

# Soil and its management

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# Outline

## **I. Introduction**

- 1. Agricultural soil management**
- 2. Controlling traffic**

## **II. Conclusion**

## **III. References**

# Key words

Soil management is the application of operations, practices, and treatments to protect soil and enhance its performance

Nutrient management can help to improve the fertility of the soil and the amount of organic matter content, which improves soil structure and function.

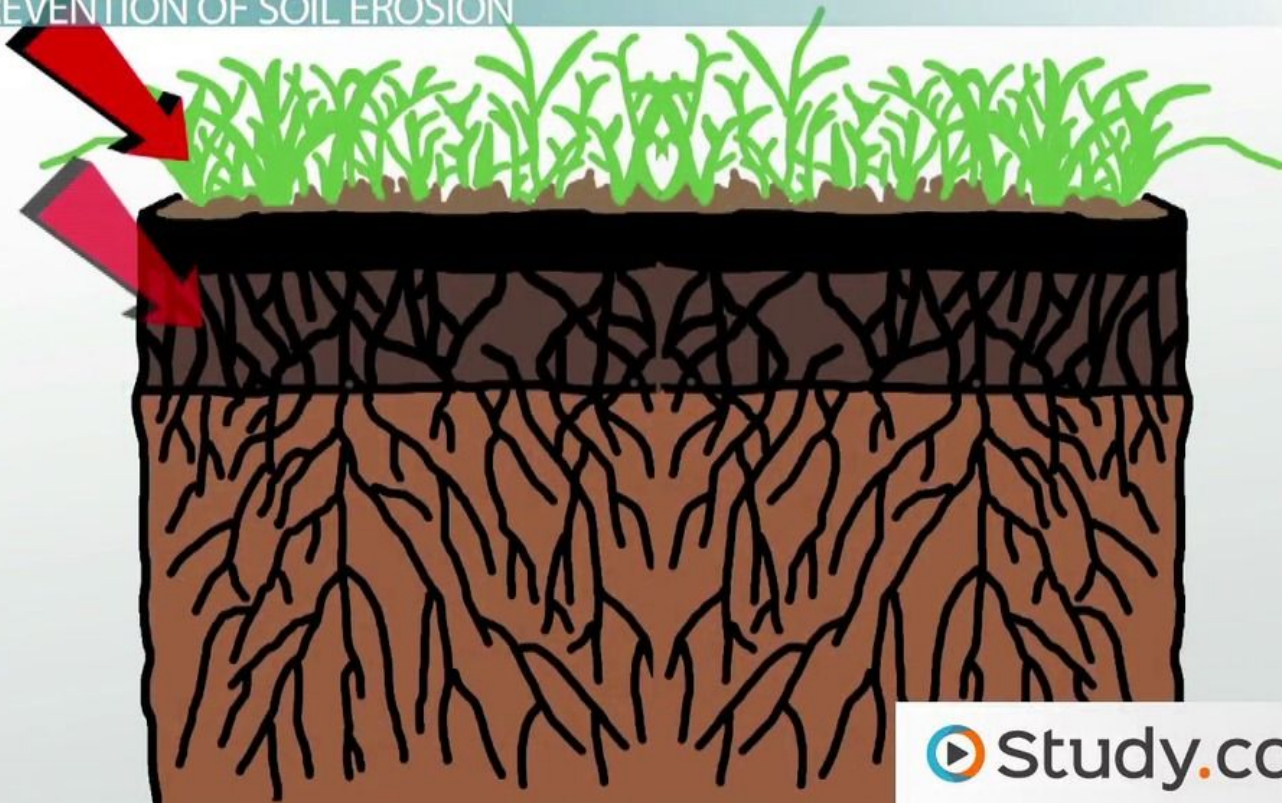
# Introduction

**Agricultural soil management practices can lead to production and emission of nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), a major greenhouse gas and air pollutant.**



**Controlling traffic on the soil surface helps to reduce soil compaction, which can reduce aeration and water infiltration.**

PREVENTION OF SOIL EROSION



Topsoil is a finite and valuable resource due to its fertility.



# Conclusion

**A soil management plan is an important part of ensuring soil sustainability during construction projects.**

**To enable soil to be reused on site at a later stage, it needs to be stored in temporary stockpiles to minimise any damage or loss of function.**

# References

*"Agriculture: Sources of Greenhouse Gas Emissions".  
EPA. 2015.*

*"Biochar decreased N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from soils". Social  
Impact Open Repository. Archived from the original on  
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# Questions???

1 What is soil?

1. 2 What is managment?

