## Aim: What causes reduction in soil quality and arable land?

ARABLE LAND - land that can be plowed and used for farming (U.S. #1)

	Soil Erosion - movement of soil components – especially surface layers (O and A)
	In the U.S., soil is eroded 16X faster than it forms
	Natural Causes - water, wind, gravity, and ice (glaciers)
1. soil erosion	<u>Anthropogenic Causes</u> - poor soil management practices (farming, logging, deforestation, overgrazing, construction) (anything that destroys plants which help anchor soil in place)
	Associated Negative Effects - soil is less fertile, less able to retain water sediment causes water pollution, less drinkable water, kills fish, increases flood potential
	1930's <b>Dust Bowl</b> – Great Plains poor cultivation practices (plowing and overgrazing) and prolonged drought (1926-1934)
	1935 Soil Erosion/Conservation Act – established the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) which promoted sound soil conservation practices
<sup>accean</sup> be <sup>overe by alect</sup> <sup>groundwater</sup>	<ul> <li>– SCS name changed to National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS)</li> <li>– reflects broader mission to improve, protect, and conserve natural resources (with a focus on agriculture)</li> </ul>
2. salinization	<ul> <li>saltwater intrusion into soils</li> <li>natural weathering of rocks and minerals</li> <li>accumulation of salts from irrigated water</li> <li>stunts growth and lowers crop yield (radish lab!!!)</li> <li>most impact: Australia, Arabian Peninsula, India, China, Latin America</li> </ul>
3. desertification	<ul> <li>decline in agricultural potential of semiarid lands (arable →desert)</li> <li>caused by overgrazing, deforestation, irrigation practices that increase erosion</li> <li>which causes a lack of water retention</li> <li>most impact: Africa</li> </ul>
4. waterlogging	<ul> <li>- irrigation water or precipitation saturates soil</li> <li>- water table rises to root levels – restricts air flow and "suffocates roots"</li> <li>- root rot</li> </ul>