

Required data	Soil samples
Data input type	Semi-quantitative
Data collection frequency	Annually
Level of expertise required	High
Synergies with other indicators	Indicators related to soil fertility (soil available nutrients, texture and structure)
Connection with SDGs	2
Opportunities for participatory data collection	
Additional information	
References	https://www.thoughtco.com/all-about-the-nutrient-cycle-373411 Parkin, T.B., Doran, J.W. and Franco-Vizcaino, E. (1996) Field and laboratory tests of soil respiration. in: Doran, J.W. and Jones, A.J. (eds) Methods for Assessing Soil Quality, Soil Science Society of America, Special Publication no. 49, Madison, Wisconsin. Pankhurst C., Gupta V.V.S.R. (1997), <i>Biological Indicators of Soil Health</i> . CAB International

10.15 Equivalent used soil

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Equivalent used soil	Biodiversity
Description and justification	This is an indicator of the amount of soil (mainly peat) saved thanks to the soil produced by the NBS. Peat is the main constituent of organic substrates typically used for ornamental plant cultivation. In recent years, due to a recognition of the ecosystem service provision potential of peatlands, the supply of peat has reduced. The NBS, producing suitable soil for cultivating ornamental plant, will go in the direction to find new materials to replace peat.

Definition	Total amount of peat saved by using the soil regeneration procedures proposed within the NBS
Strengths and weaknesses	A strength of this indicator is that it obtains important information by simply using a substitutional approach. On the other hand, a strong limitation is that it will be case specific.
Measurement procedure and tool	The indicator is obtained using a substitutional approach: amount of m ³ soil produced by NBS equal amount of m ³ peat saved.
Scale of measurement	NBS Level
Data source	
Required data	Records of the amount of soil produced
Data input type	Discrete variables
Data collection frequency	During all the implementation, in order to have a final total value of the amount of soil produced
Level of expertise required	Low
Synergies with other indicators	This indicator is related to other indicators of environmental benefit
Connection with SDGs	Sustainable consumption and production: The implementation of nature-based solutions contributes to "doing more and better with less," net welfare gains from economic activities can increase by reducing resource use, degradation and pollution along the whole life cycle.
Opportunities for participatory data collection	
Additional information	
References	Chapman, Steve, et al. "Exploitation of northern peatlands and biodiversity maintenance: a conflict between economy and ecology." <i>Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment</i> 1.10 (2003): 525-532.