



ALGERIAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SECONDARY BELKIN 2

Class: 2AS1

Unit: Three waste not ,want not

Project 2: conservation fact sheet

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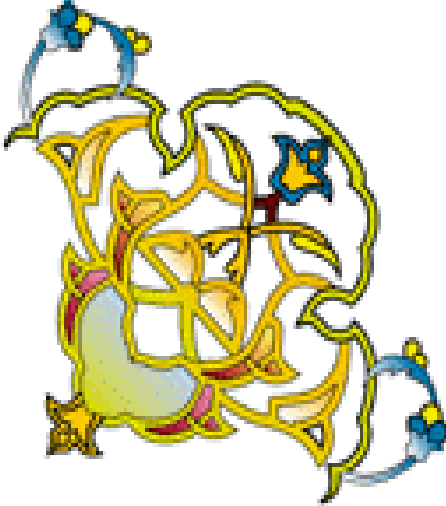
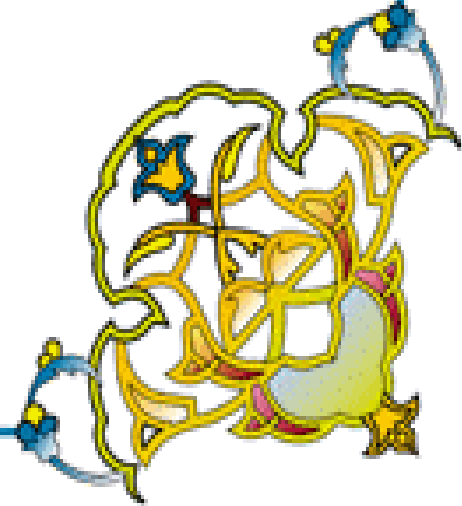
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SOIL CONSERVATION



Soil is considered an essential resource because they are the foundation for all economic and social activities, especially agricultural activity, but the combination of natural and climatic factors and the increasing population pressure and indiscriminate waste disposal practices peasant inappropriate and urban sprawl, as well as the fragility of the soil and poor fertility and poor organic materials that are available to them, has led to degradation .

Protecting the soil and thus considered to be of importance and is of character Astajalaa given the economic importance and difficulty of restoring degraded soils that require a long time the formation process.

NATURAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE SOIL:

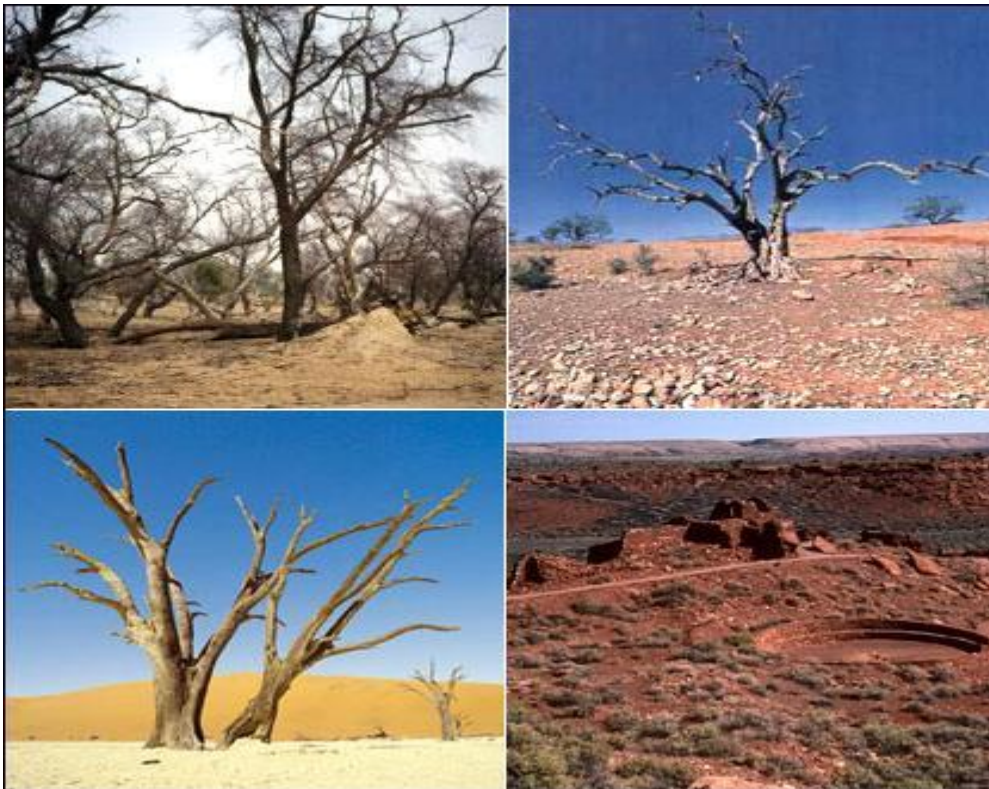
There are three serious natural phenomena threaten soil, namely.

- The phenomenon of drift.
- The phenomenon of drought.
- The phenomenon of desertification.

DESERTIFICATION:

The desertification of the most serious problems facing the world in general, and Africa in particular and more land affected in the African continent present in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea, Ghana, Nigeria, Zaire, Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan, Somalia.

Soil erosion and represent the beginning of a process of desertification.



1- SOIL EROSION:

There are five important factors that lead to soil erosion, namely.

- Due to wind erosion.
- Due to water erosion.
- Increased soil salinity.
- The land of its fertility loss.



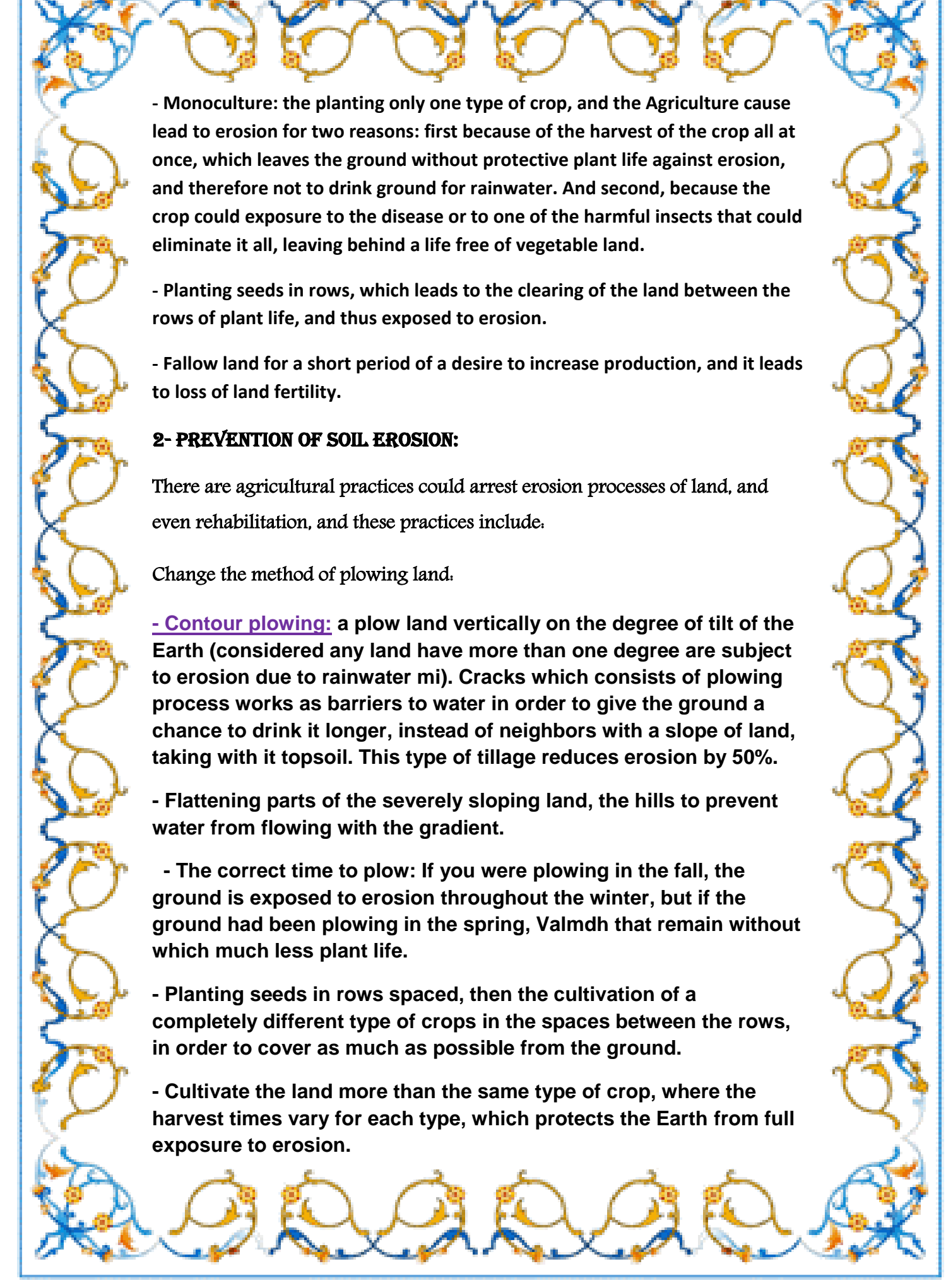
When you lose the soil by plant life, wind carries the thin soil organic molecules and materials, leaving behind a concentrated layer of coarse sand useless infrastructure, and the loss of soil organic material loses its cohesion and stability, which is presented to increased erosion due to wind.

The loss of soil organic matter to the loss of the ability to lead as water retention, while rainwater its role as an erosion of the soil is the disintegration of soil particles and loaded with runoff, in addition to soil pressure, which leads to lower permeability. When you lose by soil organic materials and plant life to lose, exposed ground to form a surface crust because of the rain, which clog the pores of the soil, which leads to the formation of thin crusty layer soft and which are not carried out, during which water dramatically.

Some agricultural practices may lead to the cultivation of exposure to erosion because of damaging plant life, many of the peasants tilling the ground for a smooth surface free of vegetation for agriculture configuration, but it leads to the formation of soil subject to erosion due to loss of plant life.

There are other practices that increase vulnerability to erosion of land are.

- The excess of the limit grazing, where sponsors km of the largest land animals from its productive capacity, as the land loses its plant life, which leads to increased exposure to wind, rain water and thus erosion.



- **Monoculture:** the planting only one type of crop, and the Agriculture cause lead to erosion for two reasons: first because of the harvest of the crop all at once, which leaves the ground without protective plant life against erosion, and therefore not to drink ground for rainwater. And second, because the crop could exposure to the disease or to one of the harmful insects that could eliminate it all, leaving behind a life free of vegetable land.

- Planting seeds in rows, which leads to the clearing of the land between the rows of plant life, and thus exposed to erosion.

- Fallow land for a short period of a desire to increase production, and it leads to loss of land fertility.

2- PREVENTION OF SOIL EROSION:

There are agricultural practices could arrest erosion processes of land, and even rehabilitation, and these practices include.

Change the method of plowing land.

- **Contour plowing:** a plow land vertically on the degree of tilt of the Earth (considered any land have more than one degree are subject to erosion due to rainwater mi). Cracks which consists of plowing process works as barriers to water in order to give the ground a chance to drink it longer, instead of neighbors with a slope of land, taking with it topsoil. This type of tillage reduces erosion by 50%.

- Flattening parts of the severely sloping land, the hills to prevent water from flowing with the gradient.

- **The correct time to plow:** If you were plowing in the fall, the ground is exposed to erosion throughout the winter, but if the ground had been plowing in the spring, Valmdh that remain without which much less plant life.

- Planting seeds in rows spaced, then the cultivation of a completely different type of crops in the spaces between the rows, in order to cover as much as possible from the ground.

- Cultivate the land more than the same type of crop, where the harvest times vary for each type, which protects the Earth from full exposure to erosion.

DROUGHT:

Drought is a serious phenomenon of natural phenomena that damage crops and control the human and animal death by thirst and starvation. Among the reasons for the drought in the forefront of the scarcity of rainfall, as well as the small rain sudden, as well as the case of groundwater, and other causes of drought warmer prevailing temperature with increasing the proportion of evaporation, and the nature of the soil and components and Msmitha large does not help to retain water, so be quick evaporation process which increases the amount of water evaporated.



SOIL EROSION:

The erosion of the most dangerous factors that plant and animal life-threatening in various parts of the world, which increases the danger that soil processes are very slow it takes to be a layer of soil thickness of 18 cm between the years 1400-7000.



THE IMPACT OF INDUSTRIALIZATION AND MODERN TECHNOLOGY ON THE ENVIRONMENT:

The manufacture of modern technology and bad effects on the environment, Vantalaq vapors, gases and waste dumping led to the disruption of food chains, and reflected on the human environment, which has bedeviled the industry and made it sometimes inappropriate for his life as evidenced by the following.

A) WATER CONTAMINATING THE OCEAN:

The aquatic ecosystems directly and indirectly, the lives of human relations, Femiahaa which evaporate fall in the form of rain is essential for life on land, and savings from living matter of plant and animal considered savings food for all mankind in the future, and that the mineral wealth of the utmost importance.

B) AIR POLLUTION:

Multiple air pollution sources, and we can say that they include factories and means of transport and atomic explosions and radioactive waste, as multiple sources and increase their numbers day after day. Examples include chlorine, the first carbon dioxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, iron, zinc and lead salts and some organic compounds and elements radioactive. If the ratio of these pollutants exceeds a certain limit in the atmosphere has become clear effects on human beings and the environment.

C) SOIL CONTAMINATION:

Contaminated soil as a result of the use of various pesticides and fertilizers and the dumping of industrial waste, and reflected on living organisms in the soil, and hence on fertility and on plant and animal, which is reflected in its impact on the human in the end.

Among the effects of soil degradation.

- The lack of the necessary for the growth of human food.
- The disappearance of plant and animal groups, or else the sense of extinction.
- The migration of many birds useful.
- Agricultural land has stopped production.
- Health effects.

PRESERVATION OF SOIL AND VEGETATION AND THE FIGHT AGAINST DESERTIFICATION:

Due to the multiplicity of aspects of soil degradation, associated mainly climatic specificities, and uses of various land uses and varieties, and to keep the soil must do the following:

- Encourage the use of anything that would diminish the manifestations of soil degradation, particularly those of organic fertilizers and biological methods, instead of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
- Work on the reduction of soil degradation, due to erosion and erosion and salinization and others.
- Work on the reduction of soil degradation, due to desertification.
- Reconciling development projects, updated in desert areas, and the protection of the ocean.