





Updating the Estonian digital soil map. Land and soil use research and development project

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A governance system for the effective and sustainable use of land and soil, protection of biodiversity and climate change mitigation.

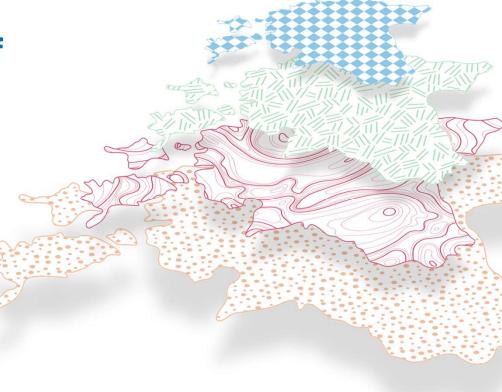
Research program

Budget and duration: 5,7 million €, 2024-2027

Objective:

To create an innovative and resource-sustainable <u>land and soil use</u> monitoring and management system for the state, which will serve as the basis for planning and directing comprehensive and high-quality spatial decisions on land management governance in the future. The prerequisite is high-quality base data – a coherent and available science based digital data information system.

The project is supported by the Estonian state from the revenue from greenhouse gas emission allowance trading



https://keskkonnaportaal.ee/et/teemad/muld-ja-maahoive/maa-ja-mullakasutuse-teadus-arendusprojekt

Main activities in general

Updating Estonian soil map	1.4 million €
Enhancing the basic input knowledge of greenhouse gas reporting	2 million €
Creation of the land and soil use governance system	1.7 million €
Enhancing monitoring capabilities	
Support activities	0.6 million €





"Creation of a modern concept for a largescale digital soil map and updating of the existing soil map"

MULD2 (SOIL2) project

Timeline

Procurement: 2024 spring

Contract with 3 R&D institutions: July 2024

Regular meetings with steering group

• I report: 1.11.24

• II report: 30.09.25

Public seminar: end of 2025

Final seminar: end of 2026

Deadline: 1.11.26









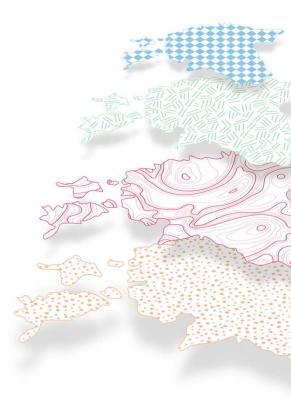
SOIL2 main activities

- Objective: update of the national large-scale (1:10 000) digital soil map
 - polygons as well variables
- Focus: organic soils and other most likely changed soils
- Also: urban and coastal areas, eroded soils, areas with missing data, etc.
- Comprehensive field works and laboratory analyses
- Novel methods: soil change matrix, AI, remote sensing data (incl. satellite, LiDAR, and drone data), etc., combined with existing data sets and field work
- Novel approach: raster data cube + classical vector map.
 - Totally machine readable
- Consolidation and enabling the use of different approaches in regard of classifications (incl. WRB), definitions (what is organic soil), etc.







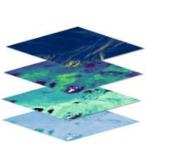


SOIL2 data cube prototype

Advantages of a data cube:

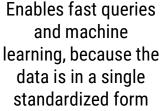
- Enables fast queries and machine learning
- Compact, i.e. takes up little memory compared to an analog vector map
- Allows for efficient storage of data in the cloud
- Data is in a single standardized form
- Enables dynamic temporal updating
- Enables geographic modeling using machine learning, which in turn helps to continuously update data, including using remote sensing data

Separate raster layer for each depth and variable





Data cube, consisting of ca 100 raster layers (geotif, netcdf), all of which can be queried and analyzed separately or together





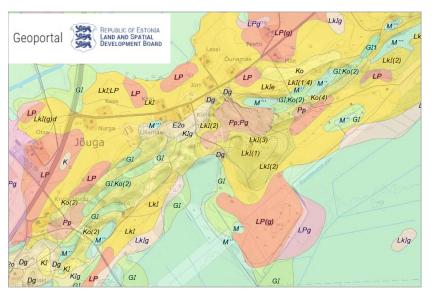
The entire GIS workflow is built on free software.







The need for updated large-scale soil map



- Basis for various land use-related spatial decisions and data, incl. land valuation, subsidies, management decisions, protection measures, etc.
- Soil Strategy 2050 > Soil Monitoring and Resilience Directive -> soil health indicators, forthcoming land take hierarchy, etc.
- **Spatially explicit and up-to-date base** for GHG (LULUCF) reporting, ecosystem accounting, nature restoration activities, etc.



Water



Digital soil map



Food and timber

Data,

information



Hazardous substances



Organisms



Land as resource



Climate resilience



Carbon



Soil formation



Health and environment



Sustainability



Economy and environment



Nutrients



Digital soil



Biodiversity

Example: ecosystem services values derived from soil map variables

