

- **Lithuanian Geological Survey** under Ministry of Environment
  - Geochemical mapping of natural areas (topsoil and stream sediments)
  - Inventory of pollution sources (DB of Potential Pollution Sources)
  - State groundwater monitoring
  - State soil monitoring (**inactive**)

*Other national **holders** of disintegrated **Soil Data**:*

- Land Survey Institute under Ministry of Agriculture
  - Soil map at a 1:300 000 scale (soil and subsoil characteristics)
- Institute of Agriculture under Ministry of Education and Science
  - Soil acidification processes
  - Investigation of eroded soils (water erosion)

*Other national **holders** of disintegrated **Soil Data**:*

- Forests Research Institute under Ministry of Education and Science
  - State monitoring of forest soils (ICP Forest)

**Spatial soil data available** from Lithuania:

- topsoil element content (real totals) including pH and OM (1999)
- topsoil and subsoil texture

- Harmonization of the primary national data
- Development of the **direct soil indicators**, referring on the real soil characteristics and measurements accomplished according appropriate ISO standards
- Contaminated sites data approach is unacceptable and confusing, because there is no common clear criterias concerning contamination type, level, etc.

## Priority **soil threats** in Lithuania:

- soil acidification
- soil erosion (water)
- high soil permeability and low groundwater vulnerability to agriculture contaminants

## Disadvantages of LT soil policy:

- absence of Soil Law and integrated soil policy, data holders are institutions under various ministries (no data exchange)
- low priority & poor financing of soil science (no data updating)

- **National Land Service**  
under the Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for implementation of INSPIRE Directive in Lithuania
- So far **no** specific **actions** have been taken for the implementation of INSPIRE regarding **soil** data and information.