Selected Newly Added Documents on EUGRIS

EUGRIS now has a new easier to use format, which I hope you will find the time to have a quick look at. 25 resources, events projects and news items were added to EUGRIS 1 –24 April 2009. These can be viewed at: http://www.eugris.info/whatsnew.asp
Then select the month and year for the updates you are interested in

Resources added include this selection:

Framework for the use of rapid measurement techniques (RMT) in the risk management of land contamination (2009)
This guidance seeks to provide a discussion and a framework for the use of rapid measurement techniques (RMTs) in the context of the Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination (CLR11). In this guidance, RMTs are tools and techniques that can provide information on characteristics of a site within a timescale that allows real-time decisions to be made

Review of existing information on the interrelations between soil and climate change (2009)
The soil carbon stocks in the EU27 are around 75 billion tonnes of carbon (C); of this stock around 50% is located in Sweden, Finland and the United Kingdom (because of the vast area of peatlands in these countries) and approximately 20% is in peatlands, mainly in countries in the northern part of Europe. The rest is in mineral soils, again the higher amount being in northern Europe. Both uptake of carbon dioxide (CO2) through photosynthesis and plant growth and loss of CO2 through decomposition of organic matter from terrestrial ecosystems are significant fluxes in Europe. Yet, the net terrestrial carbon fluxes are typically 5-10 times smaller relative to the emissions from use of fossil fuel of 4000 Mt CO2 per year. The largest emissions of CO2 from soils are resulting from land use change and especially drainage of organic soils and amount to 20-40 tonnes of CO2 per hectare per year. The most effective option to manage soil carbon in order to mitigate climate change is to preserve existing stocks in soils, and especially the large stocks in peat and other soils with a high content of organic matter. Land use and land use change significantly affects soil carbon stocks. Soil management has a large impact on soil carbon. Measures directed towards effective management of soil carbon are available and identified, and many of these are feasible and relatively inexpensive to implement. Management for lower nitrogen (N) emissions and lower C emissions is a useful approach to prevent trade off and swapping of emissions between the greenhouse gases CO2, methane (CH4) and nitrous oxide (N2O).