

## **Rip Peter Ped Van Winkle**

**Mark Evans**

*Purdue Extension Educator  
Agriculture & Natural Resources  
Clay & Owen Counties  
812-448-9045 or 812-829-5020*

## **Why are We Concerned with Soil Erosion?**

- **Soil Productivity and World Food Supply**
- **Soil and Water Quality**

## **Erosion in Indiana**

- **Soil loss at the rate of 5 tons per acre per year would result in 1” of soil being lost every 33 years ( 1” each generation)**
- **~ 25% of crop land eroding above T (Tolerable Loss ~ 4-5 tons/acre/year)**
- **~ 10% of land has an erosion greater than 2x T**

## **How much is a Ton of Soil?**

- Ton of soil is roughly 30”X30”X30” in size
- Spread evenly is about the thickness of several sheets of paper over an acre.
- Five tons (typically “T” for Indiana soils is about thickness of a dime spread evenly over one acre.

## **Steps in Erosion**

- **Detachment - particles must be separated for easy movement (silt and sand are easily detached)**
- **Transport - water or wind must be moving with enough force to keep particles suspended (finer particles stay suspended longer)**

## **Soil Erosion by Water**

- Splash
- Sheet
- Rill
- Gully
- Stream Bank
  
- Does the soil remain or depart the field??

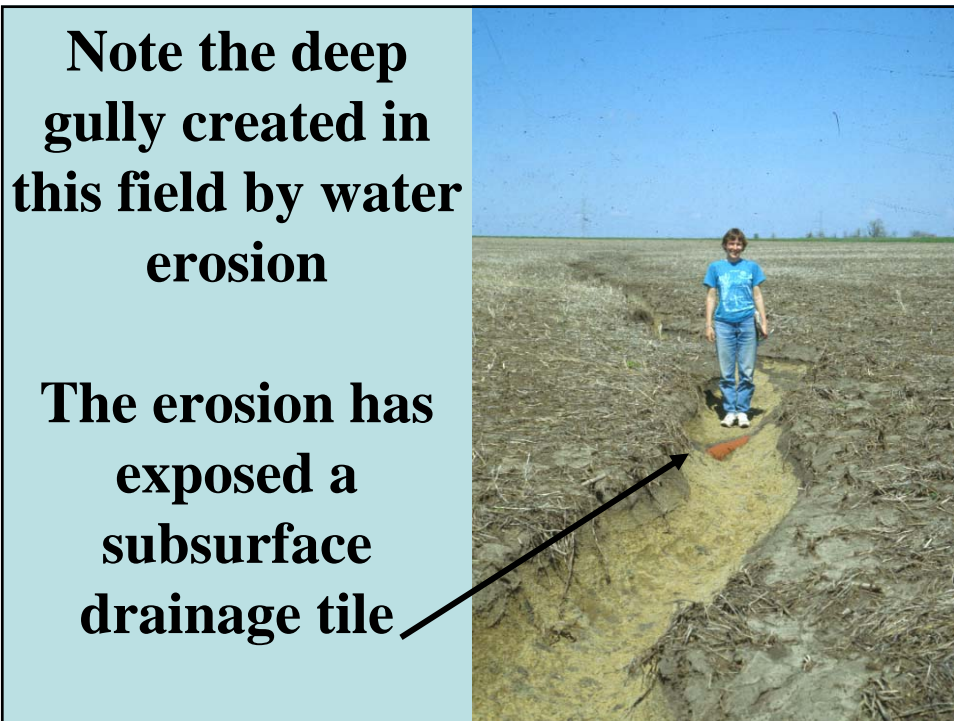
## Soil Erosion by Wind

- Saltation
- Suspension
- Surface Creep
  
- Does the soil remain or depart the field?

**Note rill erosion between rows and sediment accumulated on lower slope**







**Note the deep gully created in this field by water erosion**

**The erosion has exposed a subsurface drainage tile**

## Wind & Water Erosion

- Impact of missing fence rows
- Larger farms and unsheltered distances
- Crop Rotation
- Buffers, Filter Strips and Waterways
- Gravity...soil never goes uphill, even with tillage!









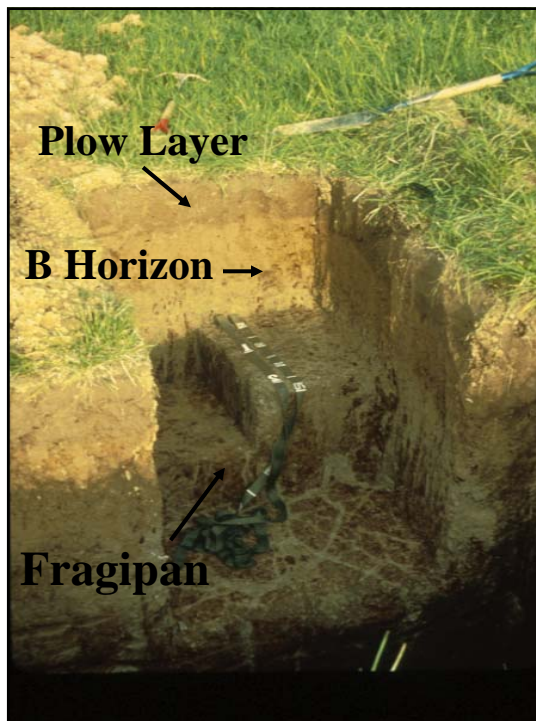
## Which is best?

- Structures
  - WASCoB's
  - Terraces
  - Drop-boxes
  - Filter strips
  - Buffers
- Practices
  - No-till
  - Plant perpendicular to slope



## Impact of Erosion on Soil Productivity

- **Reduces Soil Depth**
  - decreases root growth
  - decreases water holding capacity
- **Reduces soil organic matter by removing the top soil**
  - decreases natural fertility
  - lowers CEC (nutrient holding capacity)



Example of the impact of erosion on plant growth on a soil having a fragipan at 30 inches

## **Impact of Erosion on Soil Productivity, cont'd**

- **Increases clay from the exposure of subsoil (B horizon):**
  - **leads to poor soil structure**
  - **makes tillage more difficult**
  - **increases surface sealing**
  - **reduces infiltration**
  - **increases runoff**
- **Can increase stoniness of surface**

## **Erosion and Water Quality**

- **Sediment clogs ditches, streams, rivers and lakes (note the need to dredge local lakes).**
- **Sediment from surface soil may carry nutrients and pesticides; as these particles equilibrate with water they release adsorbed chemicals - most P gets to surface water by erosion.**





**Sediment runoff into stream  
following rainfall event**





## Note the effect of surface protection



## Universal Soil Loss Equation

$$A = R \times K \times LS \times C \times P$$

A – computed soil loss tons per acre

R – rainfall intensity

K – soil erodibility

LS – length and degree of slope

C – cropping practices

P – erosion practices



## Wind Loss Equation

$$E = f (I \times K \times C \times L \times V)$$

E-soil loss in Tons per Acre

I –soil erodibility

K - soil roughness

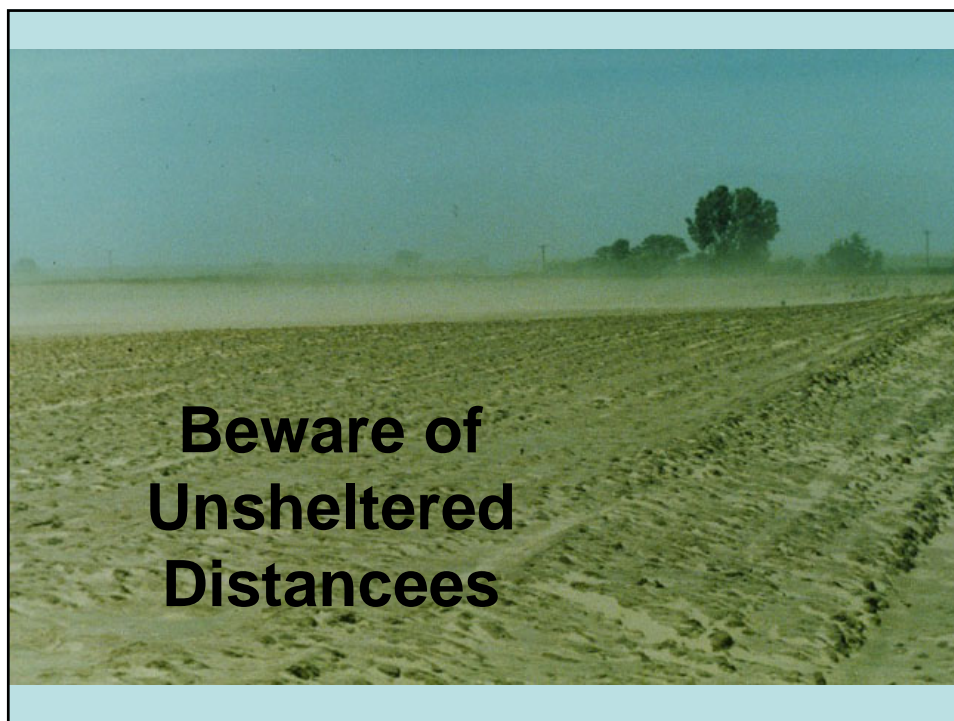
C – climate factor

L – field length

V – quantity vegetative cover









## Questions???

Contact Info:

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mevans@purdue.edu