*Asian Journal of Research in Business Economics and Management*

Asian Research consortium
www.aijsh.com

**ISSN: 2249-7307**
**Vol. 11, Issue 10, October 2021**
SJIF – Impact Factor = 8.075 (2021)
**DOI: 10.5958/2249-7307.2021.00036.0**

# A STUDY ON CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF SOIL EROSION

**Shakuli Saxena***

*Department of Agricultural Sciences,
Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA
Email id: shakuli2803@gmail.com

## ABSTRACT

*Soil depletion refers to the wearing a way of a field's topsoil by the natural physical forces of water and wind. It may be a slow procedure. It is generally undetected or may develop at an alarming pace, causing significant loss of topsoil. Soil compaction, low organic matter, loss of soil structure, poor internal drainage, salinization and soil acidity issues are additional significant soil degradation factors that may accelerate the soil erosion process. Soil is the most fundamental and basic natural resource for all life to thrive. Water and wind erosion are two major factors that erode soils. Runoff washes away the soil particles from sloping and naked areas while wind sweeps away loose and unattached soil particles from flat and exposed lands. Geologic erosion is a typical process of weathering that usually happens at modest rates in all soils as part of the natural soil-forming processes. Magnitude and the effects of soil erosion on production depend on soil profile and horizonation, topography, soil management, and climatic factors. There are so many variables and processes are involved for soil erosion. The main goal of studying this lesson is to understand the causal causes of soil erosion and their consequences.*

**KEYWORDS:** *Climate, Environment, Farming, Gravity Erosion Soil Erosion.*

## REFERENCES

1. A. Orgiazzi and P. Panagos, "Soil biodiversity and soil erosion: It is time to get married: Adding an earthworm factor to soil erosion modelling," *Glob. Ecol. Biogeogr.*, 2018, doi: 10.1111/geb.12782.
2. T. G. Pham, J. Degener, and M. Kappas, "Integrated universal soil loss equation (USLE) and Geographical Information System (GIS) for soil erosion estimation in A Sap basin: Central Vietnam," *Int. Soil Water Conserv. Res.*, 2018, doi: 10.1016/j.iswcr.2018.01.001.
3. Z. Nigussie *et al.*, "Farmers' Perception about Soil Erosion in Ethiopia," *L. Degrad. Dev.*, 2017, doi: 10.1002/ldr.2647.
4. X. Z. Xu *et al.*, "Gravity erosion on the steep loess slope: Behavior, trigger and sensitivity," *Catena*, 2015, doi: 10.1016/j.catena.2015.08.005.
5. X. Z. Xu *et al.*, "Avalanche in Tuban: a hazard with no defense," *Nat. Hazards*, 2015, doi: 10.1007/s11069-015-1946-9.

**6.** D. Wang, Z. Wang, Q. Zhang, Q. Zhang, N. Tian, and J. Liu, "Sheet erosion rates and erosion control on steep rangelands in loess regions," *Earth Surf. Process. Landforms*, 2018, doi: 10.1002/esp.4460.

**7.** B. Wu, Z. Wang, Q. Zhang, N. Shen, and J. Liu, "Modelling sheet erosion on steep slopes in the loess region of China," *J. Hydrol.*, 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.jhydrol.2017.07.017.

**8.** M. Zabihi *et al.*, "Spatial modelling of gully erosion in Mazandaran Province, northern Iran," *Catena*, 2018, doi: 10.1016/j.catena.2017.10.010.

**9.** Y. Yue *et al.*, "Lateral transport of soil carbon and land-atmosphere CO2 flux induced by water erosion in China," *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A.*, 2016, doi: 10.1073/pnas.1523358113.

**10.** R. S. Van Pelt *et al.*, "The reduction of partitioned wind and water erosion by conservation agriculture," *Catena*, 2017, doi: 10.1016/j.catena.2016.07.004.

**11.** H. Yang, Y. Gao, D. Lin, X. Zou, J. Wang, and P. Shi, "An experimental study on the influences of wind erosion on water erosion," *J. Arid Land*, 2017, doi: 10.1007/s40333-017-0004-8.