

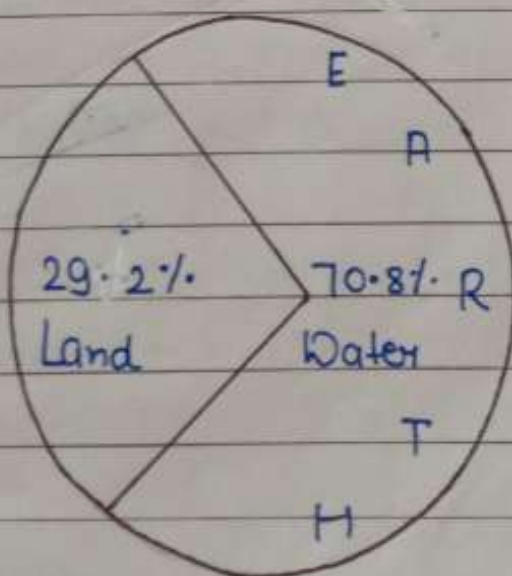
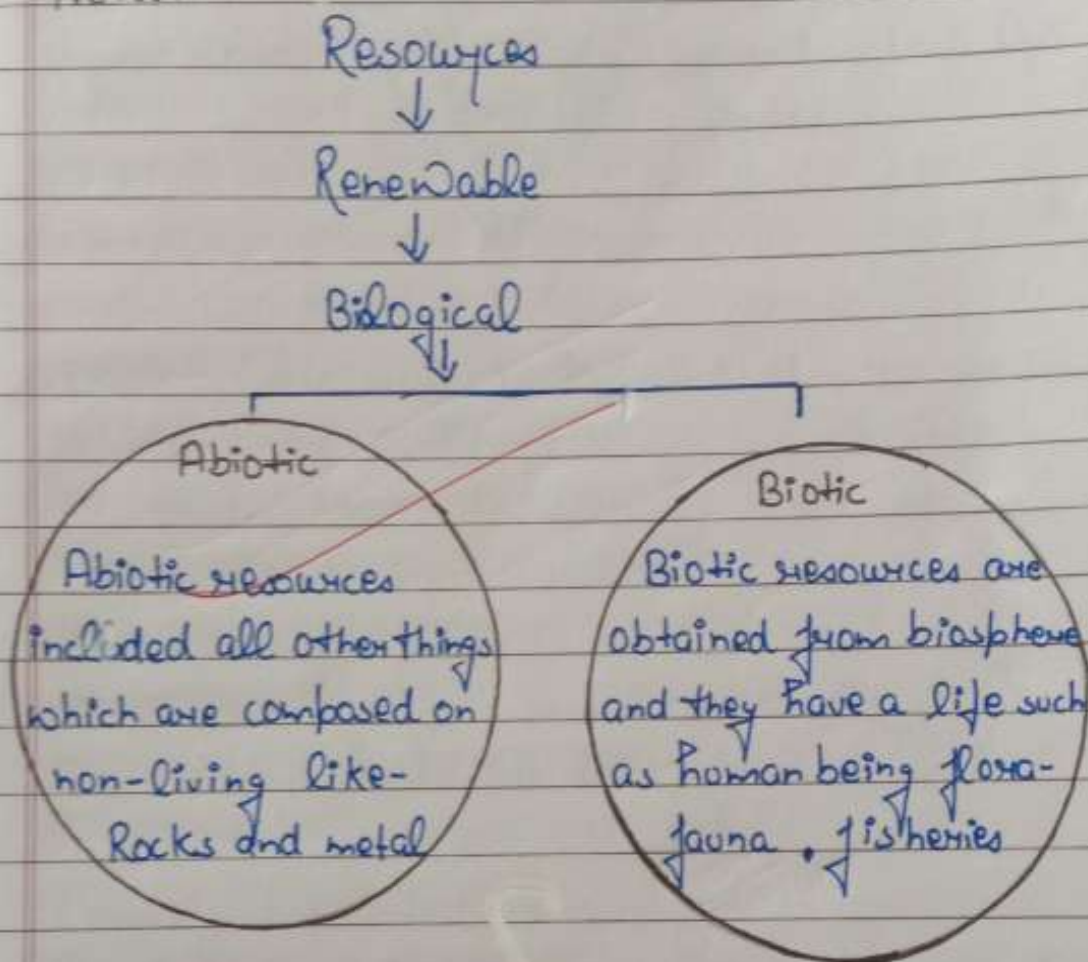
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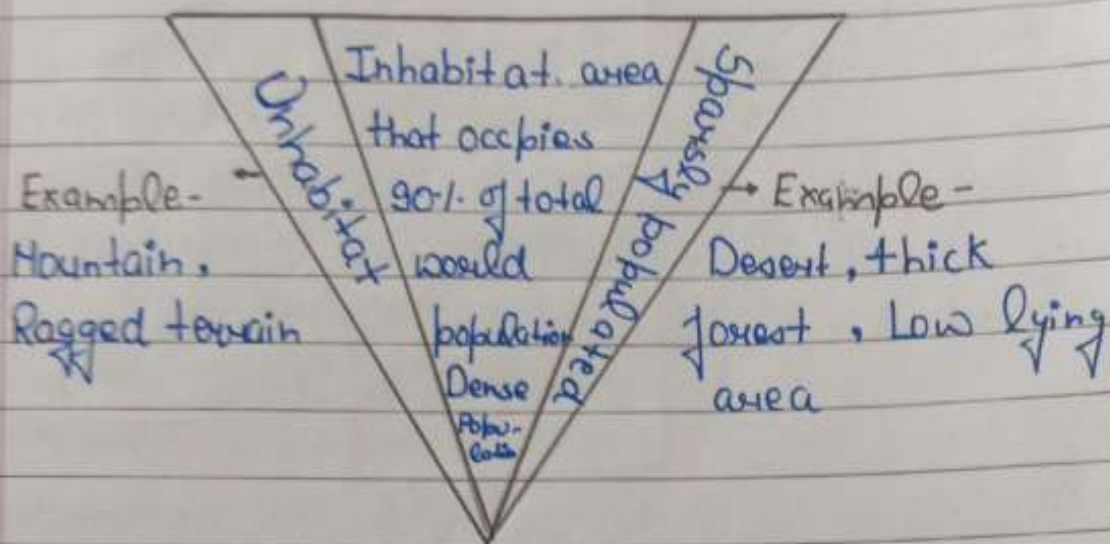
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Chapter-2

Land, Soil, Water, Natural Vegetation
and Wildlife Resources

Notes:-





Land is unevenly in habitat due to various factors - of land, climate, availability of water and fertility of soil etc.

- Area that are Unhabitat -
 - a) Have steep slopes
 - b) Are low-lying areas (water logging)
 - c) Are desert area or thick forest
- Densely populated area -
 - a) That are suitable land for agriculture land
 - b) Moderate climatic conditions.
 - c) Availability of rich and fertile land marks.
 - d) Its suitable for living
- Land uses - For different purpose
 - a) Agriculture
 - b) Forestry
 - c) Mining
 - d) Construction



e) Roads and setting up of industries.

• Use of land depends on various purpose -

a) Topography - The physical characteristics of an area of land, specially the position of its rivers, mountains etc.

⇒ Soil, climatic conditions, presence of mineral resources and the availability of drinking water.

• Factors affecting land use are -

a) Physical factor - Topography, soil, climate, availability of water.

b) Human factor - Includes population and technology.

• On basis of ownership land can be classified

a) Private land - Is owned by individual or family member and is used for personal purpose like houses.

b) Community (Public) land - Is owned by the community for common uses and can be used by anyone in the society like parks.

The availability of land limited by the demand for land by the people is growing.



• Land Degradation - Can be caused by -

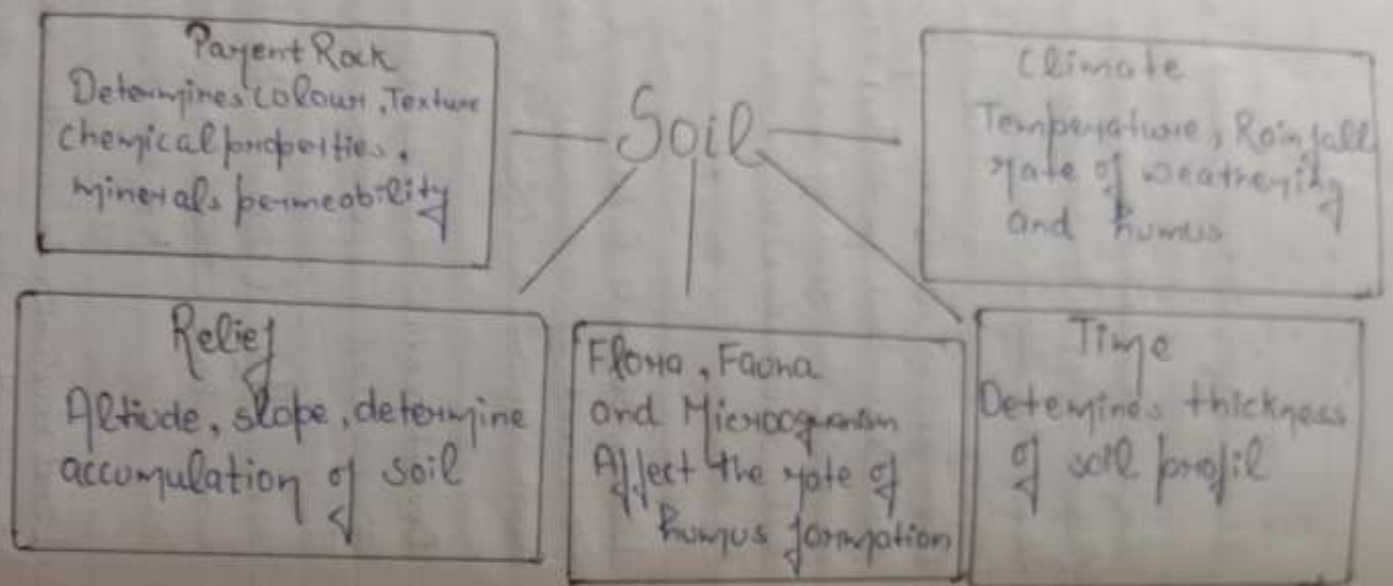
- a) Deforestation - Cutting down trees and clearing forest for construction and agriculture or other use.
- b) Over-grazing and excess use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides. ^{Erosion} - The washing action of rain or flow of water in floods transport soil from one to another and are capable of erosion.
- c) Land slide - A land slide is defined as the movement of a mass of rock, debris or earth down a slope.
- d) Desertification - Can be cause due to removal of natural vegetation and trees

The Common Method Use to Conserve Land Resources

- Land reclamation - Is another method of land conservation for farmer this is the process of creating new land from ocean, rivers beds or lake beds



Various factors affect the Physical and chemical Natural of soil



• Afforestation - Planting more trees can help restore the forest cover. This is known as afforestation.

• Regulate use of chemical fertilizers on fertilisers - The government can play an important role in preserving soil and land by making rules related to soil and land conservation.

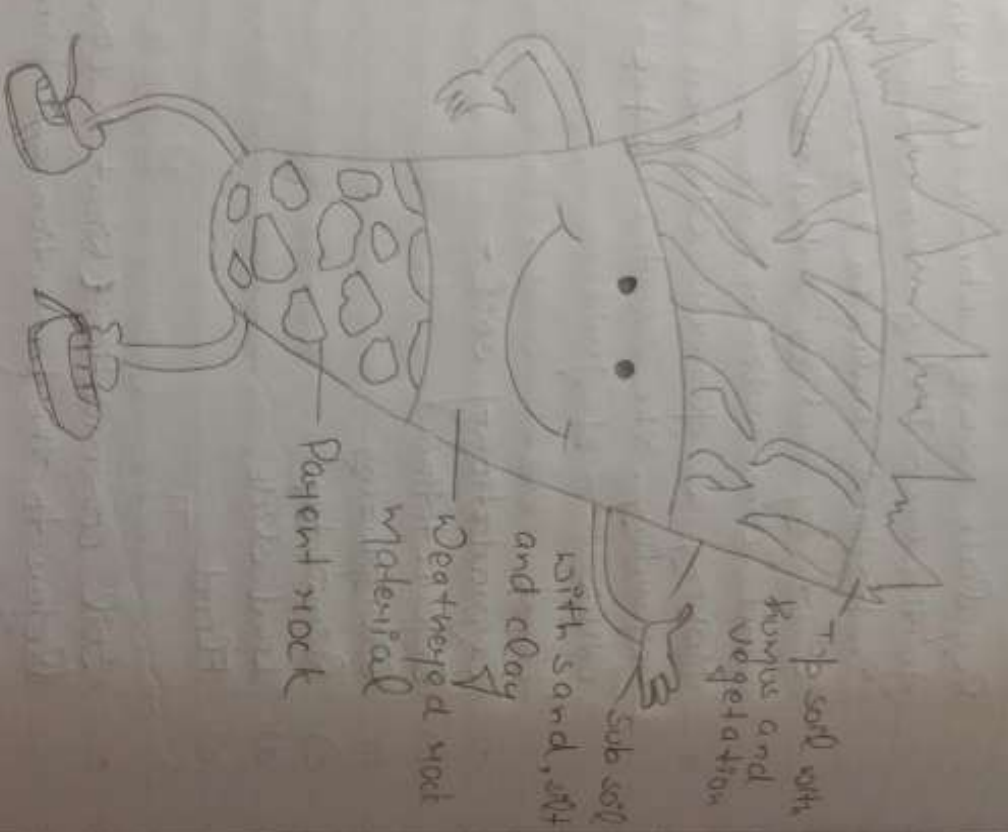
• Making a farmers educated enough regarding the negative aspect of over utilisation of fertilisers

• Degradation of soil -

- a) Deforestation
- b) Overgrazing
- c) Rainwater
- d) Land slide
- e) Flood

• Soil conservation (what is conservation) - Refers to the protection and preservation of soil resources)

a) Mulching - Mulching is the method in which the bare ground between plant is covered with a layer of organic matter like straw.



It helps to trap moisture in the soil and moderate soil temperature.

b) Contour Barriers

(The shape of the outer surface of something)

⇒

It is the method in which stones, grass and soil are used to build barriers along with the contour with trenches (a long narrow hole dug in the ground) built in the front of the barriers to collect water.

This prevents water to flow down the contours and wash away the soil.

c)

Terrace farming - It is where brought flat steps are made on the steep slopes to grow crops.

e) Rock dams -