

Soil Degradation, Conservation and Remediation

Khan Towhid Osman

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*Md. Bazlul Karim Khan and Rowshan
Ara Begum
Who would have been the proudest
of their son's work*

Preface

Recently, I wrote a book entitled *Soils: Principles, Properties and Management* which Springer published in December 2012. The original manuscript had a long chapter of more than 75 normally typed pages on soil resources and degradation. While writing the chapter, I collected more than adequate literatures on the levels and impacts of soil degradation worldwide. I figured it would be a good idea to extend it with necessary details, examples, tables, and figures into a full-fledged book on soil degradation, conservation, and remediation should an opportunity ever present itself. I did so eventually, and while writing, I endeavored to give lucid accounts of the principal processes of soil degradation, its effects on soil quality, plant production and human health, and methods of improvement of degraded soils.

The decline in soil quality due to human interventions in soil, water, and environment is called human-induced soil degradation. H. Eswaran et al.'s observation on the looming significance of soil degradation studies is noteworthy: "Soil degradation has been a major global issue during the 20th century and will remain high on the international agenda in the 21st century. The importance of soil degradation among global issues is enhanced because of its impact on world food security and quality of the environment" (<http://soils.usda.gov/use/worldsoils/papers/land-degradation-overview.html>). Deforestation of fragile lands, overexploitation of vegetation and biomass resources, shifting cultivation, overgrazing, unbalanced fertilizer use, non-adoption of soil conservation management practices, use of ground water in excess of the capacity for recharge, inappropriate irrigation system, and indiscriminate disposal of wastes are some of the factors responsible for soil degradation. Physical deterioration of soil including surface sealing, hardsetting and compaction, water and wind erosion, and chemical soil degradation including nutrient depletion, acidification, salinization, and soil pollution are the chief processes of soil degradation. Decline in soil productivity and fall in crop quality are the measurable impacts of soil degradation. The productivity of some lands has declined by as much as 50 % due to soil erosion and desertification. Mean yield reduction due to erosion in Africa is 8.2 %. Annual loss in productivity due to water erosion is estimated at 36 million tons of cereal equivalent to US\$5,400 million and due to wind erosion to US\$1,800 million in South Asia. It is estimated that the total annual cost

of erosion from agriculture in the USA is about US\$44 billion per year. On a global scale, the annual loss of 75 billion tons of soil costs the world about US\$400 billion per year.

Soil Degradation, Conservation, and Remediation is intended for undergraduate and graduate students of Soil Science, Agricultural Sciences, Forestry, Ecology, Geography, and Environmental Sciences. The processes and impacts of soil degradation have been dealt with in this book in sufficient details. Chapter 1 describes global soil resources, land capability and soil quality classes, soil orders, global arable land, causes and types of soil degradation, and laws of sustainable management of soil. Chapter 2 deals with factors and processes of physical deterioration of soil, including surface sealing, surface crusting, hardsetting, compaction, effects of crusting and compaction, and decrusting and decompaction of soil. Chapter 3 narrates the causes, factors, and processes of water erosion. Methods of soil conservation including amendments, conservation farming, cover crops, no tillage, minimum tillage, mulching, contour cropping, strip cropping, contour-strip cropping, SALT, terracing, and grassed waterways have been explored with examples and data. In Chap. 4, causes, effects, and processes of wind erosion are described. Measures to control wind erosion and dune stabilization are shown with a good number of illustrations. Chapter 5 emphasizes chemical degradation of soil including nutrient depletion, acidification, and salinization (but not soil pollution which is narrated in detail in Chap. 6).

My colleagues Dr. Abul Kashem, Mr. Jajar Afsar, and Md. Enamul Haque of the Department of Soil Science, University of Chittagong, have indebted me with inspiration and useful suggestions on the manuscript. Thanks to them are due.

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Abbreviations

| | |
|--------|---|
| AMD | Acid Mine Drainage |
| ASSOD | Assessment of human-induced soil degradation for South and Southeast Asia |
| BTEX | Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene |
| DCE | Dichloroethylene |
| DCPA | Dichloro propanilic acid |
| DDT | Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane |
| EDC | Endocrine disrupting chemicals |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| GLADA | Global assessment of land degradation in arid lands |
| GLASOD | Global assessment of human-induced soil degradation |
| ISRIC | International Soil Reference and Information Centre |
| LADA | Land Degradation Assessment for Dryland Areas |
| NPE | Nonylphenol ethoxylates |
| NRCS | Nature Resource Conservation Service |
| PAE | Phthalate esters |
| PAHs | Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons |
| PCB | Polychlorinated biphenyl |
| PCDD | Polychlorinated dibenzodioxin |
| PCDF | Polychlorinated dibenzofurans |
| PCE | Polychloroethylene |
| PCN | Polychlorinated naphthalenes |
| POP | Persistent organic pollutant |
| RUSLE | Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation |
| SALT | Sloping Agricultural Land Technology |
| SOTER | Soil and Terrain Digital Database |
| TCDD | Tetrachloro- <i>p</i> -dibenzodioxin |
| TCE | Trichloroethylene |
| TEPP | Tetraethyl pyrophosphate |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification |
| UNEP | United Nations Environmental Program |

| | |
|--------|--|
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| USA | United States of America |
| USDA | United States Department of Agriculture |
| USLE | Universal Soil Loss Equation |
| VC | Vinyl chloride |
| WHO | World Health Organization |
| WRB | World Reference Base |