

Date _____
Page _____

Soil As A Resource

LESSON - 3

Insides :-

Q1) What do you mean by grinding?
Ans) The process of breaking of rocks into small pieces is known as grinding.

Q2) Which soil contains maximum amount of calcium?
Ans) Podsol.

Q3) What do you mean by transported soil?
Ans) Soil which are weathered material deposited transported by natural forces to a new site these are carried away by natural external forces like wind, water etc.

Q4) What do you mean by residual soil?
Ans) By the grinding methodology, the bedrocks into small pieces by weathering & deposits in same place is known as residual soil.

Q5) What do you mean by Pedalfar soil?
Ans) It is composed of aluminium & Iron oxides. It is less organic in matter. It is red in colour & found in humid regions.

Date _____
Page _____

Q6) What do you mean by podsol soil?
Ans) The soil which contains maximum amount of calcium & it becomes basic in nature. This type of soil is called podsol soil.

Q7) What do you mean by Khadar?
Ans) It is a newer form of alluvial soil. It is light fertile soil with a mixture of sand & silt. It is found in river valley, the flood plains & delta. It is light black in colour.

Q8) What do you mean by Bhangar?
Ans) The older alluvium soil is known as bhangar. The higher proportion of clay makes the soil sticky & drainage is poor. It is found in the places where flood water deposits reach or away from river beds. It is black in colour.

Q9) What do you mean by Kankar soil?
Ans) The old alluvium contains Kankar nodules or calcareous deposits, with calcium carbonates in sub soil, hence it is known as Kankar soil.

Q10) What do you mean by Bhabar?

Ans) The river deposits pebbles in a narrow belt of pebbles, studded rocks in the shape of porous bed known as bhabar. The width is 8 to 16 km all the stream disappear in the region & flow underground.

Q11) What do you mean by Terai ?

Ans) It lies to the south of bhabar. It is marshy & wet land of 20 to 30 km. It runs parallel to the stream which disappear in the bhabar region re-emerge on the surface.

Q12) What do you mean by Ray Soil ?

Ans) In the arid region where the soil is dry, alluvial soil is known as Ray Soil.

Q13) What do you mean by alkaline soil ?

Ans) The soil in the coastal plain of Konkan, Maharashtra which is alkaline in nature is known as alkaline soil.

Q14) What do you mean by Loess ?

Ans) It is a type of sediment. It is a deposit of sand & silt that are loosely cemented by calcium carbonate. It is usually yellowish & brownish in colour. It is found in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh.

Q15) What do you mean by Bari soil ?

Ans) Peaty soil which are found in Kottayam & Alappuzha districts of Kerala is known as Bari Soil.

Q16) What do you mean by Usari soil ?

Ans) This type of soil are unproductive, impermeable, hard and compact due to presence of undesirable substance in the surface. These soil are grouped into two broad categories the saline & alkaline.

Q17) Write short on Alluvial soil.

- Ans) (i) Alluvial soil is main & important soil that spreads over the river plains a triangular peninsula of India.
- (ii) They are formed by deposition of material or sediment (alluvial) brought down by river that consists of silt, sand, clay, etc.
- (iii) They have been brought down by three Himalayan rivers Ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra.
- (iv) It contains large amount of calcium & Potash but lack in nitrogen & organic substance.
- (v) Alluvial soil are transported soils. It is also known as riverine soil.
- (vi) This soil is very fertile & it is most suitable for agriculture.

(vii) As a result, these areas with alluvial soil are densely populated & these are the intensely cultivated.

(viii) Rice, wheat, cotton, maize, sugarcane, jute, tobacco, oil seeds, pulses, vegetables & fruits etc are the crops grown here.

(ix) It is found in plains of northern India, the delta of southern India, triangular peninsula & Maharashtra & Gujrat.

(x) There are two types of Alluvial soil :-
(a) Khadar (New Alluvium) (b) Bhangar (old Alluvium)

(xi) Khadar is more fertile than Bhangar as Bhangar contains calcareous deposits (Konkas).

Q18) What is gully erosion?

Ans) Gully erosion is the removal of soil, by surface, along drainage line water run-off.

Q19) Where are forest soil found?

Ans) These are found generally in Himalayan region of range 3000-3500m high above the sea level.

Q20) Where is lateritic soil found in India?

Ans) Lateric soil is found in Cuttack, Balesore, Dhenkanal, Khonda, Orissam, Koraput, Mayurbhanj & Sundergarh district.

Q21) How much area of land does desert soil cover in India & where it is found?

Ans) Desert soil contain total 15% desert soil land cover in India. It is seen in Thar Desert of Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Rann of Kutch of Gujrat, Punjab & Haryana.

Q22) Where are regolithic desert soil are found?

Ans) Regolithic desert soil is found along the Aravalli Hills.

Q23) Where does lithological soil found?

Ans) Lithological soil are found in Jaisalmer & Pokhran of Rajasthan.

Q24) Where is Alluvial soil found in Odisha?

Ans) In Odisha Alluvial soil is found near coastal plains & near river valleys.

Q25) Which soil is useful for growth of sugarcane?

Ans) Loamy soil.

Q26) What is sheet erosion?

Ans) It is the uniform loss of soil in thin layers that occurs when the rain water does not permeate into the ground & carry soil particles evenly across the soil surface.

Q27) What is rill erosion?

Ans) It is a form of water erosion that takes place through numerous narrow channels called streamlets. It is the most common form of erosion.

Q28) Write short note on Red soil?

Ans) (i) Red soils are formed by weathering of ancient crystalline & metamorphic rock.

(ii) Their colour is red due to their very high iron content and presence of hematite.

(iii) They are found in areas of less rainfall & they are sandy & less clayey soil.

(iv) It is rich in metals like iron, magnesium, potash & sodium metal but lacks in nitrogen, organic matter & lime. Sometimes it is known as yellow soil due to presence of water. It is porous & fibrous in structure.

(v) With the help of irrigation, cotton, wheat, pulses, tobacco & various fruits & vegetables were cultivated on this soil.

(vi) When this soil mixes with granite, gneiss, diorite, it is known as red loamy soil & only with limestone it is known as red sandy soil.

(vii) This soil is found in Chhota Nagpur plateau, Odisha,

Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Manipur & Nagaland.

Q. What is known as Black soil?

Ans) (i) Because of black colour of the soil it is known as Black soil or regular soil or black cotton soil.

(ii) Internationally it is termed as Tropical Chernozem or black red soil.

(iii) This soil is formed by disintegration of volcanic lava. It is fine, tenacious & clayey in nature.

(iv) It has high amounts of Aluminium, Potash, lime, Calcium organic matter but lacks in phosphorus, nitrogen & is acidic in nature.

(v) It has upto 50% of clay content & therefore is highly retentive.

(vi) Cotton, wheat, Jowar, Millets, Tobacco, Sugarcane, & various kinds of fruits & vegetables are the main crops grown on these soil.

(vii) This type of soil is seen in Maharashtra, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Chattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu etc. In Odisha this kind of soil is found in Angul, Attamalik, Boudh, etc.