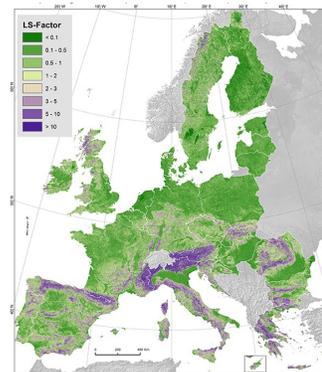


Slope Length and Steepness factor (LS-factor)

ESDAC has developed a new pan-European high-resolution soil erosion assessment to achieve a better understanding of the spatial and temporal patterns of soil erosion in Europe. The LS-calculation was performed using the original equation proposed by Desmet and Govers (1996) and implemented using the System for Automated Geoscientific Analyses (SAGA), which incorporates a multiple flow algorithm and contributes to a precise estimation of flow accumulation. The LS-factor dataset was calculated using a high-resolution (25m) Digital Elevation Model (DEM) for the whole European Union, resulting in an improved delineation of areas at risk of soil erosion as compared to lower-resolution datasets. This combined approach of using GIS software tools with high-resolution DEMs has been successfully applied in regional assessments in the past, and is now being applied for first time at the European scale. The LS-factor dataset is in Raster format. Users can download 2 different resolution datasets: a) **100m resolution** for the whole EU and b) **25m resolution** per country.



<http://eusoils.jrc.ec.europa.eu/library/themes/erosion/Topography/>

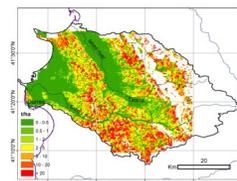
Green Week 2015 Nature – our health, our wealth

Within the context of the 2015 edition of Green Week (3-5 June 2015), the biggest annual conference on European environment policy, a session on soil will be presented on the 4th of June, 16:30 -18:00 hrs, at The Egg Conference Centre, Rue Bara, in Brussels. The session 'Healthy **soils for a wealthy Europe**' will highlight the importance of sound land and soil management in Europe. It will address the dimension of land-take in the EU and its main consequences on the environment, also presenting possible strategies to support a zero net land-take approach. Find more information about this event: <http://www.greenweek2015.eu/programme-20150604-6-1.html>



G2 application in Ishmi-Erzeni watershed (Albania)

The G2 soil erosion model provides maps of actual soil loss at a monthly time-step. This model is based on the principles of the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE). The model was originally implemented for the cross-border Strymonas river basin (2012) and for the island of Crete (2014). G2 was applied for a third time for the Ishmi-Erzeni watershed (Albania). Winter months appear to be the most risky, with all months contributing substantially to the annual erosion rate. Soil loss maps and input layers (vegetation retention factor, rainfall erosivity, soil erodibility, topographic influence, slope intercept) are available.



<http://eusoils.jrc.ec.europa.eu/library/themes/erosion/G2/data.html>

Marie Skłodowska-Curie Individual Fellowships

Research opportunities: Proposals for European Fellowships involve a single host organisation (future beneficiary) established in a Member State or Associate Country. The project proposals are submitted by this host organisation, which is represented by the supervisor, in liaison with the researcher. Deadline: 10.9.2015.

<http://eusoils.jrc.ec.europa.eu/utilities/calls/index.cfm>



More Details

Download the Newsletter: [PDF Format](#) or [HTML Format](#). **Feedback:** panos.panagos@jrc.ec.europa.eu

Eusoils Alerts are e-mailed to more than 5,700 scientists. Please forward the Eusoils Alerts to your colleagues.