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

8.24   Total Predicted Soil Loss (RUSLE)

Project Name: PHUSICOS – According to Nature (Grant Agreement no. 776681)

Author/s and affiliations: Gerardo Caroppi[1,2], Carlo Gerundo[2], Francesco Pugliese[2], Maurizio Giugni[2], Marialuce Stanganelli[2], Farrokh Nadim[3], Amy Oen[3]

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Total Predicted Soil Loss (RUSLE)	**Natural and Climate Hazards** **Green Space Management**
Description and justification	Indicators of Soil Physical Resilience sub-criterion will assess if the project scenarios enhance the ability of a soil to resist or recover their healthy state in response to destabilising influences.
Definition	RUSLE is widely applied to estimate the rate of soil loss by water. The landscape profile is defined by a slope length, which is the length from the origin of overland flow to the point where the flow reaches a major flow concentration or a major area of deposition. The soil loss is an average erosion rate for the landscape profile.
Strengths and weaknesses	

Measurement procedure and tool	RUSLE (model/survey)
Scale of measurement	Unit of measure: ton/ha/year
Data source	
Required data	Rain data, soil characteristics, land use information.
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	

8.25 Soil Ecotoxicological Factor

Project Name: Nature4Cities

Author/s and affiliations: Ryad Bouzouidja[1], Patrice Cannavo[1], Stéphanie Decker[2]

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Soil Ecotoxicology factor (EcoF)	Green Space Management
Description and justification	This Ecotoxicology factor is able to describe initial planning problems, like ecotoxicity for plant growth, soil microorganisms, micro- meso- and macro- fauna It gives an assessment of the environmental risk due to soil pollution and will help urban planners in choosing the best soil management solution according to the intended use.
Definition	EcoF is based on (i) an evaluation of the concentration of pollutants for which an effect is measured in 50% of a population (EC50) and (ii) the time needed for 50% of a pollutant disappears (DT 50) (Nature4Cities D2.1).