High resolution soil property maps and their uncertainty for Europe

CUP4SOIL / ESA Living Planet Symposium 2025

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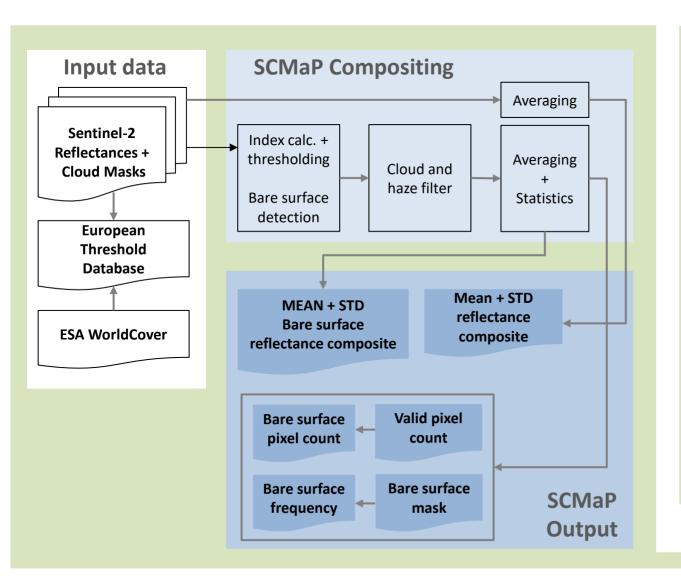


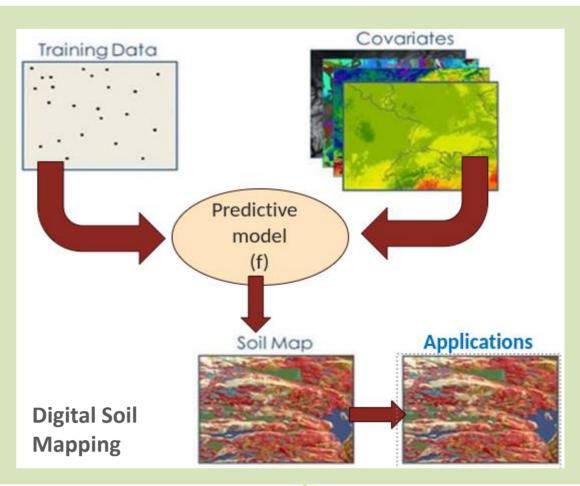
Knowledge for Tomorrow





General overview



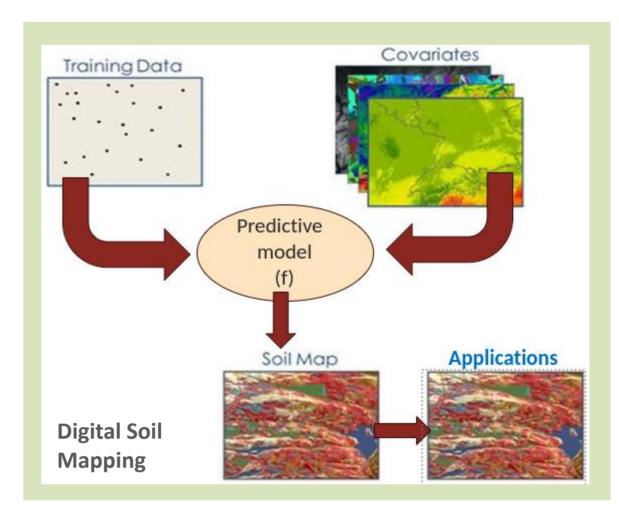






Digital Soil Mapping – some notes

- Input data from LUCAS (and other sources in WoSIS if relevant)
- Covariates:
 - Data prepared by DLR
 - Data available from Copernicus (DEM, land cover)
 - Geology/parent material (JRC)
 - Simple radar products from Sentinel1
- Model: quantile random forest (robust approach allowing pixel-based uncertainty assessment)
- Outputs:
 - Primary soil properties
 - Uncertainty index
 - Other uncertainty measures (to be further developed)



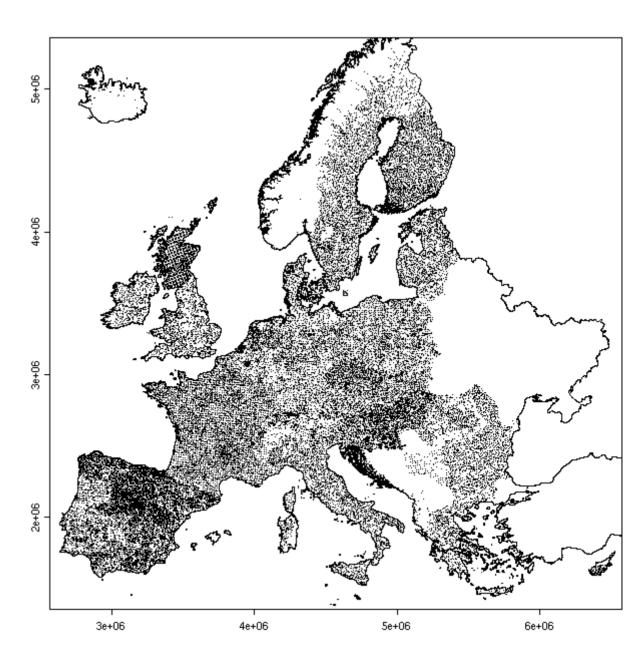
CUP4SOIL – Soil properties mapping – Input data





About 94K input observations for various properties :

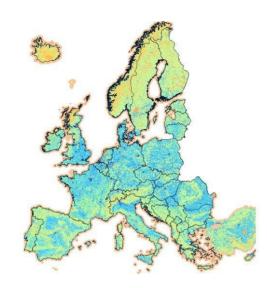
- SOC,
- SIC,
- pH (water),
- (total) nitrogen,
- sand/silt/clay (compositional data)
- bulk density (oven dry),
- coarse fragments

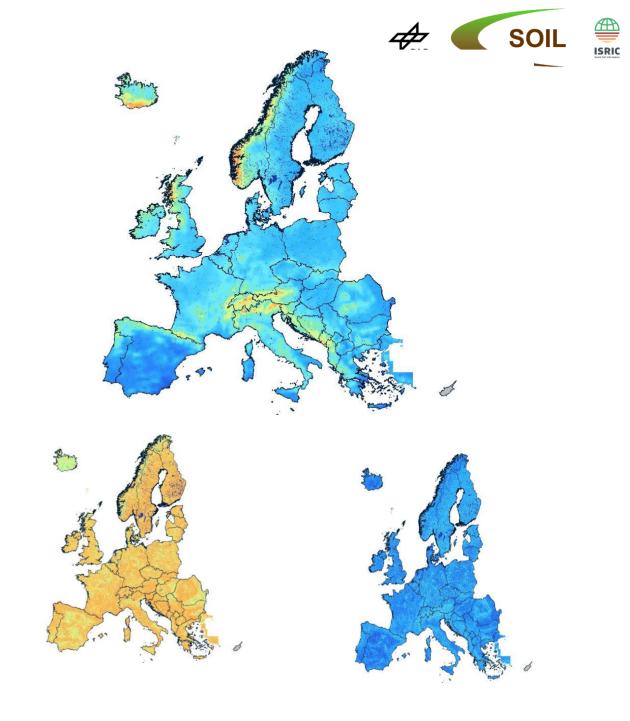


CUP4SOIL – Soil properties mapping – Covariates

Soil forming factors:

- Climate
- Relief
- Organisms (vegetation, land cover):
- parent material
- Other: radar







SoilSuite for Europe

Spectral and statistical information of bare soils

DLR

Home / Datasets / SoilSuite / SoilSuite - Sentinel-2 - Europe, 5 year composite (2018-2022)

SoilSuite – Sentinel-2 – Europe, 5 year composite (2018-2022)



Map Download STAC Collection CSW Record

All Themes Pedosphere



The SoilSuite contains a collection of different image data products that provide information about the spectral and statistical properties of European soils and other bare surfaces such as rocks. It is created using DLR's Soil Composite Mapping Processor (ScMAP), which utilises the Sentinel-2 data archive.

SCMaP is a specialised processing chain for detecting and analysing bare soils/surfaces on a large (continental) scale. Bare surface and soil pixels are selected using a combined NDVI and NBR index (PVIR2) that optimises the exclusion of photosynthetically active and non-active vegetation. The index is calculated and applied for each individual pixel. All SoilSuite products are calculated based on the available Sentinel-2 scenes recorded between January 2018 and December 2022 in Europe. The data package excludes all scenes with a cloud cover of > 80 % and a sun elevation of < 20 degrees. The spectral composite products are calculated from the mean value after extensive removal of clouds, haze and snow effects at both scene and pixel level. The spectral data products are available at a pixel size of 20 m and contain 10 Sentinel-2 bands (B02, B03, B04, B05, B06, B07, B08, B08a, B11, B12).



Contacts:

- Uta Heiden (Producer, Processor)
 DLR/EOC Imaging Spectroscopy
- Pablo d'Angelo (Producer, Processor)

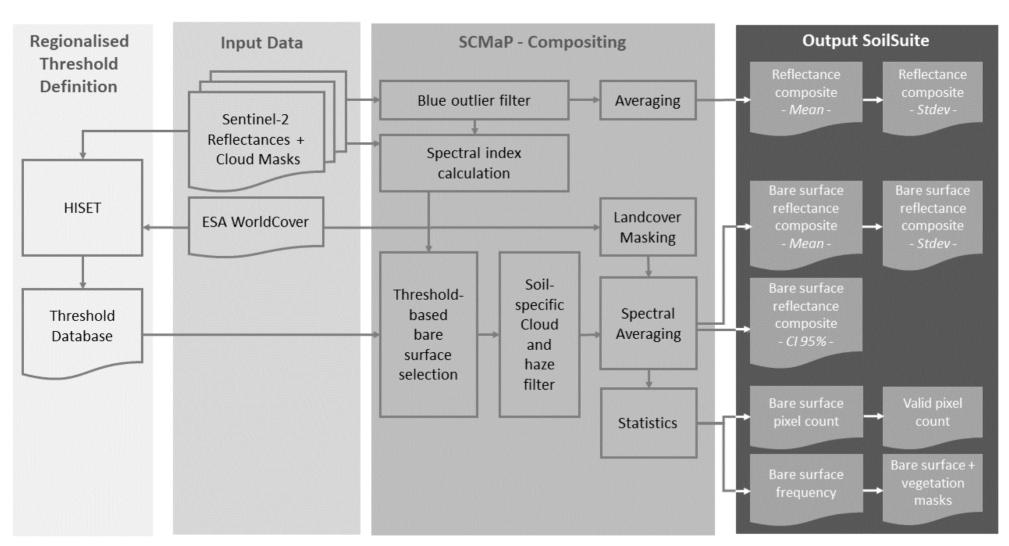
 DLR/EOC Photogrammetry and Image Analysis
- Paul Karlshöfer (Producer, Processor)
 DLR/EOC Imaging Spectroscopy
- EOC Geoservice (Host) DLR/EOC



SoilSuite for Europe

Soil Composite Mapping Processor (SCMAP)





Deployed at terrabyte – DLR's HPDA platform

Karlshöfer et al., 2025: Geoderma.

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.g eoderma.2025.117340

Heiden et al., 2025: Tech report.

Heiden, U. et al.,2022: https://doi.org/10.3390/rs1 4184526

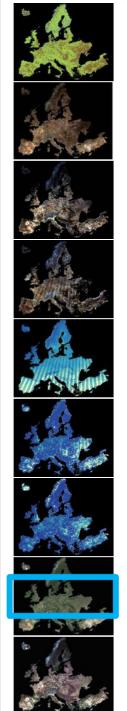
Rogge et al., 2018: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rs e.2017.11.004

SoilSuite 2018 – 2022

- Sentinel-2
- 2018 2022
- < 80 % cloud cover
- > 20° sun elevation
- 20 m pixel size
- 10 bands

Reflectance Composite

– Mean







SoilSuite 2018 - 2022

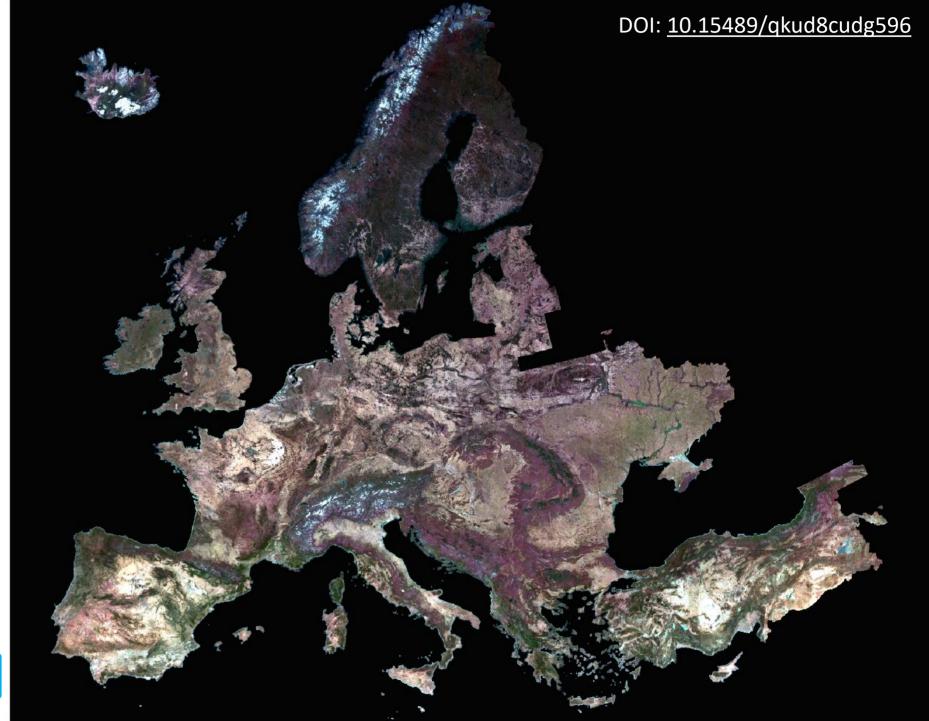
- Sentinel-2
- 2018 2022
- < 80 % cloud cover
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- 20 m pixel size
- 10 bands

<u>Reflectance</u> Composite

Standard Deviation















Soil Property Mapping

Property	Description	Depths	Units	
soc	Soil organic carbon content	topsoil - 0-30cm	g/kg	
phh2o	pH in water	topsoil - 0-30cm	pH	
nitrogen	Total nitrogen	topsoil - 0-30cm	g/kg	
bdod	Bulk density, oven dry	topsoil - 0-30cm	kg/dm3	
cfvo	Coarse fragments, volumetric	topsoil - 0-30cm	cm3/100cm3	
sic	Soil inorganic carbon content	topsoil - 0-30cm	g/kg	
sand	Sand	topsoil - 0-30cm	g/100g	
silt	Silt	topsoil - 0-30cm	g/100g	
clay	Clay	topsoil - 0-30cm	g/100g	
ocstk	Soil organic carbon stocks	topsoil - 0-30cm	kg/m2	
icstk	Soil inorganic carbon stocks	topsoil - 0-30cm	kg/m2 Uncerta	
nistk	Soil nitrogen stocks	topsoil - 0-30cm	kg/m2	

Uncertainty was calculated as:

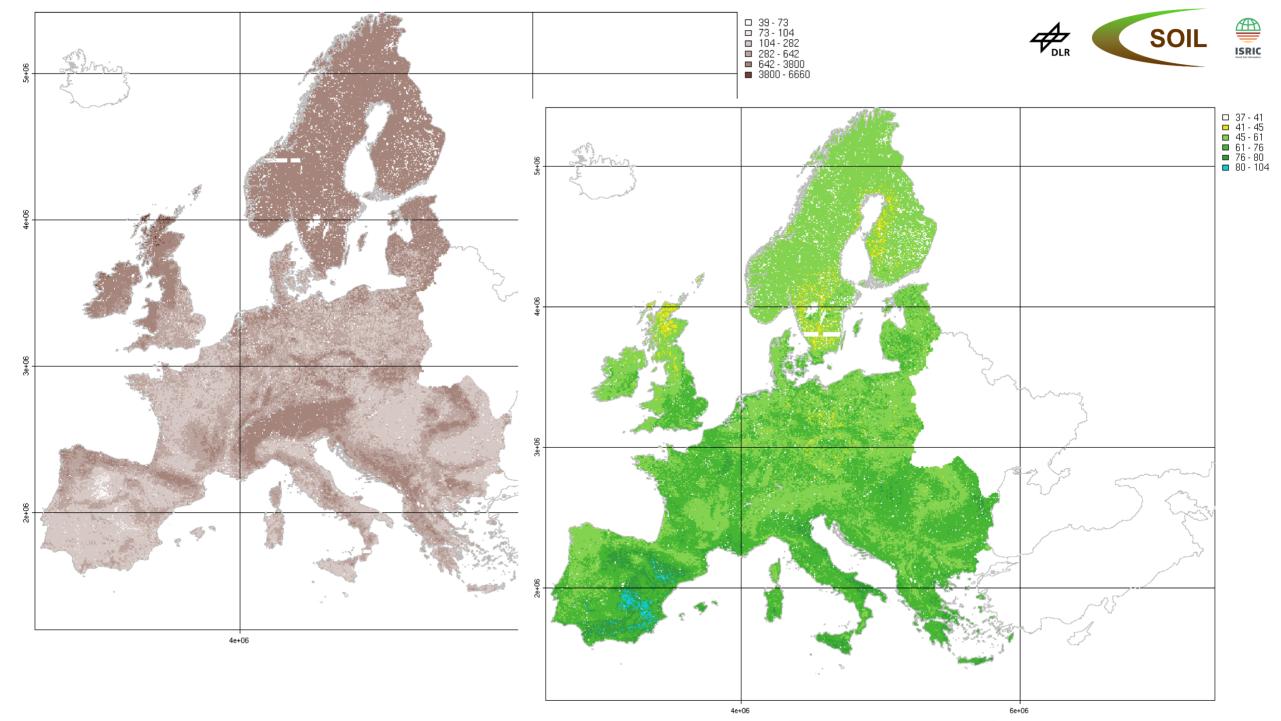
$$uncertainty = \frac{(Q0.95 - Q0.05)}{Q0.50} * 10$$





Preliminary cross-validation

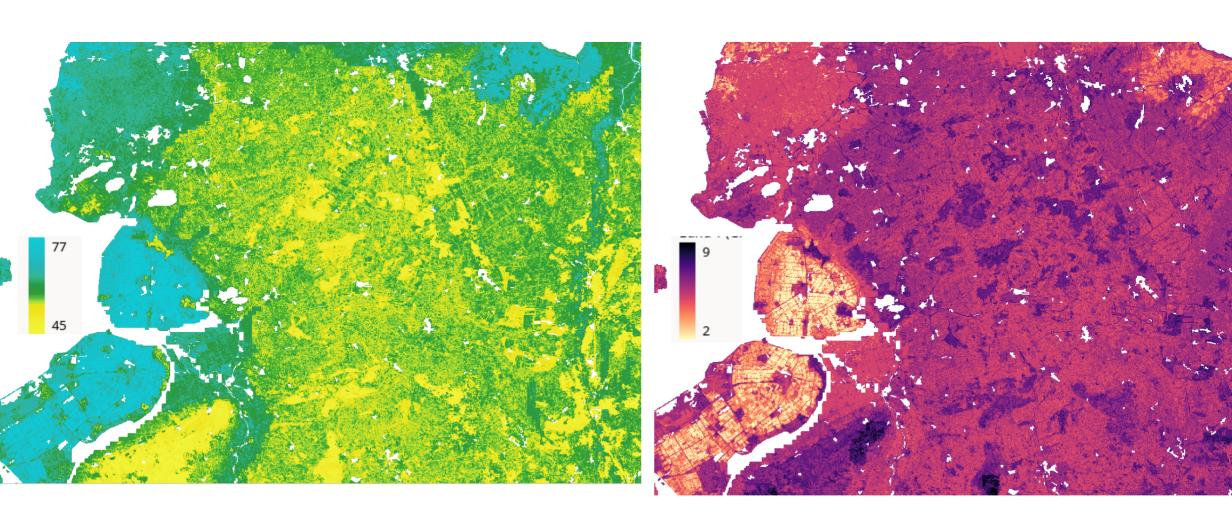
	Bulk density	Coarse fragment	Nitrogen	Organic carbon stocks (topsoil)	pH (water)	Soil inorganic carbon	Soil organic carbon
mae	0.20	8.97	1.79	3.76	0.65	5.25	33.91
mec	0.45	0.28	0.31	0.09	0.61	0.52	0.36
rmse	0.27	12.81	3.29	6.76	0.82	10.51	68.12







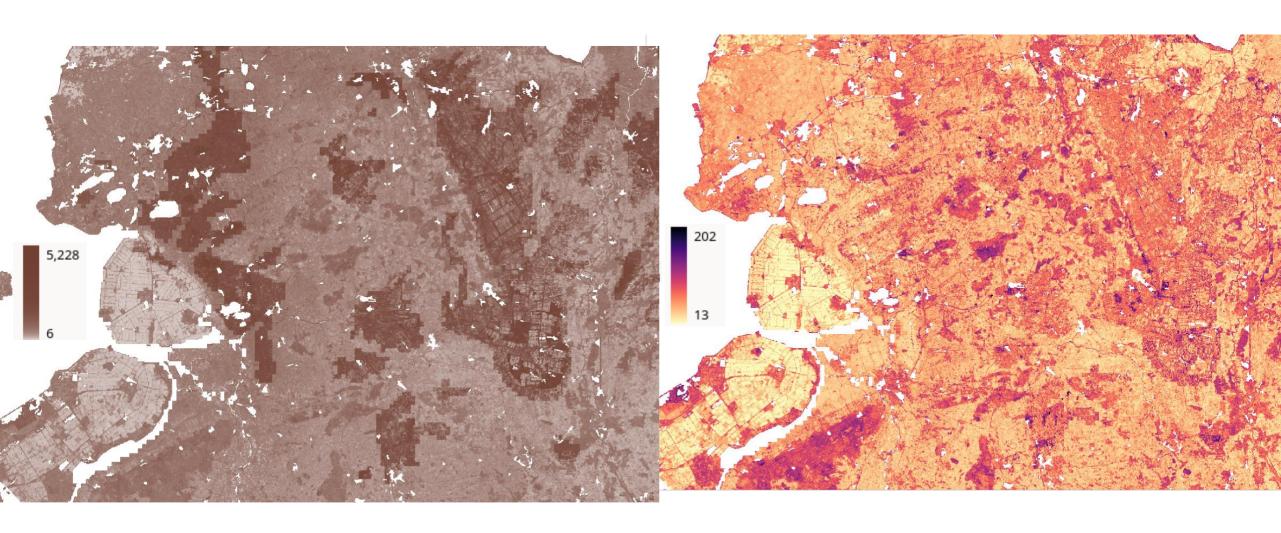
Soil Property Mapping – pH water and its uncertainty







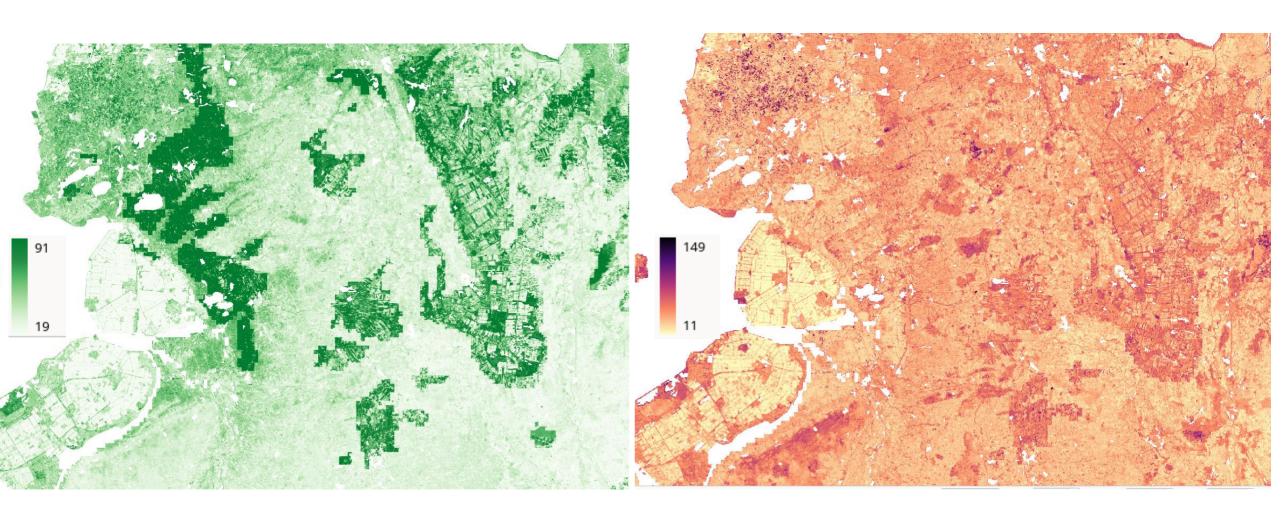
Soil Property Mapping – SOC and its uncertainty







Soil Property Mapping – total nitrogen and its uncertainty





CUP4SOIL – Soil properties mapping – Comparison





ESA- WorldSoils	100m (50m)	All soils	Integration of bare soil modelling with spectral signature and DSM for permanently vegetated soils	DLR compositing products
JRC-LUCAS	100m	All soils	DSM	
Holisoils	100m	Forest soils	DSM	EEA seasonality covariates
EJP SOIL	100m	All soils	DSM (combination/comparison of continental models vs stitching of national models)	
CUP4SOIL	20m	All soils	DSM	DLR compositing products + Standard deviation EEA seasonality covariates
SoilGrids - ISRIC	250m	All soils	DSM	Global model
FAO-GSP GloSIS	1000m	All soils	DSM (combination of SoilGrids and national models)	



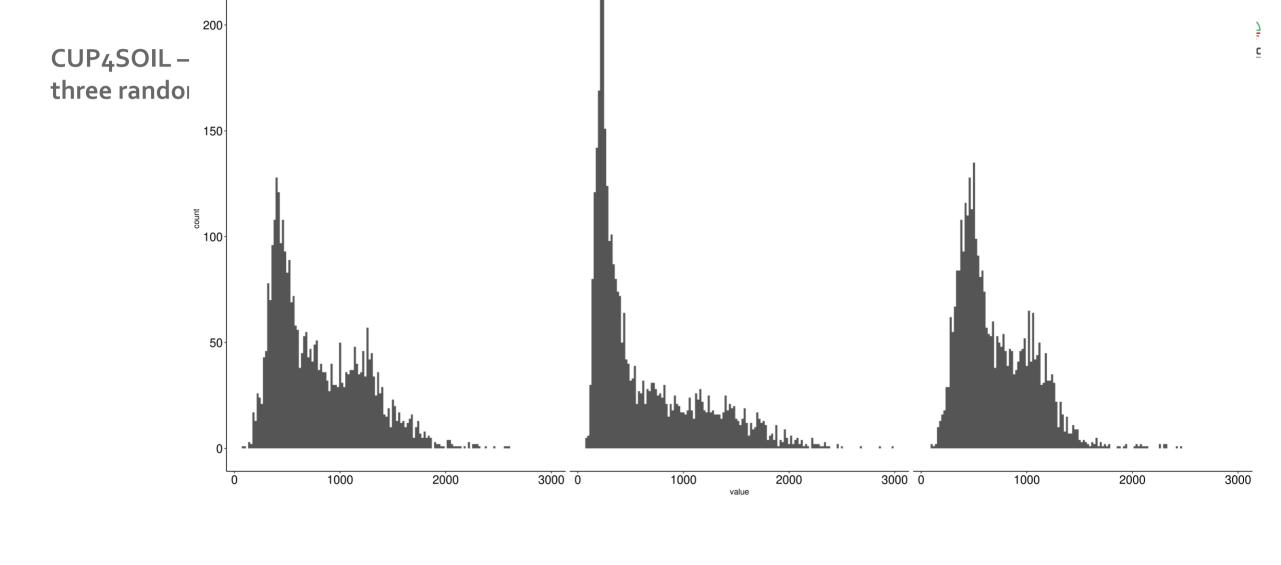


How to compare the products?

- validation statistics, point-wise usually by cross-validation.
 - We know how well DSM can reproduce these known points.
- map users are looking for areas in the soil landscape.
 - evaluate DSM products by their spatial patterns, i.e., how well they reproduce the soil landscape.

Which is the most suitable for the user case?

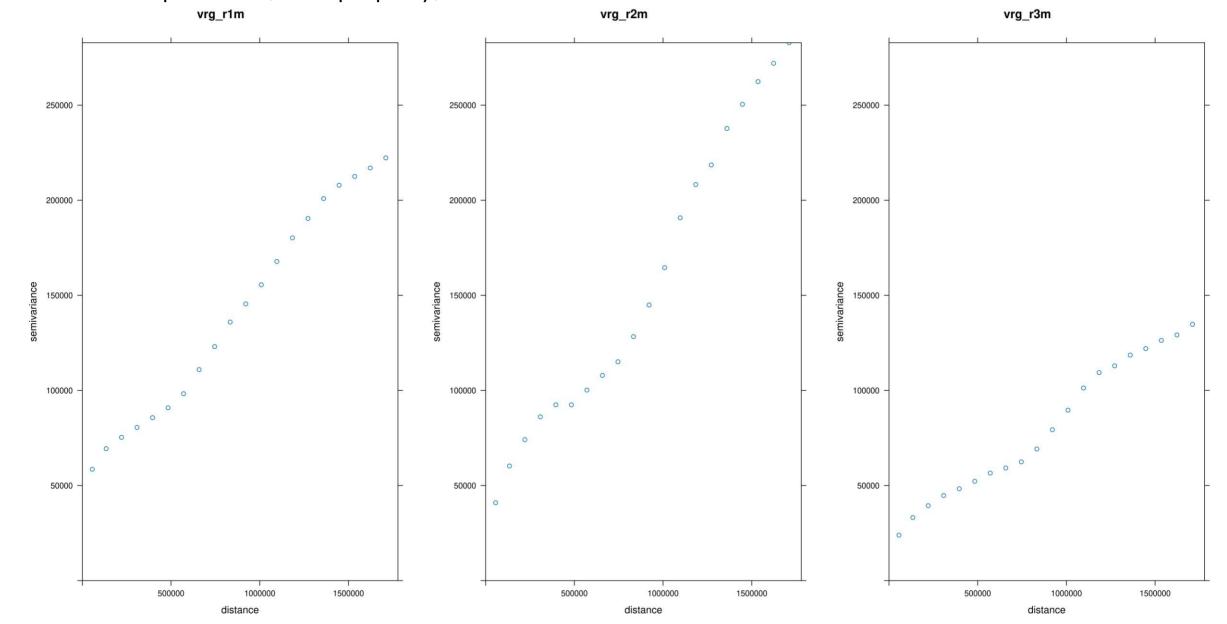
- does it reflect the information that is needed?
- the most accurate?
- the one with most reliable landscape pattern?
- the one created for the scale of the application?
- the most complex?



CUP4SOIL – Soil properties mapping – Comparison – three random products (same property)



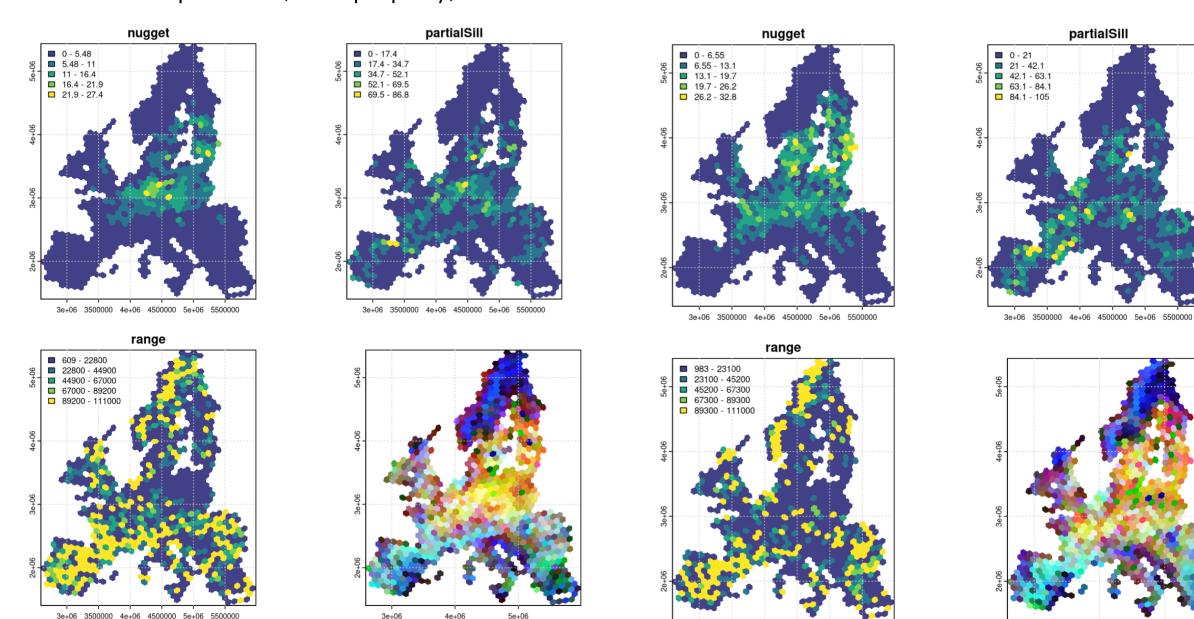




CUP4SOIL – Soil properties mapping – Comparison – two random products (same property)







3e+06 3500000 4e+06 4500000 5e+06 5500000



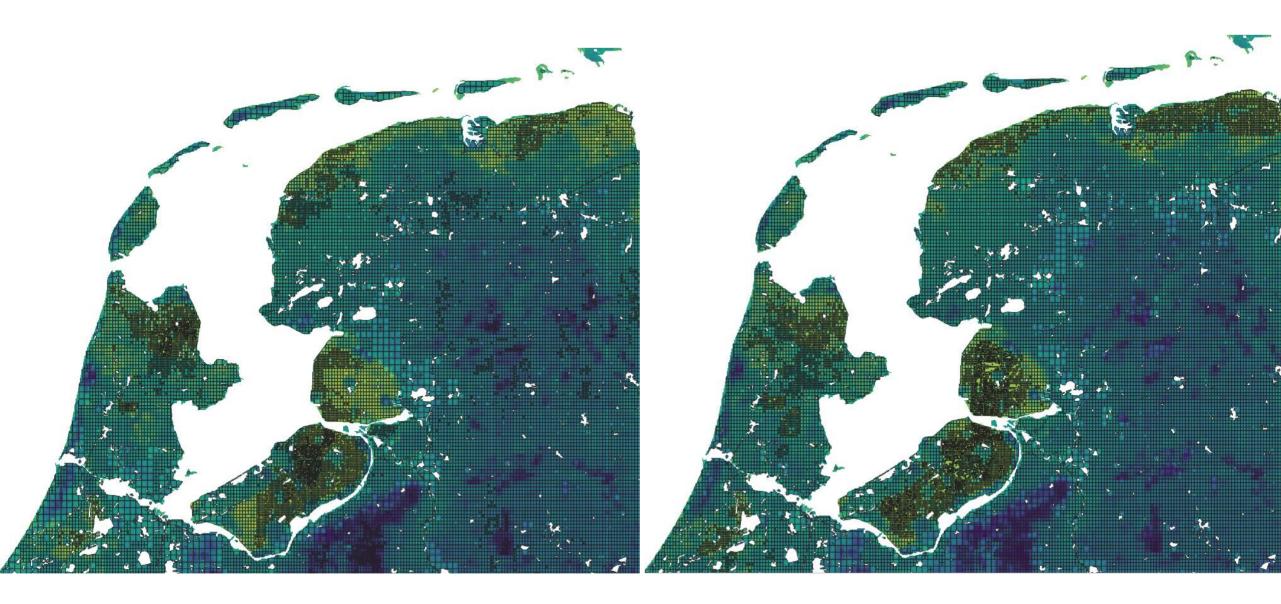


- Variable resolution maps to better represent spatial uncertainty (Padarian, McBratney, 2023)
- a method to create a single map with the uncertainty encoded as the pixel size.
- based on quadtree algorithm recursively partitioning the map into quadrants until the uncertainty criteria are fulfilled
- Using different uncertainty thresholds can yield dramatically different maps

CUP4SOIL – Soil properties mapping – Comparison – two random products (same property)







Outlook





Summary and future developments

- Summary:
 - Innovative covariates produced from SCMaP intermediate products
 - Initial Soil parameters produced including the SCMaP covariates
 - Comparison of models with different advanced Remote sensing products as covariates
- Future developments:
 - Refinement of the uncertainty assessment for the soil properties
 - Further evaluation of the products "spatial pattern agreement" ("How well does digital soil mapping represent soil geography")
 - Full comparison of cup4soil products with other products covering the same continental extent (Europe)