Prog. No.	No. of Sampling Points	Spatial Variability Sampling Pts	Sampling Interval of Soil	Sampling Method	Project Costs	Data	Data Trends	References
NORT	H AMERICA							
1	42 sites 126 sample points	landform transect sampling (upper, mid, lower slope) site <0.65 km ²	annual	0-15 cm 15-30 cm	\$154,000 (Cdn) establishment cost \$25,000 per year (Cdn)	- data used internally for modeling, trend determination and to monitor land use management		14,15,16
2	74 (additional 1 reclaimed site per 100 ha established each yr)	10 m * 40 m plot on upland sites	- reclaimed-5 years - natural-10 years	- principle horizons to 100 cm - composite of 10 subsamples	\$5000 (Cdn) per plot to startup	- database used by companies and researchers to guide future reclamation practices		51
3	23 sites 60-100 sample points	25 m * 25 m grid or 5-8 transects per 5-10 ha site (upper, mid, lower slope)	1-10 years	 loose sample of Ap horizon loose sample of sub-surface horizons 	\$2.4 million (Cdn) from 1990-1993			140,141,142,143
4	4000	27 km * 27 km grid -4 subplots each 7.32 m in radius	5 years	litter samples 0-10 cm 10-20 cm in mineral soil and forest floor		 stored by a central database data reported to States annually and complete report every 5 years 	-erosion not an issue - pine health decreases with low organic matter - low pH increases birch/beech/maple dieback	12,57,82,99,108, 129,130
EURO	PE							
5			- chemical-5 years - physical-10 years			- stored by the Soil Science Institute - used for erosion control and tillage/fertilization systems		85

 Table 2. Monitoring program descriptions – Part 3

Prog. No.	No. of Sampling Points	Spatial Variability Sampling Pts	Sampling Interval of Soil	Sampling Method	Project Costs	Data	Data Trends	References
6	514	8.7 km * 8.7 km grid	no scheme	0-30 cm at 10 cm increments and 30-50 cm			-moderate soil acidification, widespread heavy metal pollution, accumulation of nitrogen	10,35,144
7	3		annual	0-5 cm 5-20 cm			-heavy metal concentrations are lower than background standards	49,66
8	303	nation wide						20,49,65
9	240 plots; 200 agr and 40 protected areas	1000 m ² plot	6 years	-four samples from each genetic horizon			- Cr, Cd Cu, Hg,Pb, Zn contamination	8,19, 27,89,90,145
10	393	country-wide gridnet 50 m ² plot	10 years	0-25 cm			 heavy metals in arable soils and natural areas don't constitute a serious ecological risk 	2,22
11	5692 original samples taken - 904 resampled	5 km * 5 km grid samples taken at 4 m intervals in 400 m ² plot	15 years	0-15 cm (25 cores per site)		- stored in LandIS database	- decrease in organic carbon and copper, increase in available P, K	35,64,78,96,122,126, 131
12	180 farms/year 900 sampling sites		5 years				- mean pH, P and K in grasslands has decreased - average OM has remained constant	35,96,126
13	3000 permanent plots 7000 temporary plots	country-wide	variable		800,000 Euros/year (field work)	 used in forest management planning, policy decisions and forest inventory planning 		26,132
14	150		5 years					25,35

Prog. No.	No. of Sampling Points	Spatial Variability Sampling Pts	Sampling Interval of Soil	Sampling Method	Project Costs	Data	Data Trends	References
15	11 sites 52 sampling points per site	sites approx. 1 ha each in size - country-wide	5 years	- plough layer in agr. soils -pedogenic horizons in forest soils		 data base managed by ORACLE soil descriptions stored in DONESOL data base 		8,11,35,45,59,60
16	102	2 ha plots	10 years	0-10 cm 10-20 cm 20-40 cm	1990-1995 28.5 million Francs	- stored by Coordination Centre for the Technical Research Dept of the National Forest Office		11,45,77,121
17	794	across 16 provinces	periodic				- most important soil changes occur in the organic layers and those changes can be expected within 5- 10 years	35,46,91
18	17							35,46
19	276 sample squares, 5 soil samples per square	1 km ² plots	6-8 years	bulk topsoil sample			- increase in pH -abnormal heavy metal concentrations	4,5,9,35,54,63,123, 124,125
20	865		1-6 years					36,37,138,139
21	183		1-6 years					36,37,138,139
22	189		1-6 years					36,138,139
23	7142 over 5 million ha	12 ha site	3 years	0-30 cm 30-60 cm			- soil acidification had increased 6% and calcareous soils decreased 3%	76,138,139
24	6000 over 5 million ha		3 years	0-30 cm 30-60 cm 60-90 cm				138,139
25	202 points		1-6 years		funded by State Land Service	- stored by State Land Service, reported in annual report	- acidification is increasing	43,118

Prog. No.	No. of Sampling Points	Spatial Variability Sampling Pts	Sampling Interval of Soil	Sampling Method	Project Costs	Data	Data Trends	References
26	75 plots - pesticides and heavy metals 600 - other parameters	400 m ² fixed plots for heavy metals and pesticides 3-3.5 ha site for other parameters - each site is 200 ha in size	5 years	humic layer 0-20 cm 20-40 cm 40-60 cm	40,000 lita in 2000	 reported annually detect and track changes in soil indicators, heavy metals and pesticides assess soil sensitivity to anthropogenic loads and possible impact of contamination on human health 	- content of lead is below background levels in most soils - heavy metal accumulations only in humic layer	42,52,61,62,67
27	235	4 km * 4 km plot - distributed 8 km *8 km apart	2-3 years for soil parameters 5 years for heavy metals and pollution	0-5 cm 5-10 cm 10-20 cm 20-40 cm 40-80 cm		 reported annually identify forest damage, assess background heavy metal concentrations, pathways of accumulation and impact on forests 	 least amounts of trace metals found in podzolic and marshy soils most soils are not heavily contaminated with trace metals 	42,52,67,135,136
28	1	13.65 km ² watershed	2-5 years		5000 lita in 2000	- data reported once per year by the Lithuanian Water Management Institute		42,52,67,94
29	100 (35- 40 yearly)	400 m ² site	annual	0-10 cm 30-50 cm		- stored by RIVM	- accumulation of heavy metals in arable and cattle farms	30,31,32,33,35,73, 74,137
30	1683 samples	based on size of homogenous area 10,000 m ² site	10-15 years	topsoil			- agricultural areas have higher concentrations of zinc and copper and have higher pH levels	13,35,73,74,137
31			5 years			 stored by RIVM 		74,137

Prog. No.	No. of Sampling Points	Spatial Variability Sampling Pts	Sampling Interval of Soil	Sampling Method	Project Costs	Data	Data Trends	References
32		15 catchments <10 km ² site					 processes are primarily driven by weather events leading to largely variable seasonal and annual nutrient loss rates 	22,80,133,134
33	227 (45,000 samples)	100 m ² plot	5 years 10 years in forests	0-20 cm or 0-10 cm in (grasslands)			 natural content of heavy metals and sulphate 	107,109,116,117
34	151 samples	218 000 km ²		0-20 cm			- PAH levels low	55,107
35	1461	1 plot per 60 km ²	4 years			- published in full in Environmental Monitoring Library	- decreasing concentrations of SO ₂ and NO ₂ in air pollutants	17,18
36	20-22 areas		4-5 years		6,788,000 Estonian crowns in 1994	- data is stored in a meta-database	- lowest biodiversity on lands abandoned less than 4 years ago	81,87,88,92,93
37	942; 670 agr. and 272 forested	16 km ² grid 400 m ² plot at each node point	4 years					23,72,86,120
38	650; 312 agr. and 338 forested	314 m ² site	5 years	0-10 cm 20-30 cm 35-45 cm 10-30 cm in agric soils		- stored in Information System of Monitoring - results reported in State of the Environment Report	- 98.6% of soils are not contaminated - trace elements are not high	47,48,68,69,70,71, 97,98,100
39	300		5 years				 highest organic matter found in mountain soils such as rendzina and podzols 	3,47

Prog. No.	No. of Sampling Points	Spatial Variability Sampling Pts	Sampling Interval of Soil	Sampling Method	Project Costs	Data	Data Trends	References
40	4 sites 1 or 2 plots per watershed	50 m * 50 m plot / watershed 1 km ² watershed	2-10 years	0-5 cm 5-10 cm 10-20 cm 20-30 cm 30-60 cm	109 million SEK for entire program	 data hosts have been established to store and distribute quality assured environmental data 	- soils predominantly podzols	7,111,114
41	23,500	circular plots (7- 10 m radius)	10 years	- samples taken up to 1m deep	10 814 thousand SEK in 2001	-data stored in the SK- BAS database - annual publication		8,110,111,112,113
42	40 sites	2-15 km ² site		0-20 cm 40-60 cm	6580 thousand SEK in 2001			110,111
43	107; 74 agr., 31 forested and 2 urban p arks	100 m ²	5 years	0-20 cm, 4 composite samples from 25 sample locations in a square grid pattern		- data is included in the NABO- database	- after five years, 87 of 100 sites showed a change in one measured pollutant - the main inorganic pollutants are a consequence of anthropogenic contamination	115
NEW	ZEALAND			1	1			
44	511	10 regions 40 m transect with five 25 m ² plots at 1 m spacings 20 cores per plot	anticipated to be 5-10 years	0-10 cm 0-7.5 cm for BD and macro porosity		- data used for State of Environment reporting	- soil quality is within acceptable levels - structural degradation on half of arable cropping and market garden sites	56,79,101,102,103, 104,105,106

Prog. No.	No. of Sampling Points	Spatial Variability Sampling Pts	Sampling Interval of Soil	Sampling Method	Project Costs	Data	Data Trends	References
ICP								
45	70 sites	40 m * 40 m plot 10-1000 ha sites	5 years	0-5 cm 5-10 cm 10-20 cm 20-40 cm 40-80 cm		- data submitted to National Focal Point and then to Programme Centre		8,40,83,127
46	6000 (5300 soil)	16 km * 16 km grid	10 years	0-10 cm 10-20 cm				8,38,39,84,128
47	860	0.25 ha plot surrounded by 10 m buffer zone	10 years	0-10 cm 10-20 cm 20-40 cm 40-80 cm		- stored at the Forest Intensive Monitoring Coordinating Institute	- depositions of nitrogen, acidity and heavy metals exceed critical loads over a large portion of plots	8,38,39,84,128
NETW	ORKS							
48	12 terrestrial sites 37 freshwater sites	9 ha site - soil sampled on 1 ha on 50 m and 25 m grids	5 years / 20 years	0-5 cm, 5-10 cm, 10-20 cm, 20-30 cm and by horizons for first 30 cm	50,000 British pounds/year/site			6,8,24,34,119,126
49	1700 sites	120 countries						28
50		25 countries						41
51								50,95
52		16 km * 16 km grid	possibly 5, 10 -20 years					35,75