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Paper - V

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Distribution and Conservation of Soil Resource

→ Soil resources are a form of environmental asset providing a range of ecosystem services.

→ A key feature of soils is their delivery of supporting services including the formation of and function of the soil itself, nutrient cycling, water cycling, structural support of vegetation and soil biodiversity.

→ Components of soil :-

The four major components of soil are shown :

- (i) Inorganic minerals
- (ii) Organic matter
- (iii) Water and
- (iv) Air

→ Types of soil :- →

There are three basic types of soil :

- (i) Sand

Our greatest glory is not in never failing, but in rising up every time we fail.

- Ralph Waldo Emerson

(ii) Silt and

(iii) Soil Clay.

→ Sand :- One type of soil is sand. Sand within soil is actually small particles of weathered rock.

- Sand is fairly coarse and loose so water is able to drain through it easily.

- While this is good for drainage, it is not good for growing plants because sandy soil will not hold water or nutrients.

→ Silt :- Another type of soil.

Silt can be thought of as fine sand, and it will hold water better than sand.

- If you were to hold a handful of dry silt in your hand, it would feel almost like flour. in your hand

- If you were to add water to the silt, it would do a fair job of holding the water and feels slick and smooth.

→ Clay :- It is very fine-grained soil. Its particles are smaller than silt.

It's not hard to make decisions when you know what your values are.