

Photo: E. Costantini

Land degradation and the importance of soil care and conservation

Edoardo A.C. Costantini

International Union of Soil Sciences, President-elect CNR-IBE, Institute of Bioeconomy, Sesto Fiorentino, (FI), Italy eac.costantini @gmail.com



Land degradation and soil conservation in the International Union of Soil Sciences

www.iuss.org

Division 3 – Soil Use and Management

COMMISSION 3.2 – Soil and water conservation Chair: Lillian Øygarden / Norway

COMMISSION 3.5 – Soil degradation control, remediation and reclamation. Chair: Stefan Norra / German

HUMAN FOOTPRINT

WORLD POPULATION



CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂) 390 360 330 300 270 1750 1800 1850 1900 1950 2000

MARINE FISH CAPTURE









FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION





Increasing preassure on soil resources

Farmland is being consumed by urban development



Amount of cropland per capita has declined



Amount of cropland, in hectares per person, plotted against yield in 1,000s of kilograms and world population (projected population dashed line.) Data from FAO 2019; FAO 2020.



Soil degradation in the world (FAO)



Water soil erosion risk in the world (FAO)





Effects of soil erosion on ecosystem services

Loss of yield and food quality

Loss of SOM and biodiversity

GHG emissions

Loss of stored water

Loss of groundwater recharge Loss of soil heritage

Decay of landscape beauty

Loss of bearing capacity

Contamination and salinization

Landslides and floods

Typologies of soil erosion process

Natural or geologic erosion

Natural erosion processes not affected by human activities

(natural and semi-natural habitats)

When human activities influence natural erosion processes (accelerated soil erosion)

When human activities create non-natural erosion processes







Anthropogenic erosion

Different forms of non-natural soil erosion induced by intensive mechanization **TILLAGE MECHANICAL TRANSLOCATION MASS MOVEMENTS (BULLDOZER** (erosion-accumulation) **EROSION**) SOIL FLUXES ON **PLOUGHED ORIENTED COMPACTED SUBSOIL EROSION** LAYERS



Mechanical mass movements (bulldozer erosion)

land levelling and scraping

Before new plantations

To remove natural vegetation or old plantations (about every 25 years or less)



Extension: at least 500,000 ha, only for vineyards (Italy) (Bazzoffi et al., 2006)

Land levelling impact



The impacts of land levelling on soil profile

Original soil profile



Scalped areas Profile

truncation



Accumulation areas



Long and uniform slopes but...



- C horizon exposed.
- no surface hydrological set-up

MEASURED SOIL EROSION (Bazzoffi et al., 2006)



There are many soil care solutions

WOCAT-conservation practices

Regenerative agriculture

Sustainable intensification

Agroecology



Conservation agriculture

Organic farming

Agroforestry

Selective silviculture

Integrated soil fertility management

Crop diversification



a) front wheel loads of combine harvesters, b) rear wheel loads of tractors (USA). The dashed line in b) represents the 25% increase in load of the rear furrow wheel during conventional ploughing.

Most important soil conservation measures on slopes: i) creating an efficient hydrological set-up, ii) reducing the weight of machinery, iii) reducing tillage disturbance, iv) maximizing soil armor



Soil care and conservation make landscape beautiful!