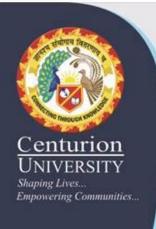


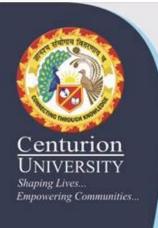
#### LAND AS RESOURCE

- The most important natural resource, upon which all human activity is based since time immemorial, is land.
- Land resource is our basic resource.
- Throughout history, we have drawn most of our sustenance and much of our fuel, clothing and shelter from the land.
- It is useful to us as a source of food, as a place to live, work and play. It is a productive economic factor in agriculture, forestry, grazing, fishing and mining.
- It is considered as a foundation of social prestige and is the basis of wealth and political power



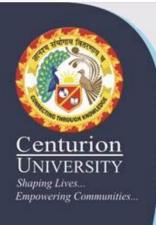
#### LAND DEGRADATION

- Man's progress towards development has, however, considerably damaged our land resource base, probably since the dawn of civilization.
- Out of the total land area, as many as 175 million hectares suffer from degradation.
- Land degradation is caused largely by soil erosion, but also by water logging and excessive salinity.
- The most serious threat to the land is posed by deforestation.



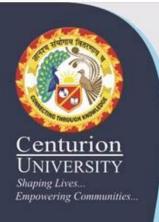
### SOIL EROSION

- The **top soil** is precious to all living beings.
- The top soil is being continuously eroded by the different natural agents like air and water
- Accelerated erosion is due to overgrazing, deforestation, mining
- Two types of agents cause soil erosion: water and Wind



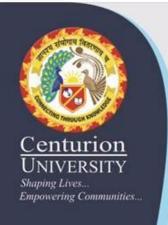
## WATER INDUCED EROSION

- Sheet erosion
- \* Rill erosion
- Gullies or gully erosion
- Slip erosion
- Stream bank erosion



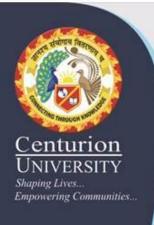
# RILL EROSION





GULLIES ARE LARGER THAN RILLS AND CANNOT BE FIXED BY TILLAGE. GULLY EROSION IS AN ADVANCED STAGE OF RILL EROSION, JUST AS RILLS ARE OFTEN THE RESULT OF SHEET EROSION.

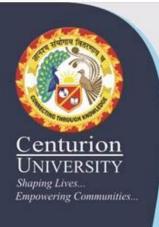




### WIND EROSION

- Wind erosion, unlike water, cannot be divided into such distinct types. Surface texture is the best key to wind erosion hazard potential.
- Its responsible for 3 types of soil movements
- SALTATION
- SUSPENSION
- SURFACE CREEP

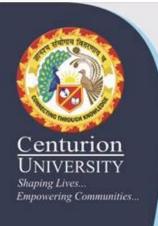




# SOIL CONSERVATION PRACTICES

- Following types of practices are employed
- Conservational till farming
- Contour farming
- Terracing
- Strip cropping
- Alley cropping

Wind breaks or shelter belts



### CONSERVATIONAL TILL FARMING

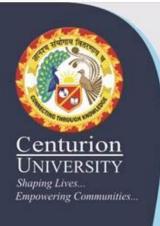
- **Tillage** is the agricultural preparation of the soil by mechanical agitation of various types, such as digging, stirring, and overturning.
- Examples of human-powered tilling methods using hand tools include shoveling, picking, mattock work, hoeing, and raking.
- Examples of draft-animal-powered or mechanized work include



# **CONTOUR FARMING**

- On gentle slopes horizontal rows of plants
- Helps slow down run off





### TERRACING

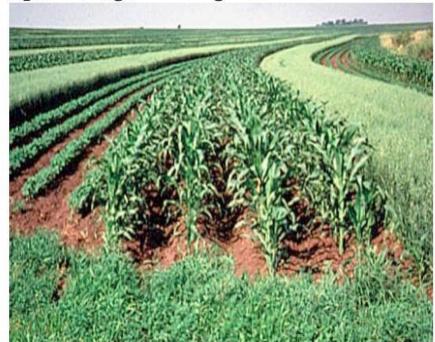
- One on steep slopes
- Extremely efficient to prevent run off.
- Good in high rainfall areas

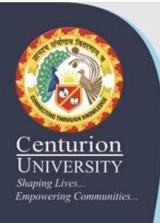




## STRIP CROPPING

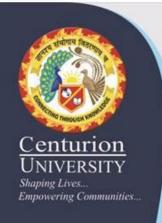
- Alternate strips of crops with grasses or grass legume mixture
- Run off is retained by strip cover
- Also helps nitrogen fixing





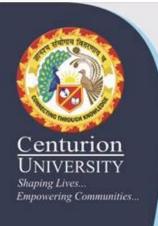
# ALLEY CROPPING





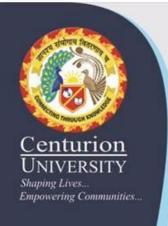
# SHELTER BELTS OR WIND BREAKS





### WATER LOGGING AND SALINITY

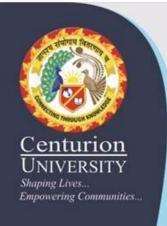
- Result of excessive irrigation
- Pore spaces filled with water
- Roots cannot breath
- Make continuous column with water
- When evaporates leaves behind a white crust of salt
- Extremely high sodium quantity.
- Precious LAND RESOURCE IS WASTED



### LANDSLIDES

- In this huge masses of land slide down destroying anything in its path.
- Various developmental activities like large dams, reservoirs, construction of roads etc require large scale deforestation.
- This increases chances of landslides





## DESERTIFICATION

- Process of conversion of productive land to arid or semi arid lands
- 10-25% drop in productivity in moderate desertification
- More than 50% in serious desertification
- Creates gullies or sand dunes
- Leads to depletion of ground water, salinization
- Causes are deforestation, overgrazing and mining
- Areas include Saharan Africa, Middle East, Western Asia, parts of central and south America.