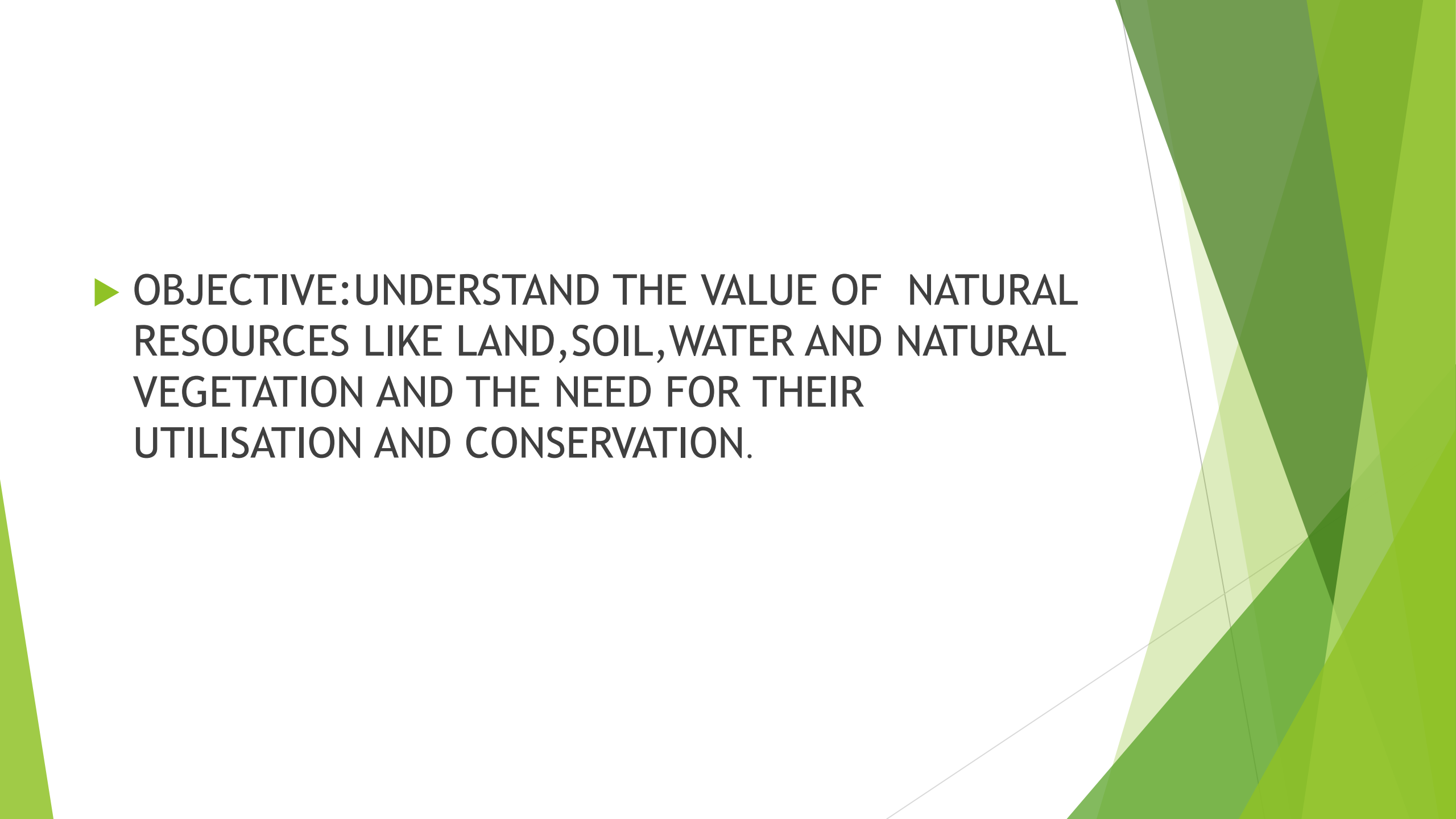


GEOGRAPHY

CLASS VIII

CH 2 LAND, SOIL, WATER AND NATURAL VEGETATION

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CH 2

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- The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes in various shades of green, creating a modern, layered effect on the right side of the slide.
- ▶ OBJECTIVE: UNDERSTAND THE VALUE OF NATURAL RESOURCES LIKE LAND, SOIL, WATER AND NATURAL VEGETATION AND THE NEED FOR THEIR UTILISATION AND CONSERVATION.

➤ LAND

Uneven distribution of population

1. Varied characteristics of land
2. Climate
3. Topography

LAND USE -

using of land for different purpose like agriculture, mining, forest, settlement ect

► Factors responsible for land use :

► 1. physical factors

► as topography

► soil,

► climate,

► minerals and availability of water

2. Human factors

population and

technology

People and their demands are ever growing but the availability of land is limited

- ▶ CONSERVATION OF LAND RESOURCE :
- ▶ Afforestation
- ▶ land reclamation **land fill** (not to be confused with a landfill), is the process of creating new **land** from ocean, riverbeds, or lake beds. The **land reclaimed** is known as **reclamation** ground or **land fill**.
- ▶ Regulated use of chemical pesticide and fertilizers and
- ▶ Checks on overgrazing are some of the common methods used to conserve land.

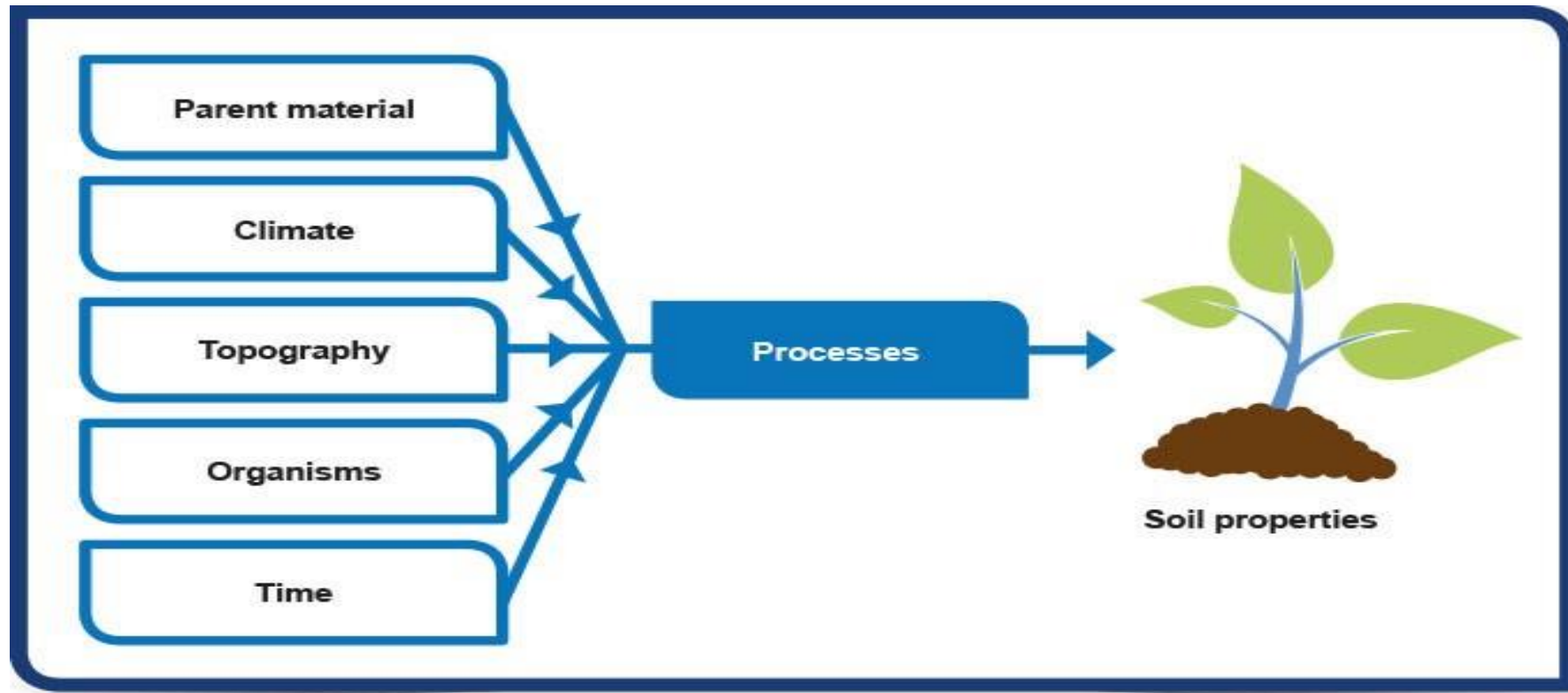
One of major threat of land degradation is land slides.

Measures

1 Construction of retention wall to stop land from slipping.



- ▶ Hazard mapping locate areas prone to landslides. Hence, such areas can be avoided for building settlements
- ▶ Increase in the vegetation cover is an effective way to arrest landslide
- ▶ The surface drainage control works are implemented to control the movement of landslide along with rain water and spring flows.



Soil formation:

CONSERVATION MEASURES OF SOIL:



- ▶ GOOD AGRICULTURE PRACTICE: LIKE
- ▶ Mulching is the process of covering the topsoil with plant material such as leaves, grass, twigs, crop residues, straw etc



- Terrace farming: These are made on the steep slopes so that flat surfaces are available to grow crops. They can reduce surface run-off and soil erosion



Contour barriers:
Stones, grass, soil
are used to build
barriers along
contours.

Trenches are
made in front of
the barriers to
collect water



- Intercropping:
Different crops are grown in alternate rows and are sown at different times to protect the soil from rain wash.

- cover

Contour ploughing: Ploughing parallel to the contours of a hill slope to form a natural





Shelter belts: In the coastal and dry regions, rows of trees are planted to check the wind movement to protect soil

OTHER METHODS TO CONSERVE SOIL

- ▶ Aforestation,
- ▶ Control of overgrazing.
- ▶ Control of overuse of chemical fertilizers or pesticides,
- ▶ rain wash (soil erosion due to rain), landslides and floods.

- Water is a vital renewable natural resource.



$\frac{3}{4}$ of earth has water It is therefore appropriately called the 'water planet'.
70 % water is in ocean ,water is however saline .Fresh water accounts for only about 2.7 per cent.

Water shortage

- ▶ Increasing population,
- ▶ Rising demands for food and cash crops,
- ▶ Increasing urbanisation and rising standards of living are the major factors leading to shortages in supply of fresh water either due to drying up of water sources or water pollution.

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- ▶ How to conserve water ?
 - ▶ Forest and other vegetation cover slow the surface runoff and replenish underground water.
 - ▶ Water harvesting is another method to save surface runoff. Water is used for irrigating fields.
 - ▶ The canals should be properly lined to minimize losses by water seepage.
 - ▶ Sprinklers effectively irrigate the area by checking water losses through seepage and evaporation.
 - ▶ In dry regions with high rates of evaporation, drip or trickle irrigation is very useful. The valuable water resource can therefore be conserved by adopting these means of conservation.

NATURAL VEGETATION AND WILDLIFE



IMPORTANCE OF NATURAL VEGETATION .

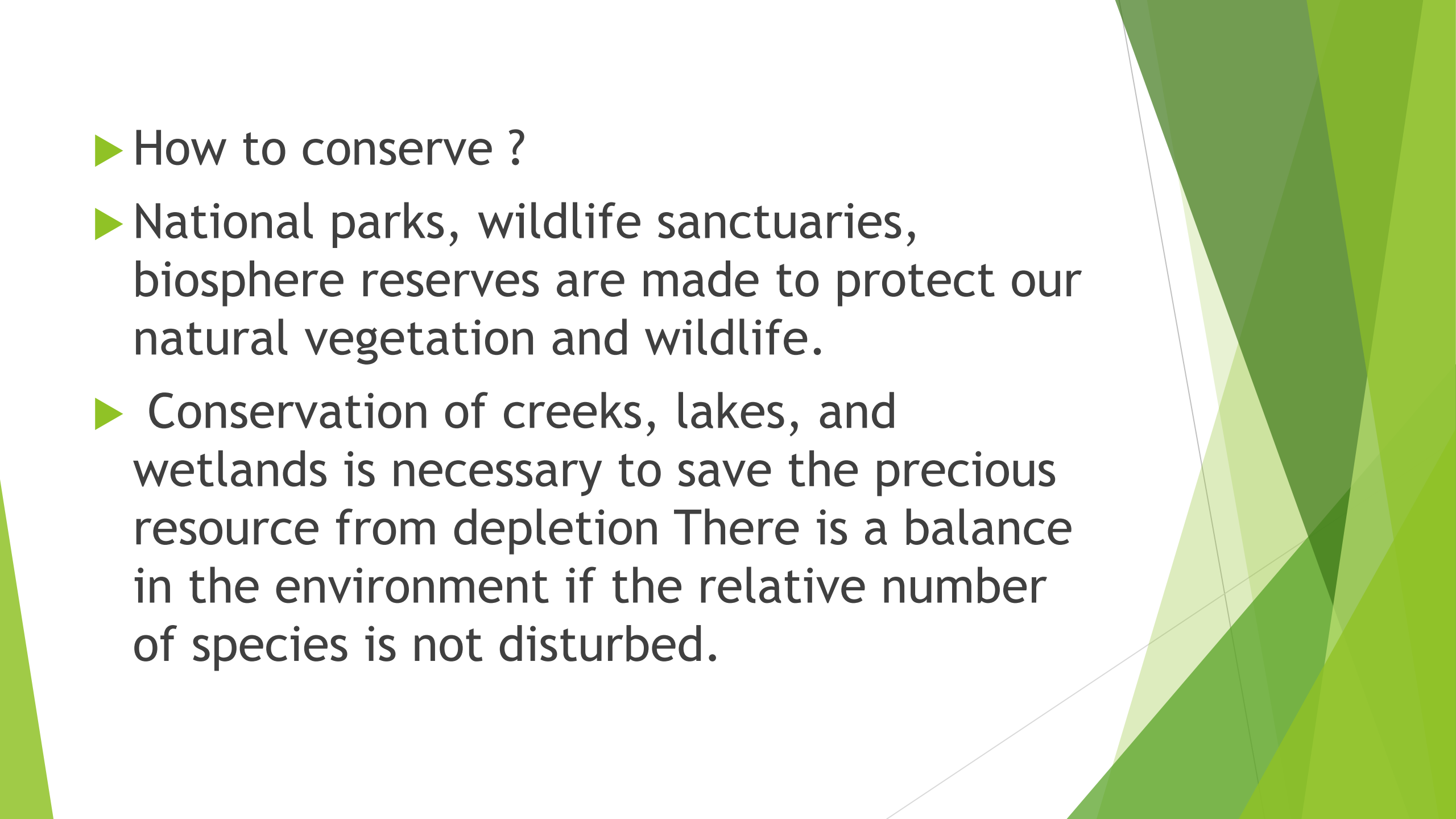
- ▶ Vegetation and wildlife are valuable resources.
- ▶ Plants provide us with timber,
- ▶ Give shelter to animals, produce oxygen we breathe
- ▶ Protects soils so essential for growing crops, act as shelter belts, help in storage of underground water, give us fruits, nuts, latex, turpentine oil, gum, medicinal plants and also the paper .

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

“What we are doing to the forests of the world is but a mirror reflection of what we are doing to ourselves and to one another.”

— MAHATMA GANDHI —



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- The background of the slide features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern and dynamic visual effect.
- ▶ How to conserve ?
 - ▶ National parks, wildlife sanctuaries, biosphere reserves are made to protect our natural vegetation and wildlife.
 - ▶ Conservation of creeks, lakes, and wetlands is necessary to save the precious resource from depletion There is a balance in the environment if the relative number of species is not disturbed.

- ▶ Human activities in several parts of the world have disturbed the natural habitats of many species. Due to indiscriminate killings, several birds and animals have either become extinct or are on the verge of extinction.
- ▶ Awareness programmes like social forestry and Vanamohatasava should be encouraged at the regional and community level. School children should be encouraged for bird watching and visiting nature camps so that they appreciate the habitat of varied species.
- ▶ Many countries have passed laws declaring that the trades as well as killing of birds and animals are illegal. In India, killing of lions, tigers, deers, great Indian bustards and peacocks have been banned.