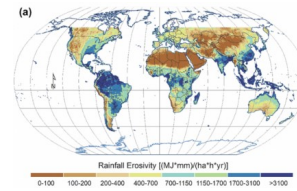


Satellite-based Global Erosivity dataset

We developed a satellite-based R-factor dataset using the high spatial and temporal resolution global precipitation (30 min) estimates obtained from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and applying the Climate Prediction Center MORPHing (CMORPH) technique. Alternatively, the erosivity density (ED) concept was also used to estimate global rainfall erosivity. The obtained global estimates of rainfall erosivity were validated against the pluviograph data included in the Global Rainfall Erosivity Database (GloREDA). In this [study](#), we found that the CMORPH estimates have a marked tendency to underestimate rainfall erosivity when compared to the GloREDA estimates. The most substantial underestimations were observed in areas with the highest rainfall erosivity values. Data available at:



<https://esdac.jrc.ec.europa.eu/content/global-rainfall-erosivity>

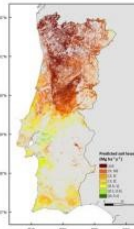
Nutrients: Commission seeks [views](#) on better management (public consultation)

Nutrient losses in the EU today already exceed safe planetary boundaries. They have negative impacts on public health, on the environment (**soil**, water and air). The Commission invites the public and the wider community of stakeholders affected by nutrient pollution and by the rules that aim to tackle the problem to share their views on this initiative. You can contribute to this consultation by filling in the online questionnaire in the [public consultation](#) (closing date: 26.8.22)



Post-fire soil erosion map for Portugal

Wildfires are a recurrent and increasing threat in mainland Portugal, where over 4.5 million hectares of forests and shrubland have burned over the last 38 years. This dataset contains the results of a study that mapped post-fire soil erosion in Portugal and identified the areas with higher post-fire erosion risk for past and future climate extremes. [In this study](#), the MMF model was applied to predict annual soil losses for a 38-year period, considering three scenarios of soil burn severity (low, moderate, and high) for three land cover types (Shrubland, Pine, and Eucalypt). Data available:



<https://esdac.jrc.ec.europa.eu/content/post-fire-soil-erosion-map-portugal>

Workshop on “Soil erosion for Europe – Emerging challenges” 20-22 June 2022

The European Soil Observatory [WG on Soil Erosion](#) organises a 3-days online workshop “Soil erosion for Europe – Emerging challenges”, on 20-22 June 2022. **Registrations are still open** in the [following link](#). We host 70 presentations in 8 sessions. In addition, we will have 3 excellent key-notes. Download the detailed programme, the sessions outline and the Webex meeting links: https://esdac.jrc.ec.europa.eu/public_path/EUSO/WSEE_v1.pdf



Soil Mission—[10 calls for proposals](#) are open

Three calls are currently open till **27 September 2022**. Funding tenders for 95 Million Euros: Network on carbon farming for agricultural and forest soils, Citizen science for soil health, Soil biodiversity and its contribution to ecosystem services, Building the mission's knowledge repository and advancing the EU Soil Observatory, Improving food systems sustainability and soil health with food processing residues, Innovations for soil improvement from bio-waste, Monitoring-reporting and verification of soil carbon and greenhouse gases balance, Foster soil education across society, Remediation strategies, methods and financial models for decontamination and reuse of land in urban and rural areas.



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