

Level of expertise required	High
Synergies with other indicators	
Connection with SDGs	13
Opportunities for participatory data collection	
Additional information	
References	Thornthwaite C.W. (1931). The climates of North America according to a new classification. <i>Geographical Review</i> , 21, 633–655.

6.28 Flammability index

Project Name: PHUSICOS (Grant Agreement no. 776681)

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Flammability Index		Green Space Management Natural and Climate Hazards
Description and justification	Indicators of Flammability sub-criterion will assess the ability of a landscape to burn or ignite, causing fire or combustion.	
Definition	Ability of a landscape to burn or ignite, causing fire or combustion.	
Strengths and weaknesses		
Measurement procedure and tool	GIS/Survey	
Scale of measurement	-	
Data source		
Required data		

Data input type	Quantitative
Data collection frequency	
Level of expertise required	High
Synergies with other indicators	
Connection with SDGs	13
Opportunities for participatory data collection	
Additional information	
References	

6.29 Soil Type

Project Name: OPERANDUM (Grant Agreement no. 776848)

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Soil type	Natural and Climate Hazards
Description and justification	Different soil types would have different strengths and resistance against erosion or sliding.
Definition	Systematic categorization of soils based on distinguishing attributes as well as criteria that dictate choices in use.
Strengths and weaknesses	Strengths: standard classification and description methods exist; it is possible to generate digital soil maps with a relatively reduced amount of data inputs; it is intrinsically related to soil hydrological properties relevant for landslides and erosion control. Weaknesses: high resolution intrusive investigation is needed
Measurement procedure and tool	Trial pits or boreholes excavated and samples taken. Description and classification done to existing European Standards (e.g., Eurocodes).