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**SOIL EROSION SOIL  
CONSERVATION  
CONTROL ON FLOODS**

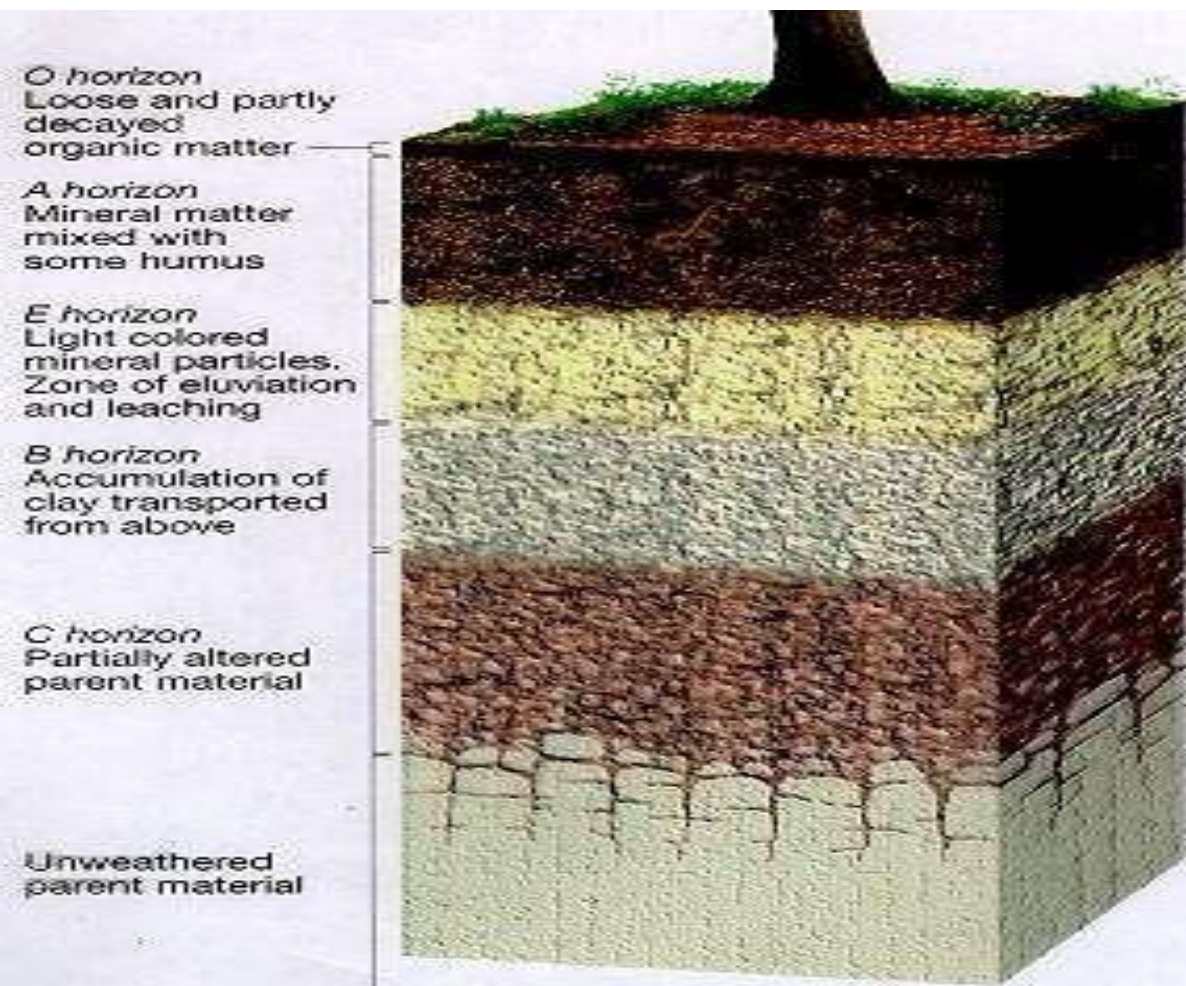
# SOIL PROFILE



unlock the  
**SECRETS**  
**IN THE SOIL**

# SOIL PROFILE

Soil profile is the sequence and nature of the horizons superimposed one above the other & exposed in a pit section dug through the soil mantle .



The O horizon

The A horizon

The B horizon

The C horizon

The R horizon

# The O horizon

- These are **organic horizons** mainly composed of fresh or partly decomposed organic matter .
- This horizon is divided into two sub layers.

## O-L (A<sub>00</sub>) region

It is the uppermost layer which consists of freshly-fallen dead leaves , flowers & fruits , dead remains of animals etc .

## O<sub>2</sub> (A<sub>0</sub>) region

This is just below the O<sub>1</sub> region in which decomposition has began .  
Thus organic matter is found under different stages of decomposition & micro organisms like bacterium , fungi , actinomycetes are formed

# The A horizon

- These are the **mineral horizons** . These are rich in organic matter & soluble salts , clay ,aluminum etc.

## **A<sub>1</sub> region**

- This is dark & rich in organic matter . The amorphous , finely divided organic matter become mixed with mineral matter which is known as **Humus** which is dark brown or black colored

## **A<sub>2</sub> region**

- This is light in color which the mineral particle of large size as sand are more with little amount of organic matter . This is also known as eluvial zone



# THE B HORIZON

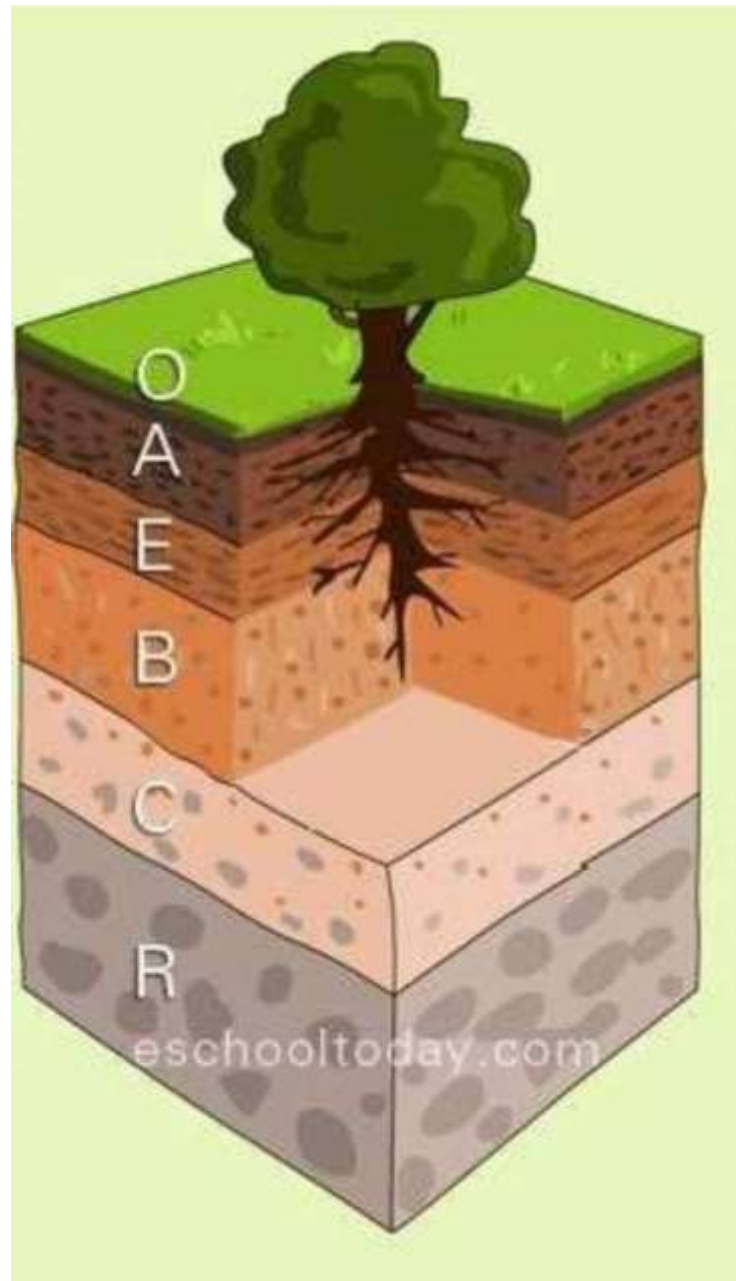
- The B horizon is dark colored due to the presence of silica rich clay organic compounds , hydrated oxides of aluminum & iron etc.

# THE C HORIZON

- These are the **mineral horizon** below the B horizon but excluding true bed rock and without any characteristics of A & B horizons . It consists of incompletely weathered large mass of rocks.

# THE R HORIZON

This is the parent unweathered bedrock upon which there is a collected water





# SOIL EROSION

**What is soil erosion**

**Types of soil erosion**

**Agents of soil erosion**

**Factors influencing soil erosion**

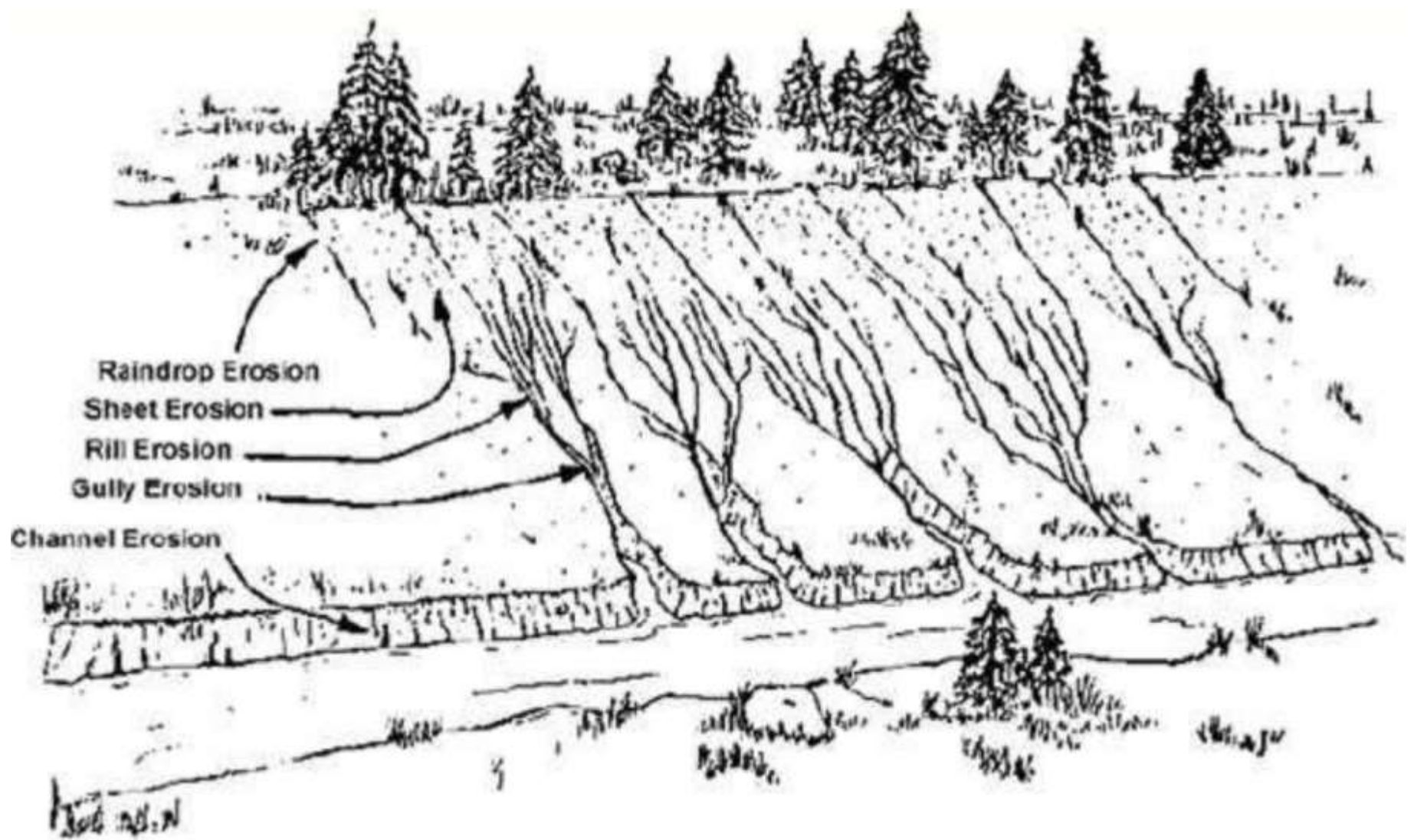
**Effects of soil erosion**

# **SOIL EROSION**

## **What is soil erosion ?**

- **Soil erosion is a natural process & remove soil from one location to another. It becomes a problem when human activity causes it to occur much faster than under natural conditions .**





# Types of Soil Erosion

# TYPES OF SOIL EROSION

- **Normal or geologic erosion**

It occurs under normal natural conditions by itself without the interference of man .

It is a very slow process.

- **Accelerated soil erosion**

This is the most serious types of loss generally caused by an interference of any agencies like man & animals. It is a rapid process





# Soil Erosion

Causes

BY VARIOUS AGENTS

# AGENTS OF SOIL EROSION

Based on the various agents that bring about soil erosion , there are following types of soil erosion in nature .

## **WATER EROSION**

## **WIND EROSION**



**WATER EROSION**

*Water has carried topsoil away and left deep ditches or channels in the earth.*

**WIND**  
**DIRECTION** →



**WIND EROSION**

*Fine, light dry sand, with no organic matter, being blown by the wind.*

## **EROSION DUE TO OVER HUNTING, OVER GRAZING & DEFORESTATION**



# WATER EROSION

- It is caused by the action of rain water , which removes the soil by falling as rain drops as well as by its surface slope action
- Types soil erosion caused by water
  - > **Splash erosion** ' '
  - > **Sheet erosion**
  - > **Rill erosion**
  - > **Gully erosion**
  - > **Stream bank erosion**





*Runoff from a heavy rain carries topsoil from unprotected, highly erodible soils in northwest Iowa*



Soil erosion caused by rain

# WATER EROSION

## **SPLASH EROSION**

- This type of soil erosion occurs when the falling drops splash on the soil .

## **SHEET EROSION**

- The soil removed in small but uniform amounts from all over and therefore , does not leave a mark behind.





# **WATER EROSION**

- **Rill erosion**

The run off water moves rapidly & cuts small stream like structure

- **Gully erosion**

Several rills converge towards the steep slopes & join to form board channels of water called gullies .

- **Stream bank erosion**

The rivers during floods splash their water against the banks & cuts through them





# WIND EROSION

- Soil erosion by wind is common in dry regions where soil is chiefly sandy & vegetation is very poor or even absent
- Wind erosion also triggered by the destruction of natural vegetation cover of land
- Erosion due to winds is very common & includes

***Saltation***

***Suspension***

***Surface creeping***

# Weathering and erosion caused by wind





# WIND EROSION

- **Suspension**

The wind lift finer particles high up.

- **Surface creeping**

The coarser & heavier particles roll along the surface

- **Saltation**

In arid regions , where rainfall is low , drainage is poor & high temperature prevail , water evaporates quickly leaving behind the salts

# **EFFECTS OF SOIL EROSION**

- > Loss of soil**
- > Harmful effects of soil erosion on organic matter and soil structure**
- > Decline of soil capacity**
- > Deposition of sand and gravel on agriculture land**
- > Flooding of streams**

# EFFECTS OF SOIL EROSION

- **Loss of soil**

The top-soil is lost by erosion which is the most fertile section , having evolved over centuries of soil forming processes. Due to the formation of gullies & ravines , valuable agriculture lands are lost .



# EFFECTS OF SOIL EROSION

- **Harmful effects of soil erosion on organic matter & soil structure**

Erosion of upper layer of soil decreases the content of organic matter & as soil nutrients . As a result the soil structure gets impoverished .

# EFFECTS OF SOIL EROSION

- **Decline in soil capacity**

When soil is removed bodily from field , both potential and available plant food along with mineral material is carried away . As erosion progresses , the compact soil of low infiltration capacity is approached . The ability of land to supply moisture for plant growth is reduced and the beneficial activity of microorganisms lessened . Due to these bad effects , the yield are lowered .

# EFFECTS OF SOIL EROSION

- **Deposition of sand & gravel on agriculture lands**

The wind-borne sand encroaches the arable lands and makes them unfertile . Crops are damaged due to sand storms .

# EFFECTS OF SOIL EROSION

## Flooding of streams

Soil erosion in catchment areas of streams due to deforestation & other destructive activities leads to silting of streams & reservoirs . This reduces the capacity of these water bodies to carry large volume of waters , as they occur during the rainy season . This way streams are more prone to flooding .

# **SOIL CONSERVATION**

**Soil conservation means protection , improvement & sustained renewal of the soil at any place .**

# SOIL CONSERVATION

## *PRINCIPLES OF SOIL CONSERVATION*

- Protection of soil from impact of rain drops
- To prevent water from concentrating & moving down the slope
- To slow down the water movement when it flows around the slope
- To encourage more water to enter the soil
- To increase the size of soil particle
- Reduction in wind velocity near the ground by growing vegetation cover , ridging the land .



# SOIL CONSERVATION

- **METHODS OF SOIL CONSERVATION**

**BIOLOGICAL METHODS** ( Agronomic practices ,  
Dry farming , Agrostological methods )

**MECHANICAL METHODS** (Countour bunding ,  
contour terracing , water  
harvesting etc. )

**OTHER METHODS**  
(Gully control , stream bank protection ,  
afforestation )

# AGRONOMIC PRACTICES

Natural protection is provided to the soil by growing vegetation in a manner that reduces soil loss .

- **Contour farming**

It involves preparation of the field with alternative furrows and ridges

## **Terrace cropping**

- The soil is cut and laid to make steps . On the margins between two steps the slope is vertical





## **STRIP CROPPING**

This practice consists of growing erosion-permitting crops (jowar, bajra, maize) in alternate strips with erosion checking close growing crops (grasses, pulses)



## **CROP ROTATION**

This refers to growing of two or more different crops in sequence in a field for maintaining the soil fertility .

# MECHANICAL METHODS

- **Basin listing**

It involves the construction of small basin along the contours to retain water which also reduces its velocity

- **Contour terracing**

This involves digging a channel along the slope to intercept and divert the run off water



# OTHER METHODS

- **Gully control**

To check the widening of gullies by constructing bunds , dams , drains or diversions through which excess run off water is channeled

- **Stream bank protection**

For preventing the cutting and caving of river banks , drains and constructed and concrete or pitching is done

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