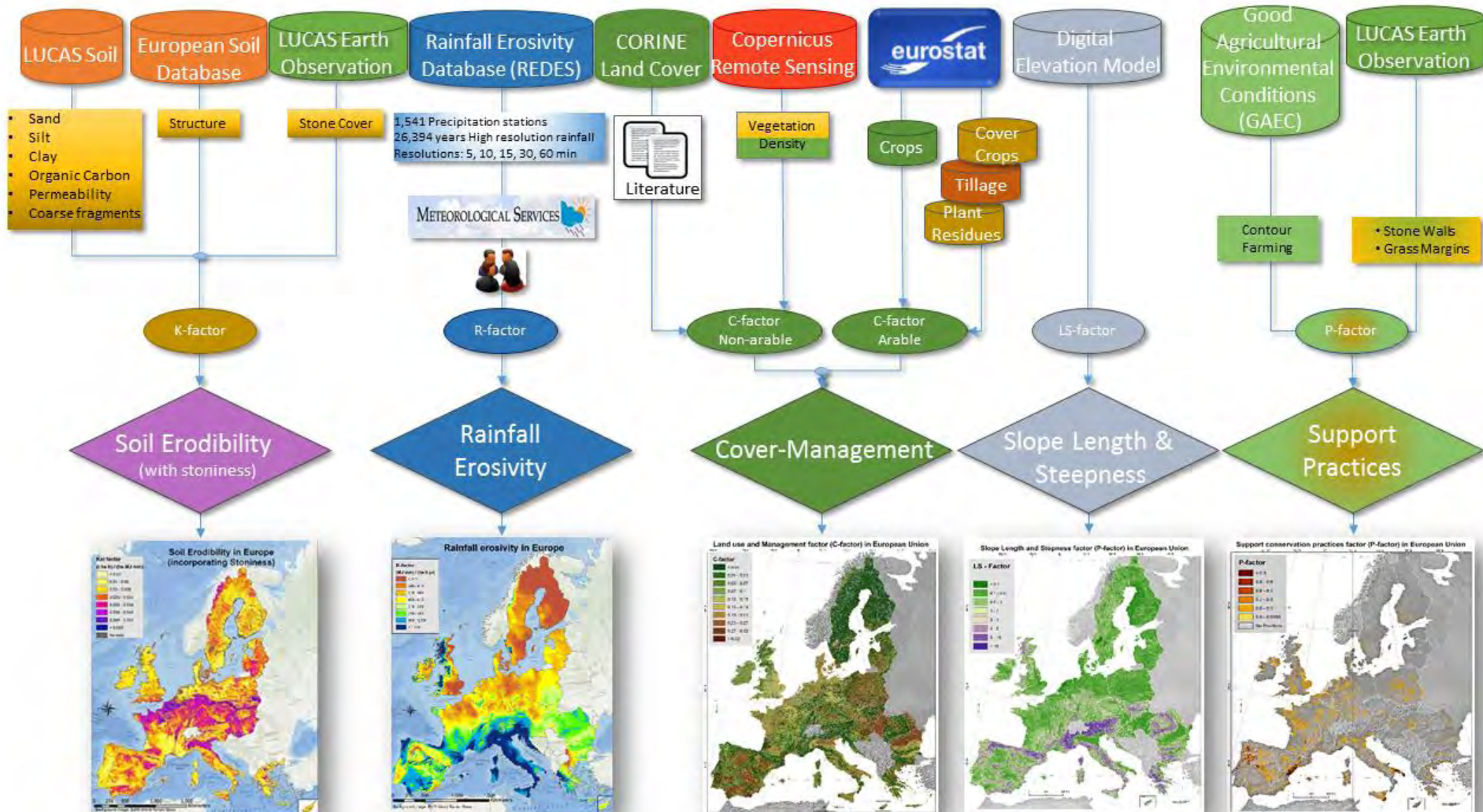


# RUSLE2015: New soil erosion model

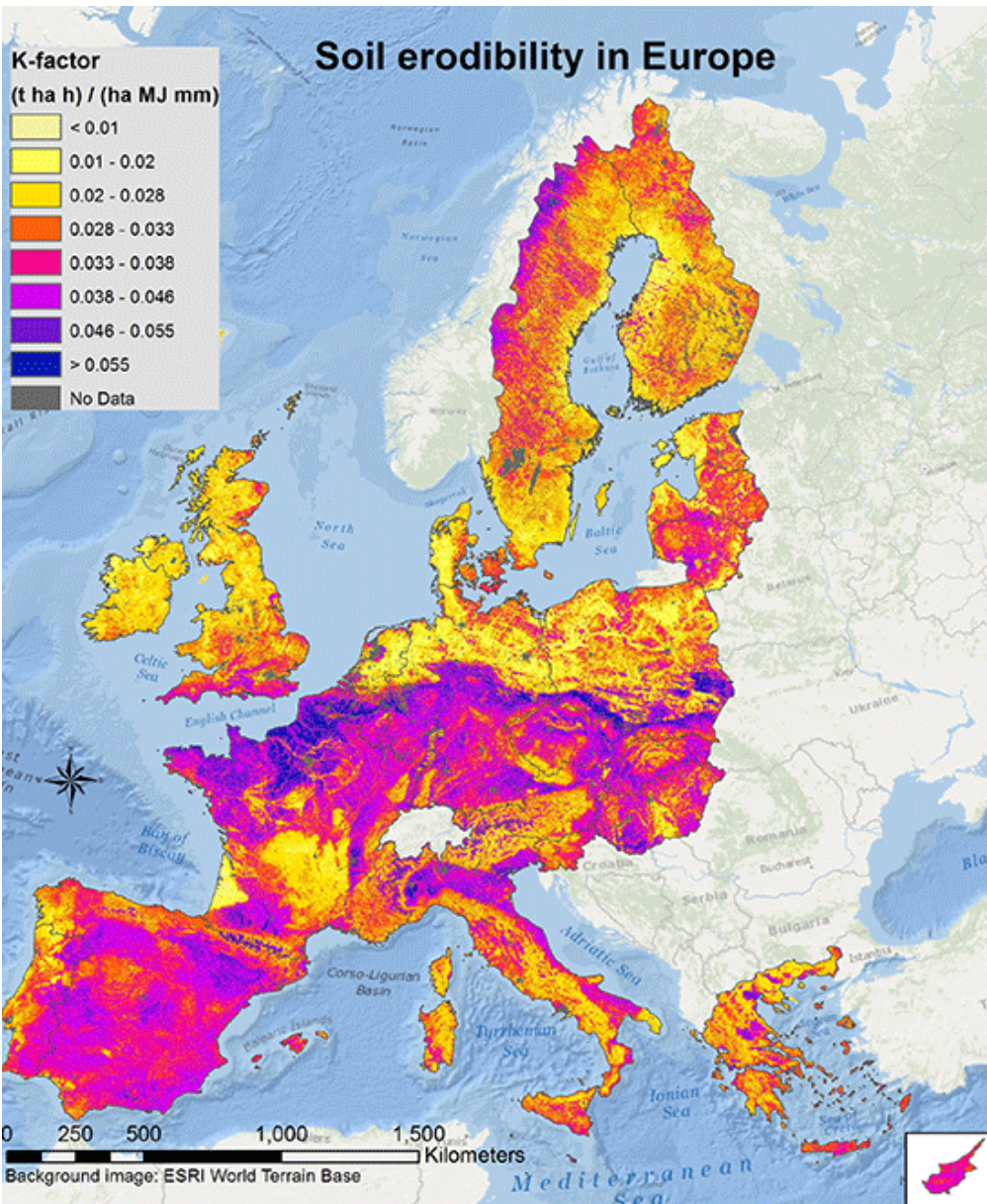
$$A = K * R * C * LS * P$$



European Commission



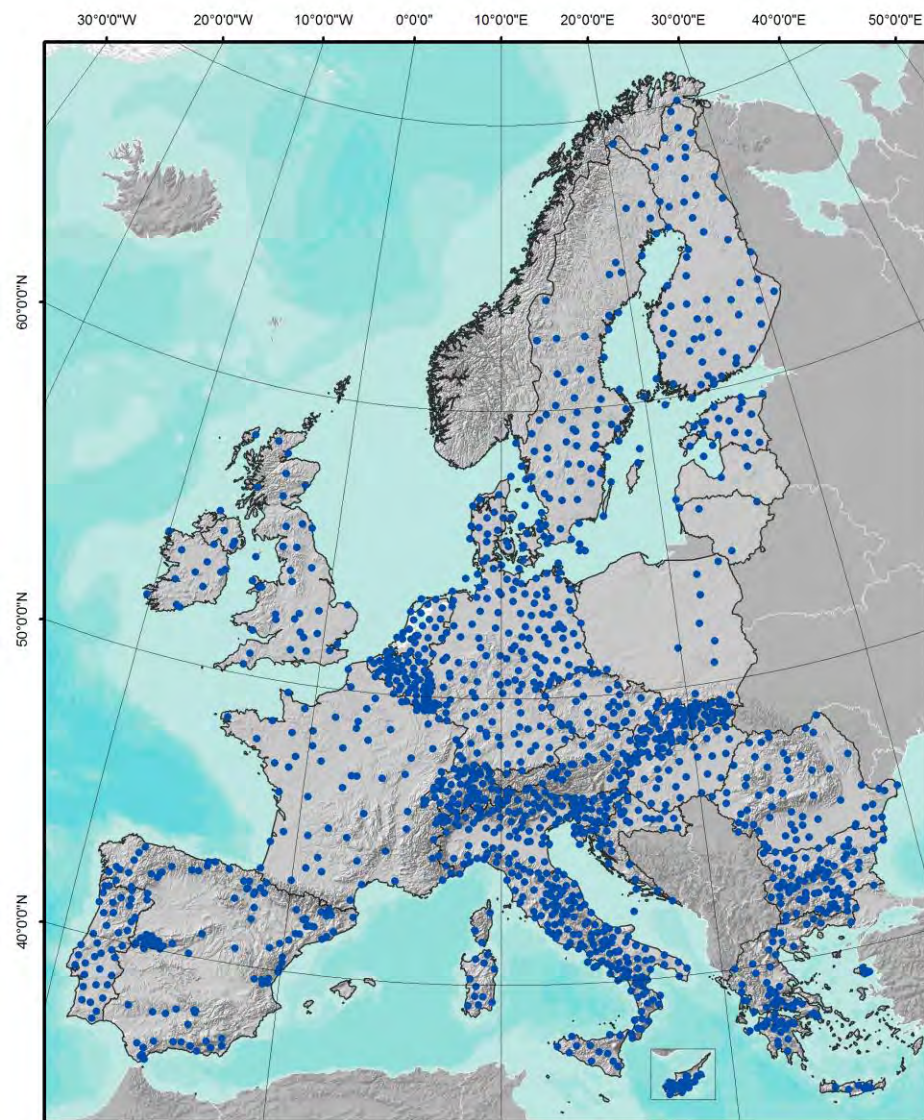
# Soil Erodibility (K-factor)



- **Soil Erodibility** is an integrated annual value of the soil profile reaction to the process of soil detachment and transport by raindrops & surface flow
- Combines the influence of **Texture, Organic carbon, soil structure, Permeability, coarse fragments and Stone cover**
- **20,000** Land use/cover survey (LUCAS) samples with measured data
- **Regression interpolation** using Terrain features, Lat/Long, vegetation covariates
- **Spatial Resolution: 500m**
- **Stone cover effect: 15%**; Important effect in Mediterranean
- **Verified** against 21 local, regional and national datasets from 13 countries

*Panagos et al (2014), Science of Tot. Env.*

# Rainfall erosivity and data collection



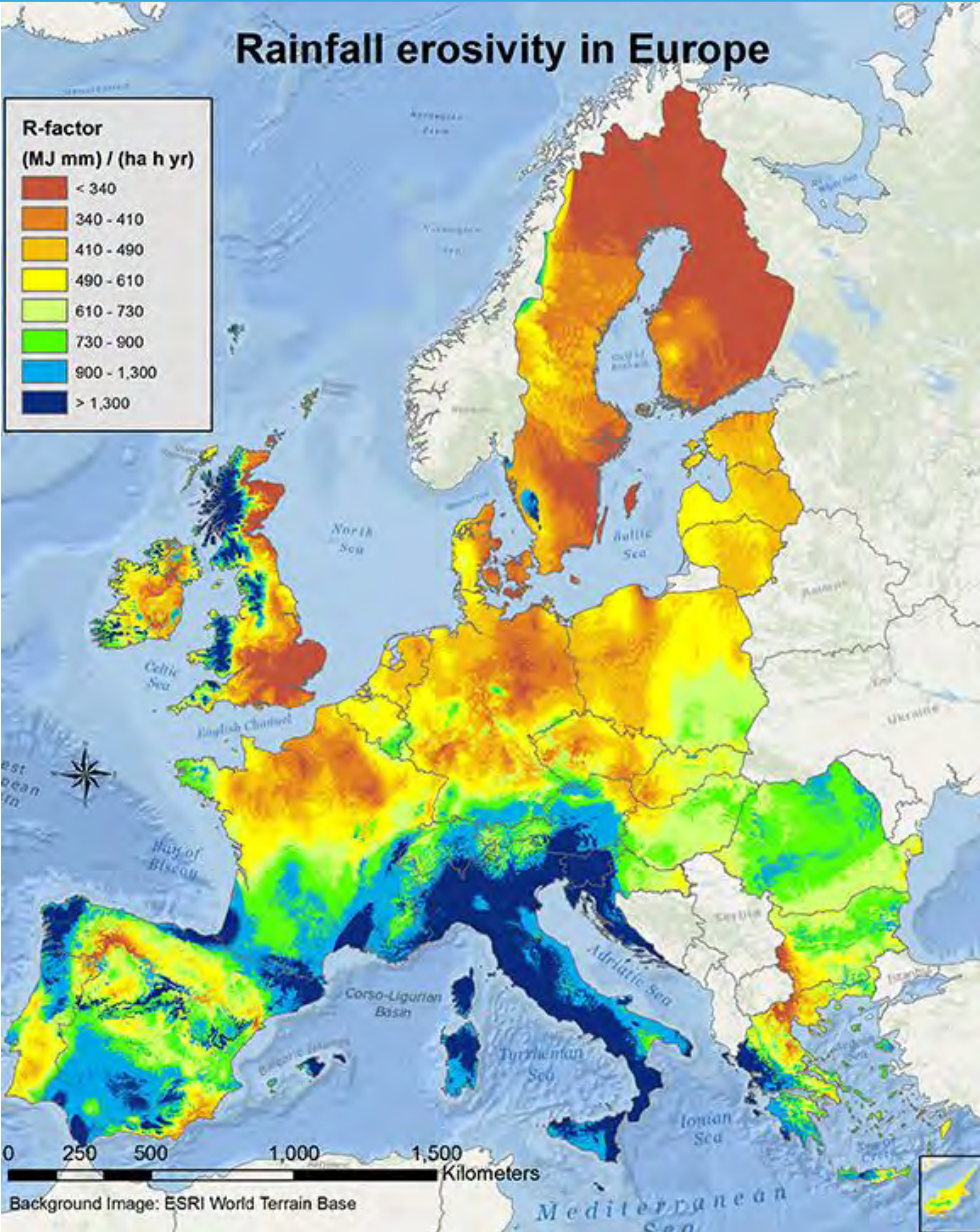
- **Rainfall erosivity** is the kinetic energy of rainfall ( $\text{MJ mm ha}^{-1} \text{h}^{-1} \text{y}^{-1}$ )
- Combines the influence of **precipitation duration, magnitude** and **intensity**
- **Participatory approach:** Environmental & Meteorological Services from all Member States (Mar 2013 – Jun 2014).
- **1,541 Precipitation stations** with detailed rainfall intensity (all countries)
- **Calibration requested:** 5 min, 10-min, 15 min, 60 min.
- **Temporal Resolution:** 30-Minutes
- **Time series:** 7 – 56 Years (Mean: 17.1yr; 75% of time series in 2000-2010)
- **Data:** 26,394 years of High Temporal resolution precipitation records
- **REDES:** Rainfall Erosivity Database on the European Scale



# Rainfall Erosivity (R-factor)

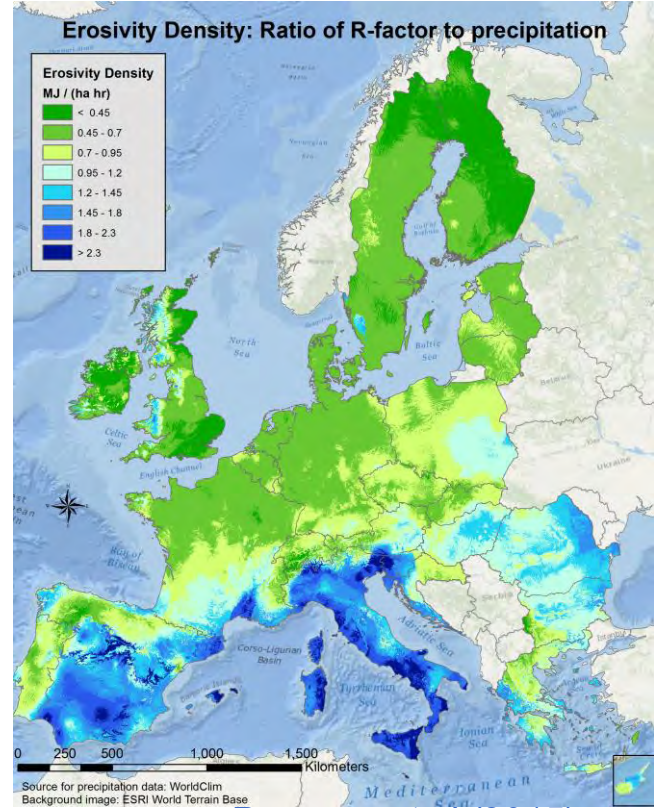
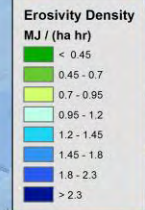


## Rainfall erosivity in Europe



- **Resolution:** 500m; **Robust Geostatistical** model
- Highest R-factor in Mediterranean & Alpine regions and lowest in Scandinavia
- R-factor **not dependent** only from precipitation

## Erosivity Density: Ratio of R-factor to precipitation

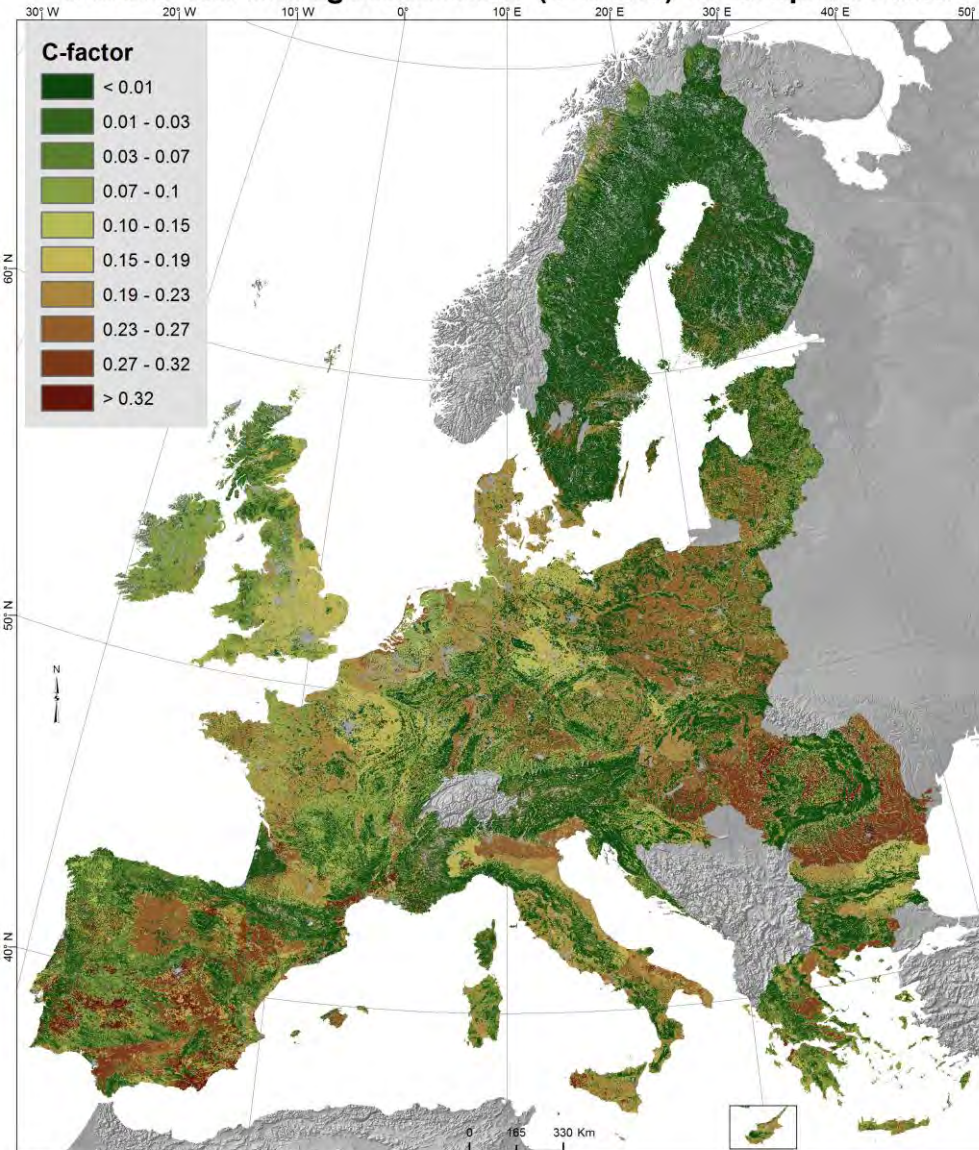


Panagos et al. (2015)

# Cover – Management (C-factor)



Land use and Management factor (C-factor) in European Union



- Differentiate between **Arable lands** & **Non-Arable lands**
- **Non arable:** Forest – Shrub – sparse vegetation – Heterogeneous – Permanent crops - pastures/grasslands
- Use of CORINE Land Cover classes
  - ✓ **Calibrate** the C-factor from literature: 20 major published studies
  - ✓ with **Remote Sensing**(RS) images from Copernicus Programme: Vegetation Density layer: RS every 10 days

## Example: Pastures C-factor

- Range from literature: 0.05 – 0.15
- Each pixel gets a value in this range depending on its Vegetation Density (0-100%)
- Pastures (mean) C-factor in Ireland: 0.077
- Pastures (mean) C-factor in Cyprus: 0.125

# Arable lands C-factor: Crop factor & management



European Commission

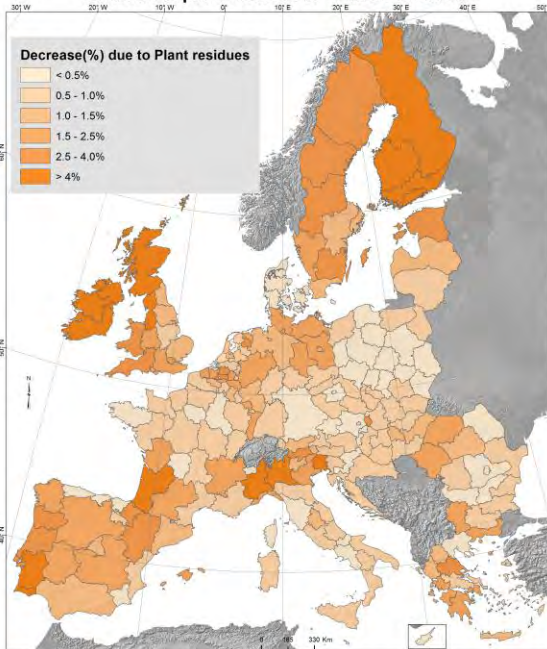
**Crop factor:** C-factor (from experimental sites in the European Union) for **17 crops**.  
e.g wheat:0.20, Rice:0.15, Potatoes:0.34, Maize:0.38.....cotton seed:0.5

Estimate the **C-factor per region** based on its crop composition

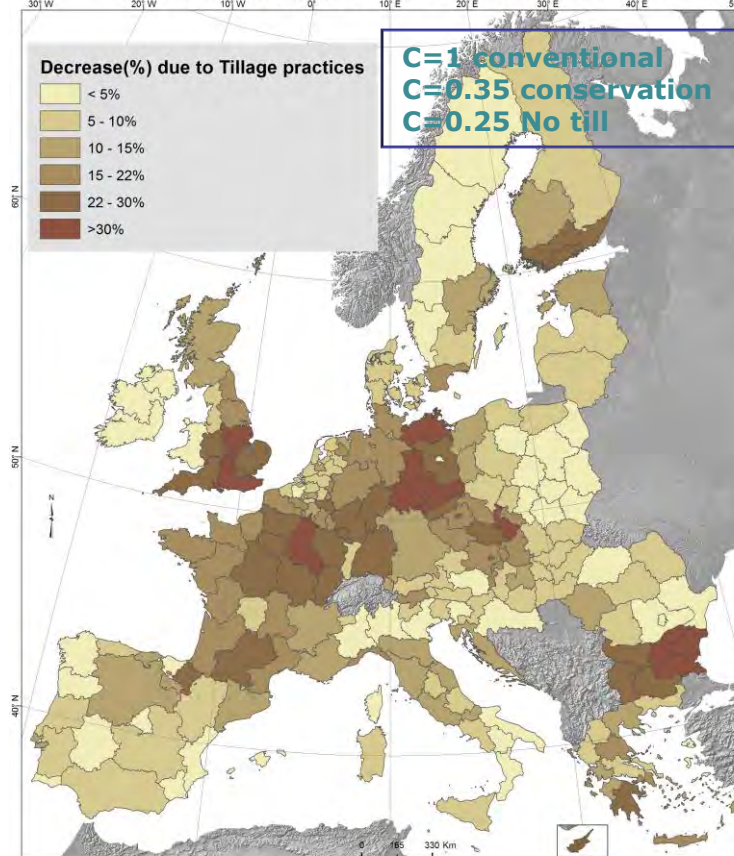
Plus **3 management sub-factors** (using input official data from EUROSTAT):

**C=0.88**

Influence of plant residues to C-factor reduction

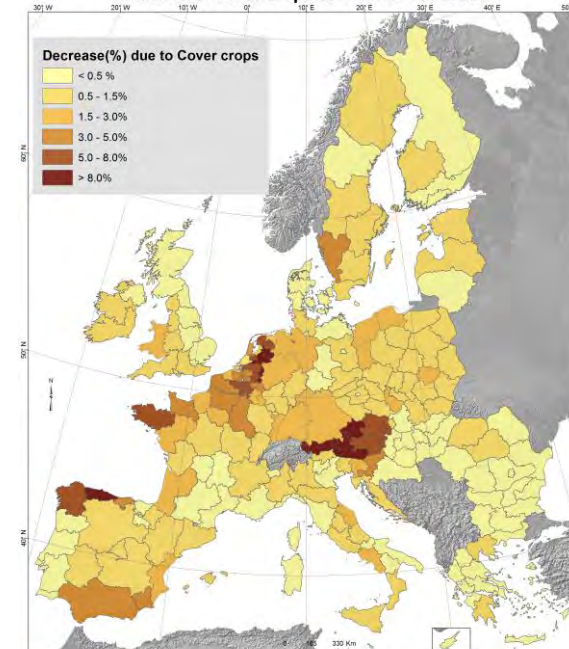


Influence of Tillage practices to C-factor reduction



**C=0.80**

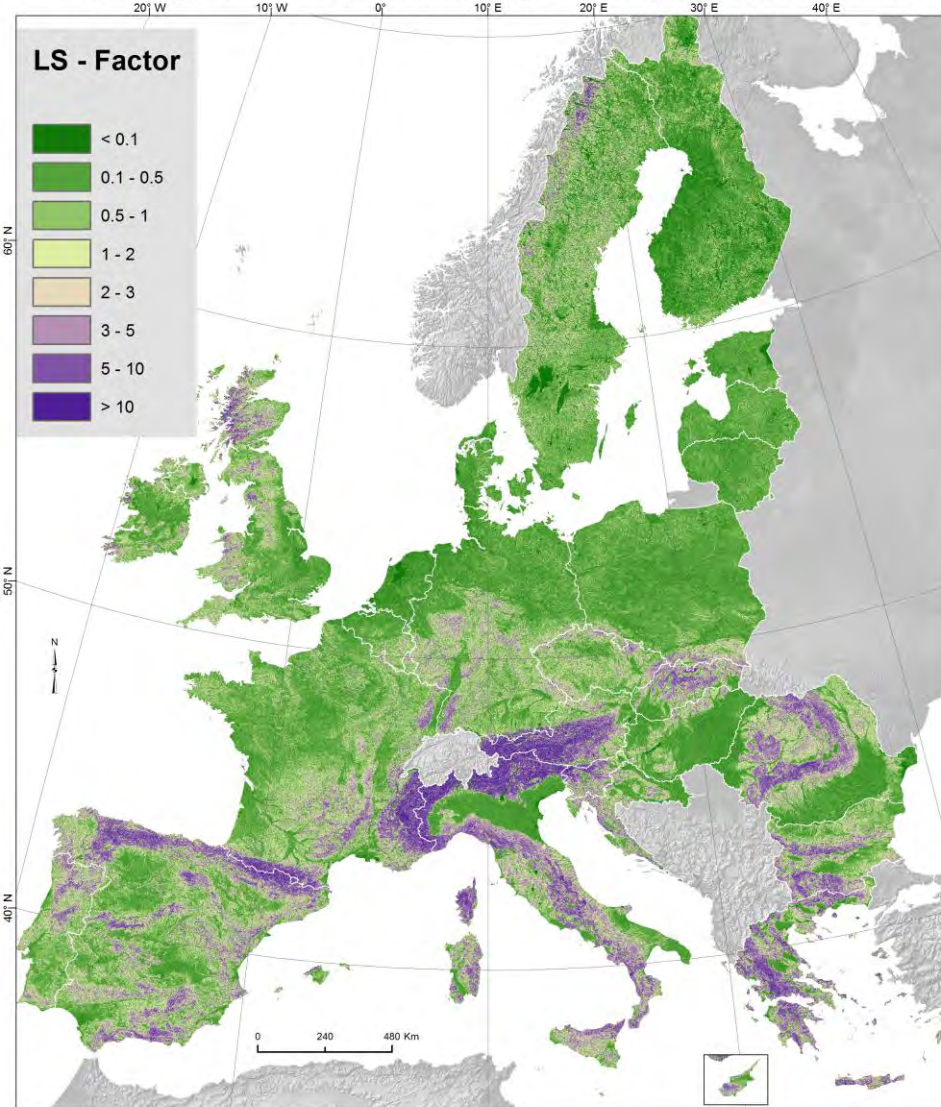
Influence of cover crops to C-factor reduction



# Topography (LS-factor)



Slope Length and Steepness factor (LS-factor) in European Union

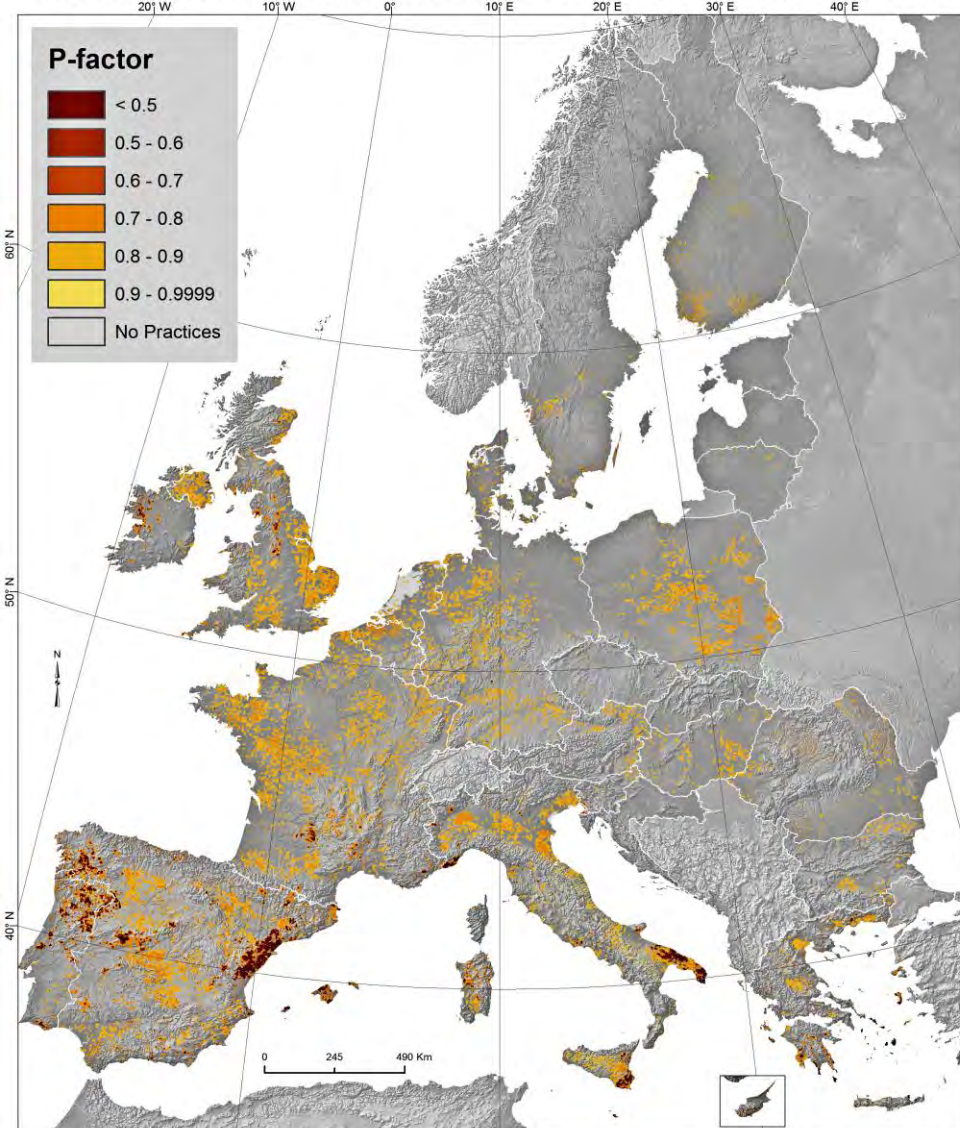


- **25m DEM** → resolution **25m LS-factor** (capture geomorphological features compared to 100m DEM)
- Desmet & Govers algorithm (1996)
- Fast process with SAGA software
- **50GB** of dataset available in European Soil Data Centre (ESDAC)
- No arbitrary limitations in slope length
- Slope cutoff: 50% (after literature review & experimental results in Switzerland)

# Support Practices (P-factor)



## Support conservation practices factor (P-factor) in European Union



## Data input from:

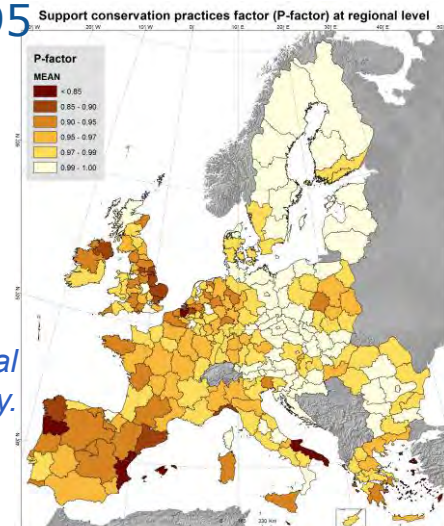
- Good Agricultural Environmental Conditions (GAEC) plus
- LUCAS 270,000 earth observations

## Support practices Impact:

- Contour farming (5%)
- Stone Walls (38%)
- Grass Buffers (57%)

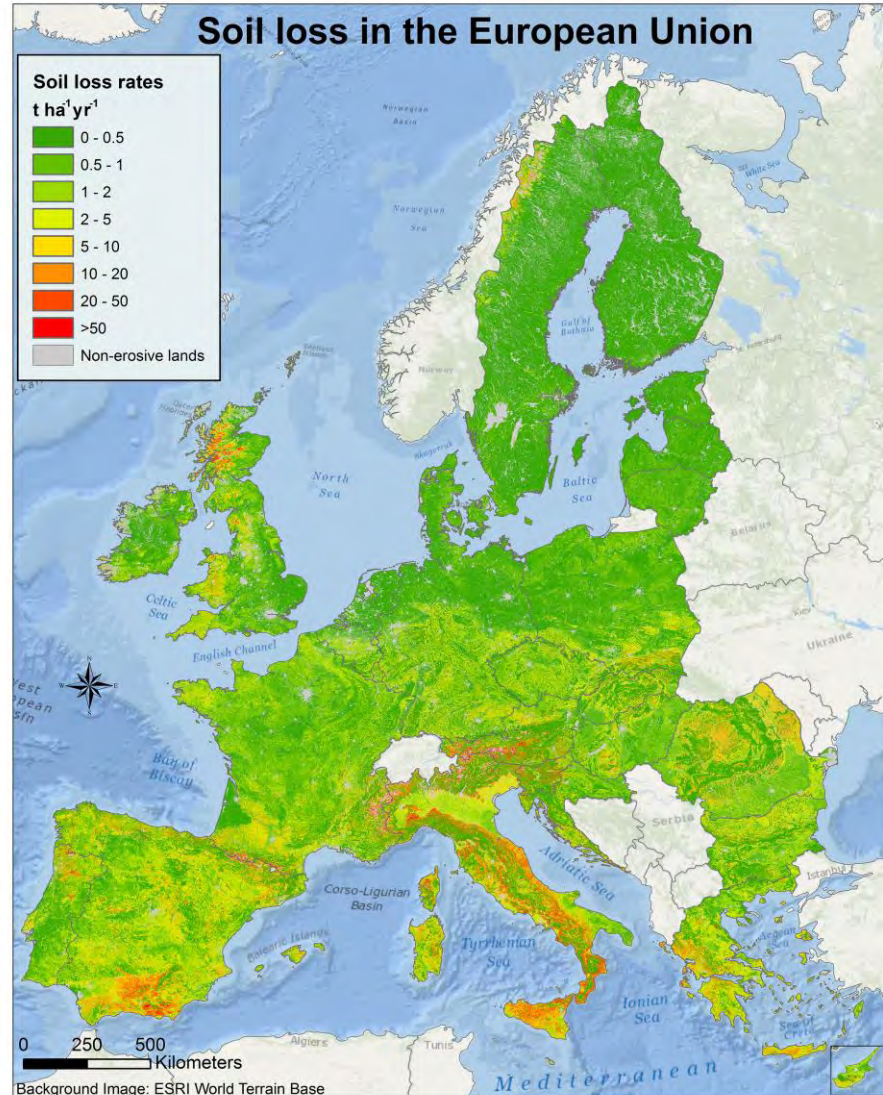
**P-factor in EU-28: 0.97**

**P-factor in arable: 0.95**



*Panagos et al. (2015). Environmental Science and Policy.*

# Soil water erosion



- Average EU-28: **2.46 t ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>** (in the erosive prone areas: 91% of EU)
- Total Soil loss: **970 Mt annually**
- Spatial resolution: **100m**
- Reference year: **2010**

- **24%** of EU lands have rates >2 t/ha
- **11% of total area** contributes to almost **70% of total Soil Loss**

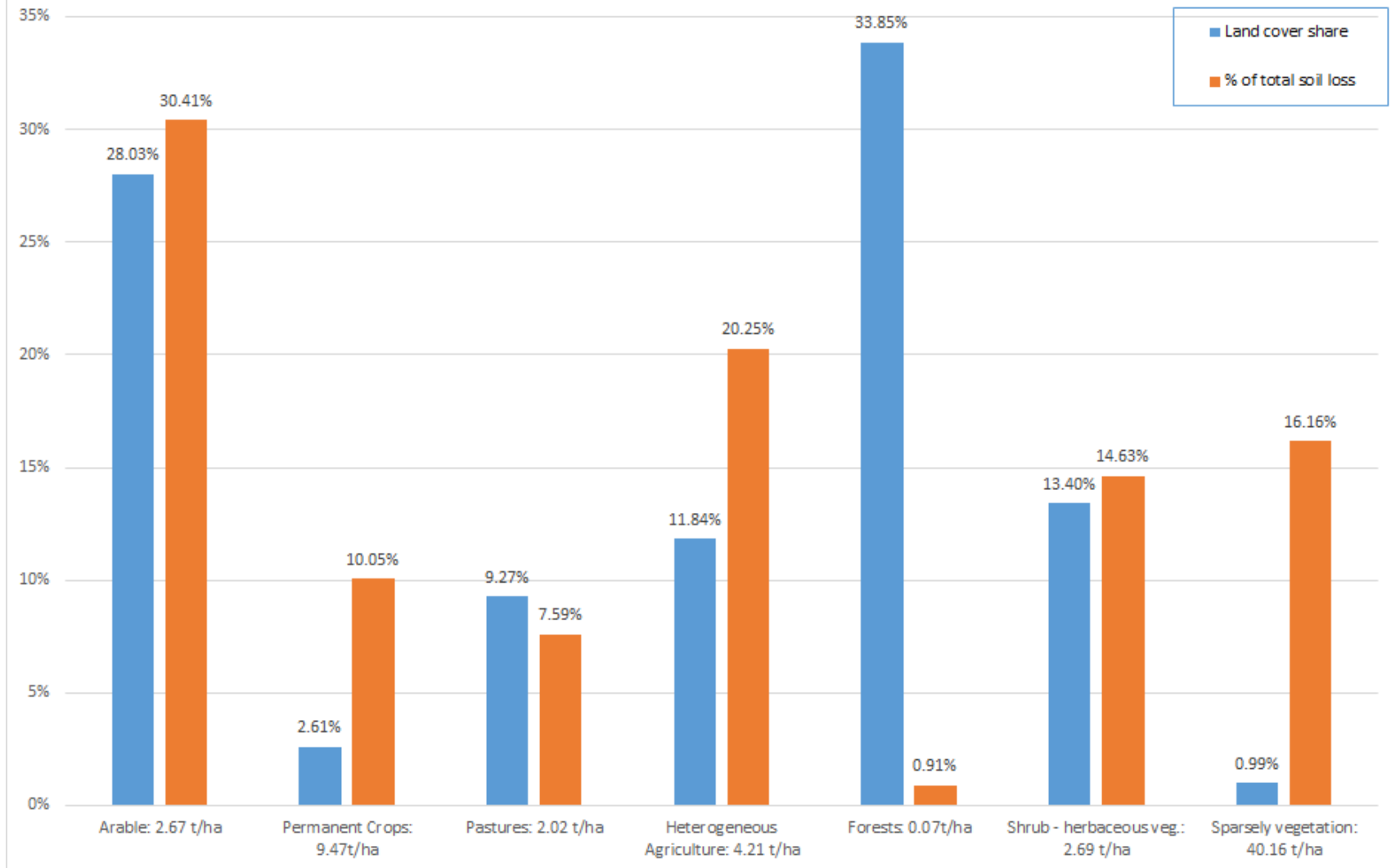
*“Between 2000 and 2010, intervention measures through the CAP have reduced the rate of soil erosion by an average of 20% for arable lands”*

*Panagos, Borrelli, Robinson, 2015. NATURE.  
Panagos et al (2015) – Environmental Science & Policy*

# EU Soil loss Statistics (RUSLE2015)



Soil loss per land cover (CORINE)



# Change on soil erosion potential 2000 - 2010



## Agricultural land

“...between 2000 and 2010, intervention measures through the Common Agricultural Policy have reduced the rate of soil loss in the European Union by an average of 9.5% overall, and by 20% for arable lands”

Country	2000	2010	CA effect
AT Austria	4.7	4.0	-15.6
BE Belgium	2.1	1.7	-19.0
BG Bulgaria	8.8	2.5	-71.7
CY Cyprus	2.7	1.9	-31.8
CZ Czech Republic	3.2	2.0	-37.5
DE Germany	2.5	1.8	-30.6
DK Denmark	0.7	0.6	-13.7
EE Estonia	0.9	0.7	-19.2
EL Greece	3.6	2.8	-22.5
ES Spain	5.1	4.1	-22.8
FI Finland	0.7	0.5	-28.7
FR France	2.8	2.0	-28.4
HR Croatia	1.8	1.7	-4.8
HU Hungary	2.3	2.1	-5.5
IE Ireland	1.5	1.3	-13.2
IT Italy	9.6	8.4	-12.3
LT Lithuania	0.6	0.5	-16.7
LU Luxembourg	6.3	4.6	-27.1
LV Latvia	1.1	1.0	-7.9
MT Malta	17.5	15.9	-9.0
NL Netherlands	0.7	0.5	-19.3
PL Poland	1.8	1.6	-10.0
PT Portugal	3.3	2.9	-11.2
RO Romania	3.8	3.4	-9.7
SE Sweden	1.3	1.1	-13.4
SI Slovenia	5.4	4.6	-14.6
SK Slovakia	4.1	3.5	-12.8
UK United Kingdom	1.1	1.0	-8.8





# RUSLE2015 & Soil Loss Map: Concluding remarks



- **Trend:** Decrease of 9% (20% in arable lands) due to impact of Common Agriculture Policy (CAP) and soil protection measures: **reduced tillage, plant residues, cover crop, contour farming, maintenance of stone walls, increase of Buffer strips.**
- Very good correspondence with **EIONET** (7 out of 9 Member States): The European model is as robust as national ones.
- **High resolution** (100m) & **best available** input data in EU
- **Transparent way & easily parameterization**
- **Peer-reviewed following literature** (> 20 publications during the last 3 years)
- **Replicable & comparable** with national estimates
- **Participatory:** involvement of countries (R-factor, K-factor, Statistics - EUROSTAT)
- **Scenario analysis:**
  - Land cover change (Land Use Modelling Platform – LUMP 2050)
  - Management changes (**Policies:** CAP 2014-2020, Biofuels directive)
  - Climate Change (precipitation & intensity trends in 2050)

# Pilot area in ITALY: Potential Impact of GAEC Application



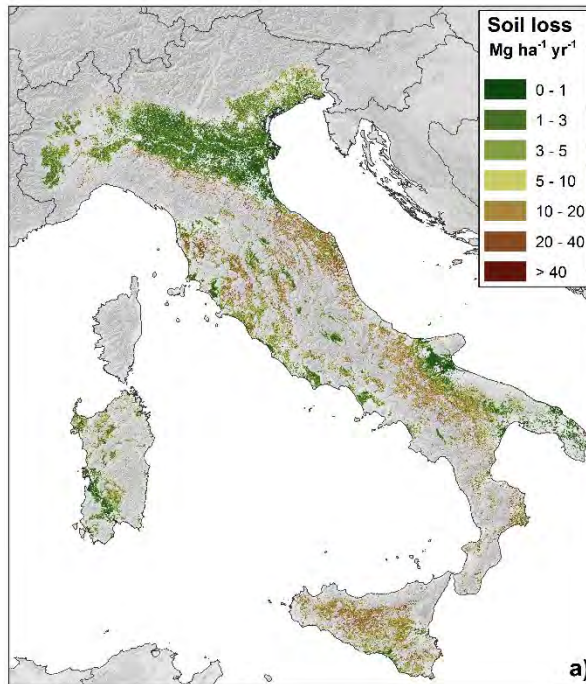
**The following scenarios were simulated to assess the impact of GAEC application on soil erosion and SOC conservation:**

- a) **'Baseline'**: it refers to the conditions before cross-compliance introduction (2003)
- b) **'Current'**: This scenario is based on the implementation of the compulsory GAEC standards.
- c) **'Technical potential'**: GAEC standards are applied to the entire surface for a long-term period (2050).

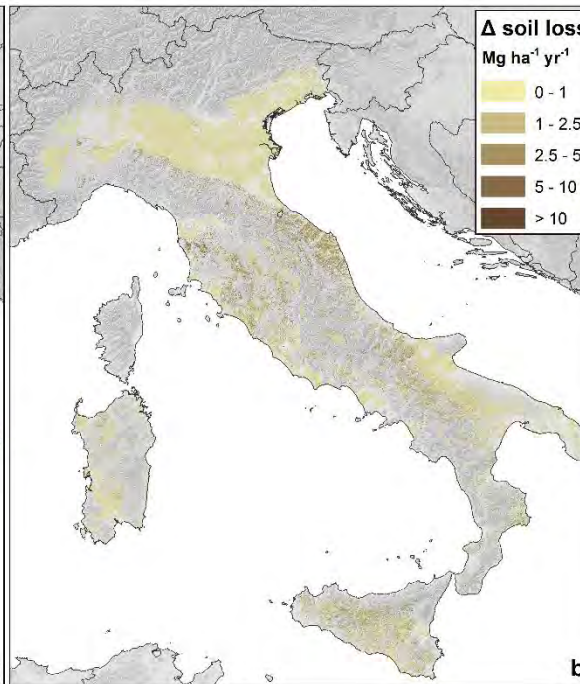
# Pilot area: Potential Impact of GAEC Application – soil erosion



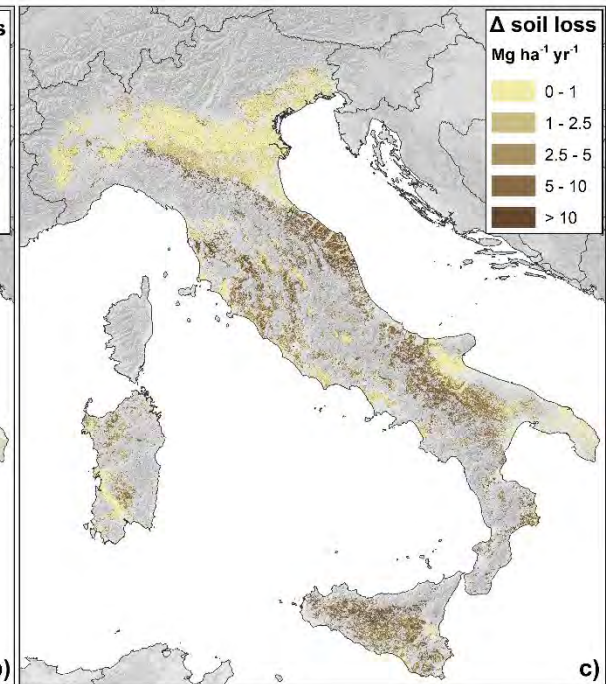
**‘baseline scenario’**



**‘current scenario’**



**‘technical potential’**



**Soil loss:**

- 8.33 t ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>
- 29.2 % > 10 t ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>

**Soil loss:**

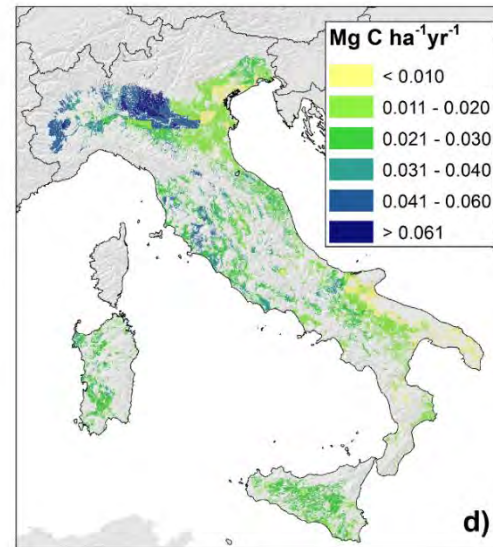
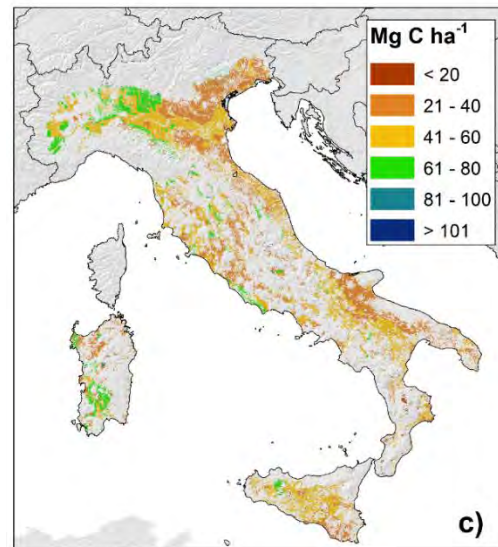
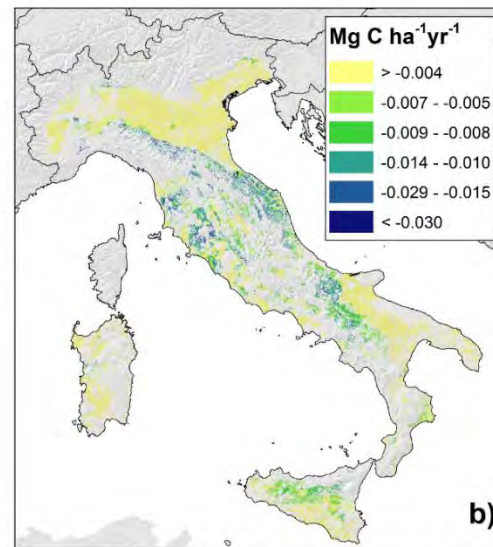
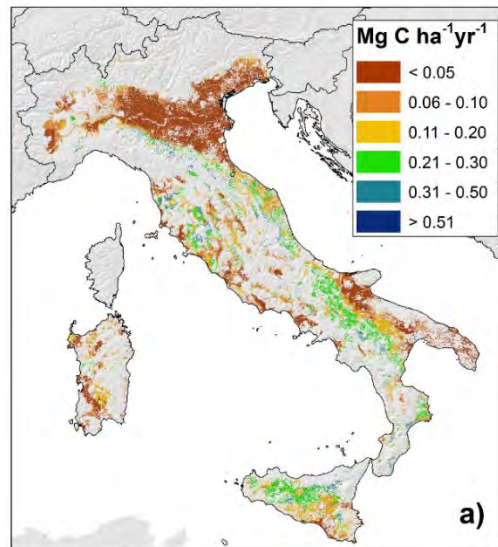
- 7.43 t ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>
- 25 % > 10 t ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>
- Decrease ca. 11%

**Soil loss:**

- 4.1 t ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>
- 10.2 % > 10 t ha<sup>-1</sup> yr<sup>-1</sup>
- Decrease ca. 50%

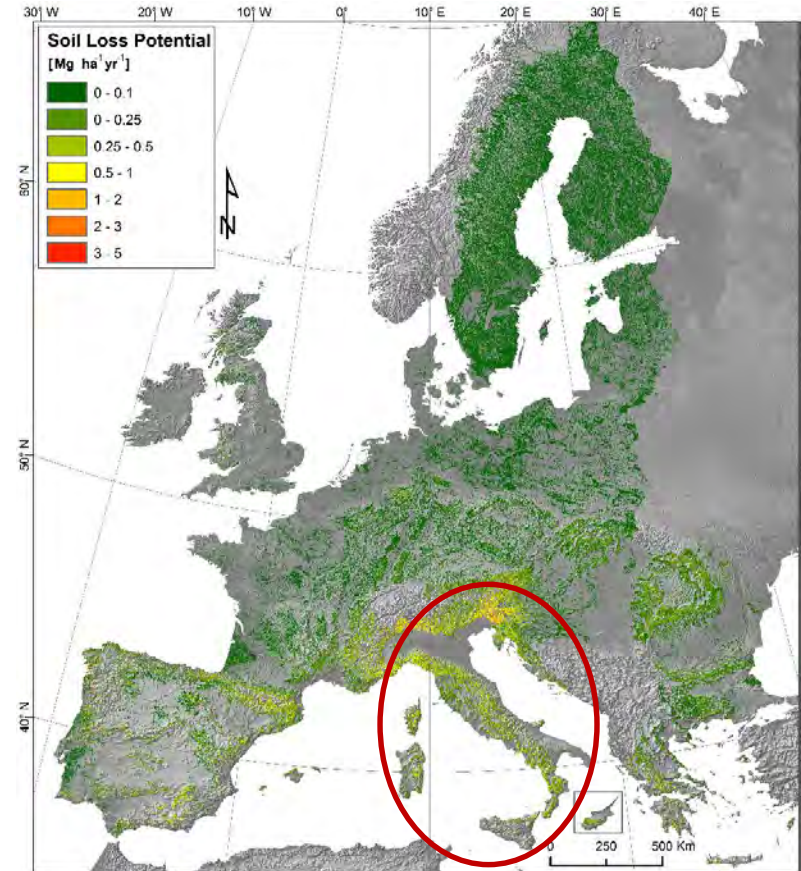
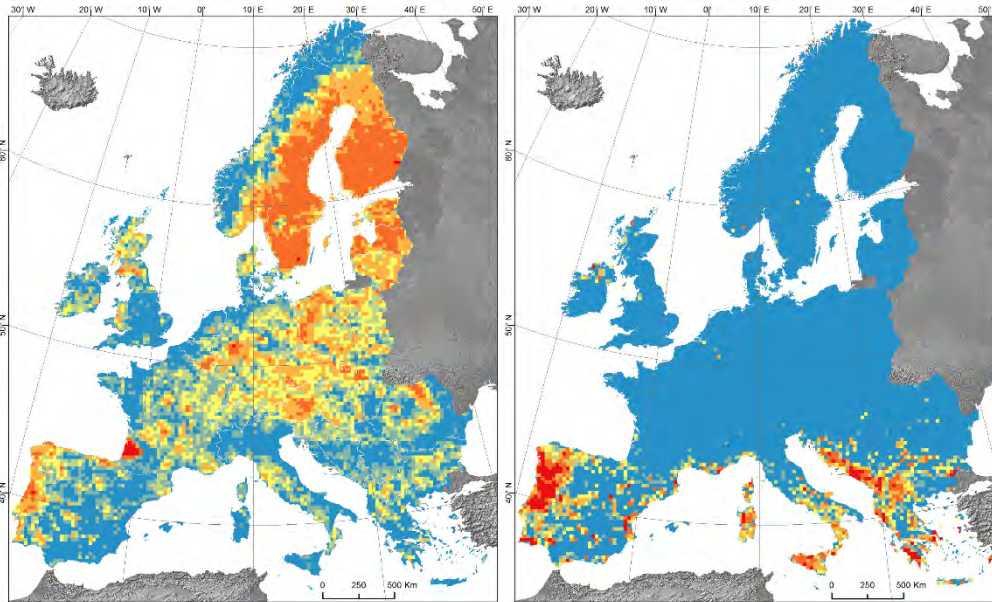
# Soil organic carbon

## Current scenario



- a) organic carbon lost by erosion in the **baseline** scenario;
- b) avoided eroded C with **GAEC** application;
- c) SOC stock (0-30 cm layer) in the **baseline** scenario;
- d) SOC accumulation due to **GAEC** application.

# Soil erosion in forestland: Europe



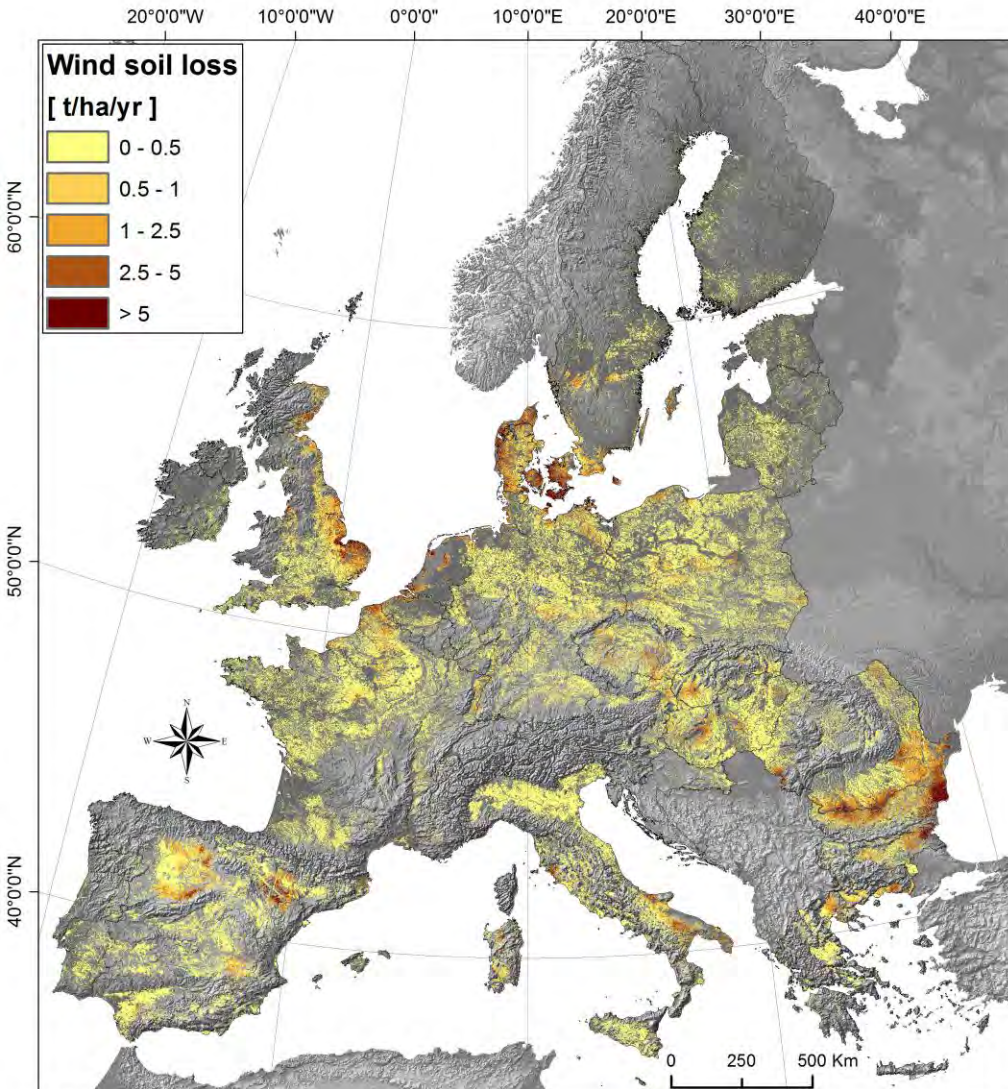
## Soil loss rates (30-year average)

- Undisturbed forest:  $0.09 \text{ Mg}^{-1} \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$
- Logged forest:  $0.45 \text{ Mg}^{-1} \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

Undisturbed forest:  $0.37 \text{ Mg}^{-1} \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

Logged forest:  $3.0 \text{ Mg}^{-1} \text{ ha}^{-1} \text{ yr}^{-1}$

# Wind Erosion



The first quantitative assessment at European level.

Main Factors influencing wind erosion:

**Climate:** wind velocity & direction, Rainfall and evaporation

**Soil characteristics:** sand, silt, clay, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, organic matter, water-retention capacity and soil moisture

**Land use:** land use type, percent of vegetation cover and landscape roughness

**Model used:** RWEQ

**Average erosion is 0.6 t/ha/yr.**

*Borrelli et al (2014) - Journal of Land Degradation*

*Borrelli et al (2014) - Geoderma*

*Borelli et al (2015) – Sustainability*

# Information in peer review publications:



Science of the Total Environment 511 (2015) 801–814

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

**Science of the Total Environment**

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/scitotenv)

**Rainfall erosivity in Europe**

Panos Panagos <sup>a,\*</sup>, Cristiano Ballabio <sup>a</sup>, Pasquale Borrelli <sup>a</sup>, Katrin Meusburger <sup>b</sup>, Andreas Klik <sup>c</sup>, Svetla Rousseva <sup>d</sup>, Melita Perčec Tadić <sup>e</sup>, Silas Michaelides <sup>f</sup>, Michaela Hrabalíková <sup>g</sup>, Preben Olsen <sup>h</sup>, Juha Aalto <sup>i</sup>, Mónika Lakatos <sup>j</sup>, Anna Rymaszewicz <sup>k</sup>, Alexandru Dumitrescu <sup>l</sup>, Santiago Beguería <sup>m</sup>, Christine Alewell <sup>b</sup>

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<sup>e</sup> Meteorological and Hydrological Service, Zagreb, Croatia  
<sup>f</sup> Department of Meteorology, Nicosia, Cyprus  
<sup>g</sup> Faculty of Environmental Sciences, Czech University of Life Sciences Prague, Czech Republic  
<sup>h</sup> Department of Agronomy, Aarhus University, Denmark  
<sup>i</sup> Finnish Meteorological Institute, Finland  
<sup>j</sup> Hungarian Meteorological Service, Budapest, Hungary  
<sup>k</sup> ICD Dooce Centre for Water Resources Research, University College Dublin, Ireland  
<sup>l</sup> National Meteorological Administration, Bucharest, Romania  
<sup>m</sup> Estación Experimental de Aula Dei-Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (EIASD-CSIC), Zaragoza, Spain.

Science of the Total Environment 479–480 (2014) 189–200

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<sup>b</sup> Environmental Geosciences, University of Basel, Bernoullistrasse 30, 4056 Basel, Switzerland

*Soil Science and Plant Nutrition* (2014), 60, 15–29

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00380717.2014.903807>

**ORIGINAL ARTICLE**

**Assessing soil erosion in Europe based on data coll European network**

Panos PANAGOS<sup>1</sup>, Katrin MEUSBURGER<sup>2</sup>, Marc VAN LIEDELE<sup>3</sup>, ALEWELL<sup>2</sup>, Roland HIEDERER<sup>1</sup> and Luca MONTANARELLA<sup>4</sup>

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Panos Panagos <sup>a,\*</sup>, Pasquale Borrelli <sup>a</sup>, Katrin Meusburger <sup>b</sup>, Christine Alewell <sup>b</sup>, Luca Montanarella <sup>a</sup>

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Panos Panagos <sup>a,\*</sup>, Pasquale Borrelli <sup>a</sup>, Jean Poesen <sup>c</sup>, Cristiano Ballabio <sup>a</sup>, Emanuele Lugato <sup>a</sup>, Katrin Meusburger <sup>b</sup>, Luca Montanarella <sup>a</sup>, Christine Alewell <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> European Commission, Joint Research Centre, Institute for Environment and Sustainability, Via E. Fermi 2749, I-21027, Ispra (VA), Italy  
<sup>b</sup> Environmental Geosciences, University of Basel, Switzerland  
<sup>c</sup> Division of Geography, KU Leuven, Belgium

Observation and Geospatial Information 27 (2014) 147–155

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**Applied Earth Observation and Geospatial Information**

journal homepage: [www.elsevier.com/locate/aegoi](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/aegoi)

**of soil erosion at regional scale: e focusing on agricultural land u**

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<sup>b</sup> Forestry and Natural Environment, Lab of Forest Management and Res



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**A New European Slope Length and Steepness Factor (LS-Factor) for Modeling Soil Erosion by Water**

Panos Panagos <sup>1,\*</sup>, Pasquale Borrelli <sup>1,2</sup> and Katrin Meusburger <sup>2,3</sup>

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