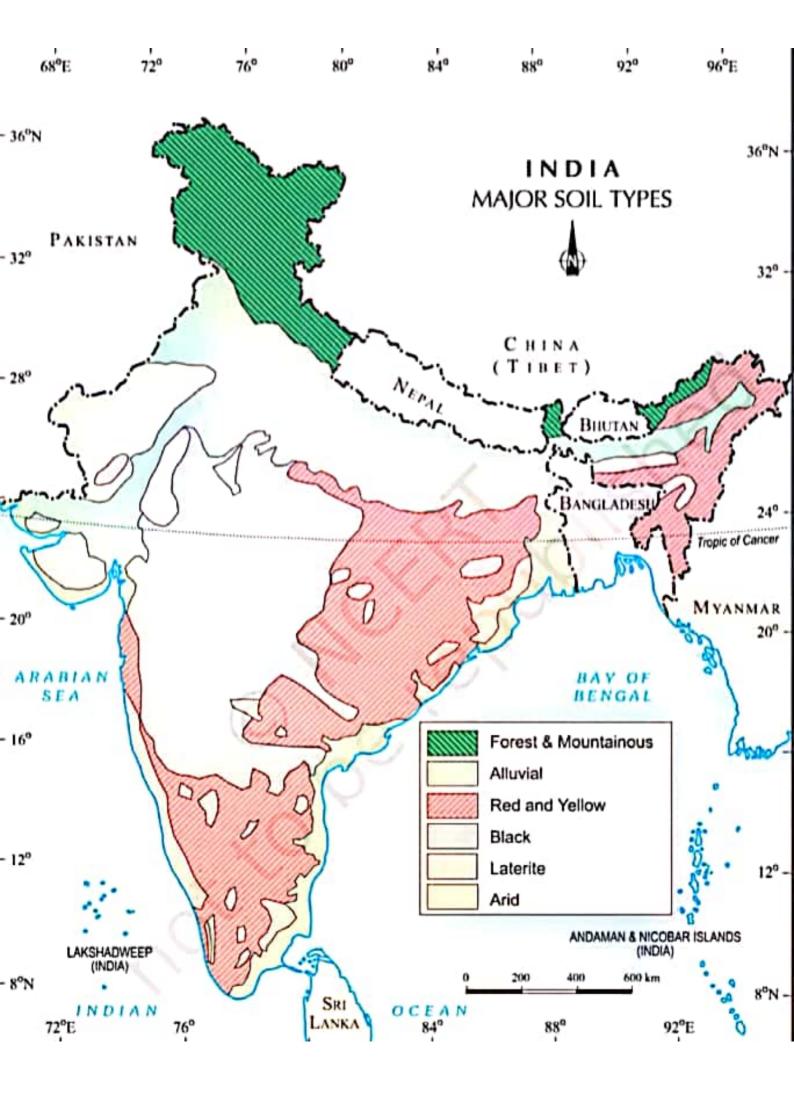
SOIL

- The upper most layer of the earth's crust which is loose , broken and useful for plants is called soil.
- Soil is formed mainly due to the process of weathering.
 As a result of weathering a layer of loose rock materials is formed on the land surface.

SOIL AS A RESOURCE

- Man depends on the soil directly or indirectly for his food.
- Agriculture can be practiced only if soils are available.
- Man gets the materials needed for shelter and clothing directly (or) indirectly from the soil.
- · Soils are essential for the growth of forests.



Classification of soils;

- Alluvial soil
- ☐ Black soil
- ☐ Red and Yellow soil
- ☐ Laterite soil
- ☐ Arid soil
- ☐ Forest soils

Alluvial soil;

- Most widely spread and important soil.
- Consists of various proportions of sand and silt.
- In the upper reaches of the river valley i.e. near the place of break of slope, the soils are coarse
- > These soils are very fertile
- Contains potash phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for the growth of sugarcane, paddy, wheat etc.
- Regions of alluvial soil are intensively cultivated and densely populated
- Alluvial soils in the drier areas are more alkaline

Black soil;

- Black in colour and also called Regar soils.
- Ideal for growing cotton and also known as black cotton soil.
- Made up of extremely fine and clayey material.
- > Well known for their capacity to hold moisture.
- Rich in soil nutrients such as calcium carbonate magnesium, potash and lime. Generally poor in phosphoric content.
- These soils develop deep cracks during hot weather which helps in proper aeration.

Red and Yellow soil;



- These soils develop a reddish colour due to diffusion of iron in crystalline and metamorphic rocks.
- It looks yellow when it occurs in hydrated form.
- > It develops on crystalline igneous rocks.



RED SOIL



YELLOW SOIL

Laterite soil;

- This soil develop under tropical and sub-tropical climate with alternate wet and dry seasons.
- This soil is a result of intense leaching due to heavy rain.
- > It is humus rich, but under sparse vegetation and semi arid environment.
- They are prone to degradation and erosion due to their position on the landscape.

Arid soil;

- Generally sandy in texture and saline in nature.
- Due to dry climate, high temperature, evaporation is faster and the soil lacks humus and moisture.
- Lower horizon of soil are occupied by Kankar because of the increasing calcium content downwards.
- Kankar layer formations in the lower horizon restrict infiltration of water.

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