



**SOIL
CONSERVATION**

SOIL EROSION

- Soil erosion is a big problem for the agriculture industry and is affected by the following factors:
 - Climate
 - Slope Steepness
 - Type of Vegetation
- Soil Conservation combats this erosion

METHODS OF SOIL CONSERVATION

- Terracing: Step like ridges are built and arranged sideways on a hill. Slows down water erosion.
- Contour plowing: Cultivated rows run sideways, rather than up and down. Slows down water erosion.



METHODS OF SOIL CONSERVATION

- Strip cropping: Different crops are grown on the same piece of land and rotated the next year. Catches soil eroded from other crop.
- Shelter belt: Rows of trees are planted close together to help force wind movement upward, away from the ground.





**TRADITIONAL
VS.
SUSTAINABLE
AGRICULTURE**

TRADITIONAL AGRICULTURE TECHNIQUES

- Slash and Burn
 - the cutting and burning of plants in forests or woodlands to create fields
- Clear Cutting
 - most or all trees in an area are uniformly cut down
- Tillage
 - Preparing a field by digging, stirring, or overturning soil
- Monoculture
 - growing a single crop or plant species over a wide area and for many consecutive years
- Fertilizer
- Pesticide/ Herbicide/ Insecticide

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE TECHNIQUES

- Crop Rotation
 - Growing different crops in succession in the same field
 - Replenish soil nutrients
- Cover Crops
 - Prevent soil erosion
 - Suppress weeds
- Soil Enrichment
 - Adding a layer of manure, mulch, or compost
- Integrated Pest Management
 - Solve pest problems while minimizing risks to people and the environment

SUSTAINABLE TECHNIQUES TERMS ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

- Magnitude - the size, extent, or importance of a technique
- Duration - the length of time a technique continues
- Frequency - number of occurrences of a technique

Agroecology vs. Industrial Agriculture



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