CHAPTER 1 CONSERVING OUR ENVIRONMENT.

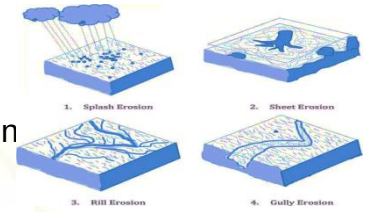
Soil erosion control

Soil erosion is a process by which top soil is carried away from one place to another.

Agent of soil erosion.

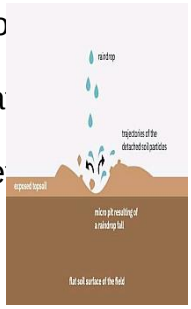
- Water
- Wind
- Animal
- Human being

Types of soil erosion



- Splash erosion
- Sheet erosion
- Rill erosion
- Gully erosion

Splash erosion



- Splash erosion occurs when rain drop hit bare ground the soil is broken into small particles and then is splashed.
- Splash erosion mainly occurs during heavy rainfall that falls for a short dura
- Soil erosion causes more damage to soil on sloped land than flat land.
- Splash erosion is also called ***raindrops*** erosion because it results from the e of raindrops on the soil surface.

Sheet erosion.

- Sheet erosion occurs when a thin layer of soil is removed uniformly by surface ran off on a flat gradually sloping bare land.
- It occurs when there is heavy rainfall that falls for a short duration.
- The heavy raindrops splash soil particles while the surface ran off carries the fine soil particles, carrying most of the nutrients.

Indicators of sheet erosion.

- Stones below the top soil are exposed
- Root plant including crop, grass and trees are exposed
- Eroded soil and crop remains are deposited at the lower area of the slop.
- Crop yields reduce season after season because of declining soil fertility
- Sheet erosion is common on a recently cultivated land situated on smooth gently slops.

Rill erosion



- Rill erosion occurs in places where continuous sheet erosion has taken place the runoff carrying soil particle concentrates in small channels or rills down slope.
- Several small rills join from a large rill.
- The rill can reach a depth of up to 30cm.
- Rill erosion can be observed on a freshly cultivated piece of land experiences heavy rainfall.
- The rills can be removed by farm tools such as hoes and jembes