

1: Soil Conservation | FAO SOILS PORTAL | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management (DSCWM) The Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management (DSCWM) is part of Nepal's Ministry of Forests and is responsible for programmes that help to conserve fragile soil resources in a way that is integrated with watershed management.

Concepts include the components and significance of the water budget, watershed hydrology, water flow and streamflow analyses, erosion and sedimentation, fluvial processes, water quality and corresponding environmental issues. This course is meant to be the first of two courses in watersheds; the second of which will focus on watershed case studies and more in-depth evaluation of management practices along with implications for socioeconomics and the environmental policy and decision-making. The instructor will supplement lecture readings and materials with additional readings and examples to illustrate the concepts and provide examples of how the concepts are used in practice. There are no minimum requirements needed to register for this course. Full participants in the course, who are certified, will automatically receive CEUs. Lecture quizzes must be passed in order to receive the CEUs for this course. The primary instructor for this course will be Dr. Additional instructors may be added periodically. She still maintains an adjunct faculty position within SENR. Prior to her position at OSU, Dr. Ferris spent the majority of her career in environmental consulting and, for a shorter time, in county government. During her career she has, among other things, owned her own consulting business, managed the MN office of Tetra Tech, and traveled across the U. She has a B. Ferris is both a licensed and certified soil scientist and has worked on issues surrounding the implementation of these programs since the early s; Dr. Ferris has been involved with the Council of Soil Science Examiners since its inception and was the chair for several years. Briefly, some of the primary objectives of Dr. Please contact Michele Lovejoy mlovejoy@sciencesocieties.org. Notification prior to the orientation date: Notification after the second class: Notification after the third class: Specifications We use GoTo Meeting software to provide class instruction. If you are unsure if we have an email for you, check your profile at <https://www.gotomeeting.com/join/123456789>. However, participants may dial-in via their phone line at their cost - the dial-in number will not be an number. All participants will need internet access and your computer must be equipped with a soundcard and internal or external speakers. A USB headset is recommended. All other brands and names are the property of their respective owners.

2: Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management (DSCWM)

Soil Conservation and Watershed Management Research Institute (SCWMRI) of the Agricultural Research and Education Organization (AREO) is the focal point for Soil Conservation, Watershed Management, Flood Management and exploitation, River Engineering and training, Coastal Protection, Hydrology and Water Resources Development in Ministry of Agriculture, in Iran.

Background Mountain watersheds provide the adjacent lowlands with water: But mountain areas are vulnerable. Infrastructure development and use of steep slopes without proper consideration of conservation needs, deforestation, and population pressure can lead to unmanaged runoff, land degradation, and landslides, and affect the provision of water and nutrients to downstream areas. Across the Himalayas, and in many other parts of the world, farmers and communities are paying increasing attention to finding ways of managing watersheds to ensure that soil, water, and other resources are conserved. Experience in the Himalayan region and elsewhere has shown how simple, low-cost soil and water conservation measures, easily implemented and sustained by field-level technicians and land users, can address problems in mountain watersheds and arrest land degradation. The training package builds on this experience to provide an intensive course for field-level technicians and extension workers which will provide them with a solid knowledge of tried and tested low-cost soil and water conservation measures and watershed management activities specifically attuned to middle mountain conditions. Course objectives The course will enhance the theoretical and practical knowledge and skills of participants in low-cost soil and water conservation techniques and watershed management activities. In addition, participants will learn how to identify conditions of land degradation and the appropriate soil and water conservation techniques to address them, and will learn to analyse and design conservation measures within their own work context. By the end of the course, participants will be able to understand different low-cost soil and water conservation techniques and options and their importance; carry out basic land degradation assessment and identify, design, and implement appropriate soil and water conservation measures to address it; and identify ways to improve their own current soil conservation practices. The course runs for 23 days and is structured around the following modules. Introduction to integrated watershed management and low-cost soil conservation. Analyses the role and importance of watershed management and low-cost soil and water conservation techniques and allows participants to share experiences on conservation techniques in their work. Low-cost soil conservation techniques. Discusses and demonstrates dozens of low-cost but effective conservation techniques. A practice survey and design of major watershed management activities. Strategies to promote and scale up low-cost soil conservation techniques. Provides an overview of some strategies for promoting soil and water conservation techniques and documenting good practices using World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies WOCAT tools and methods Training approach and trainers The course uses a participatory training approach throughout. Participants are expected to devote time to preparing for and consolidating learning outside the formally structured training time. The trainers are experienced professionals from ICIMOD and partner organisations engaged in soil and water conservation and watershed and disaster management. Field-level technicians and extension workers working with the government or with international and local nongovernment organisations INGOs and NGOs in the area of natural resource management, especially soil and water conservation and watershed management. Course prerequisites Participants should have a technical background related to soil conservation and watershed management agriculture, forestry, civil engineering, and others; minimum education level is two years of college, or an Intermediate or Certificate level course or its equivalent Participants must be able to understand and speak English, which is the medium of instruction. A minimum of years working experience is preferred, experience in conducting engineering surveys is an advantage. Women participants are encouraged. This includes tuition fee, course materials, food, lodging shared double occupancy , course-related local travel, and pick-up and drop from Kathmandu airport. Applicants are encouraged to secure financial support from their organisations or donor agencies. What they say about the training course Low-cost Soil and Water Conservation Techniques training courses have been

conducted successfully for the last three years. Here is what some of the training participants have to say about the course. But this training has given us hope that there are low-cost technologies that can be utilised for conservation of soil and water using local resources and under local conditions. This training course in particular has given hope to the people back in my country as well as planners and managers with regard to soil and water conservation. Now we will be able to observe the problems in the watershed area and be able to apply mitigation measures effectively.

3: Soil and Water Conservation

Natural Resource Management Fresh water, clean air, healthy soils, and a thriving ecosystems are a cornerstone of sustainable agriculture systems. Explore best practices to ensure conservation of natural resources.

Forests and forest soils: Soil is an important component of forest and woodland ecosystems as it helps regulate important ecosystem processes, such as nutrient uptake, decomposition, and water availability. Soils provide trees with anchorage, water and nutrients. In turn, trees as well as other plants and vegetation, are an important factor in the creation of new soil as leaves and other vegetation rot and decompose. However, the relationship between soils and forests is much more complex and far-ranging. Soils and forests are intrinsically linked, with huge impacts on each other and on the wider environment. The interactions between forests and forest soils help to maintain the environmental conditions needed for agricultural production. These positive effects are far reaching and ultimately help to ensure a productive food system, improved rural livelihoods and a healthy environment in the face of change. Forests, forest soils and their interactions carry out key functions that contribute to food security and a healthy environment 1. Forest soils also store a quantity of carbon equalling that of the global forest biomass, about 45 percent each. An additional ten percent of carbon is found in forest dead wood and litter. In total, forests store as much carbon as the atmosphere. Sustainable soil management needs sustainable forest management, including restoration The planet needs sustainably managed forests to control soil erosion and to conserve soil. Tree roots stabilize ridge, hill and mountain slopes and provide the soil with the necessary mechanical structural support to prevent shallow movements of land mass: Sound forest management practices, including measures to introduce or maintain forest cover on erosion-prone soils and run-off pathways, will help control or reduce the risk of soil erosion and shallow landslides. Forest restoration in dryland areas is vital for soil protection. Major ecosystem benefits of forests and soils: Forests are also a key component of watershed management – an integrated approach of using natural resources in a geographical area drained by a water course. Watershed management is a very sound way to protect and rehabilitate areas prone to soil degradation and erosion in upland areas. Forest and soil characteristics are among the key parameters assessed in watershed management planning. Moreover, measures to restore and enhance soil fertility, e. Soil conservation in semi-arid and arid areas starts with forests and trees By helping to prevent soil erosion, forests act as a crucial protector of soil resources, for example in preventing or reducing salinization. The challenge in arid-zone forests is therefore to optimize the trade-offs, between water yield and soil protection. Mountain soils are often degraded and invariably do not provide enough nutrients for plants to grow well. The degradation of mountain soil and vegetation cover may happen gradually or rapidly but often takes many years to repair; in some cases it is irreversible. The challenges that mountain farmers must overcome are many: To survive, they have had to develop different ways of averting or spreading risks, employing complex and diversified farming systems on croplands, pastures and forests. They know that they must make use of different soil types at different altitudes and at different times of the year. In order to protect our soils, we need to protect our trees and forests The importance of these effects has often been ignored in the past, with the clearance of tree vegetation and the subsequent loss of millions of hectares of productive land. In order to protect our soils, we need to protect our trees and forests. Both of these vital resources play pivotal roles in food security and a healthy environment.

4: Soil conservation - Wikipedia

Find researchers and browse departments, publications, full-texts, contact details and general information related to Soil conservation and watershed management Research Institute.

Contour ploughing[edit] Contour ploughing orients furrows following the contour lines of the farmed area. Furrows move left and right to maintain a constant altitude, which reduces runoff. Contour plowing was practiced by the ancient Phoenicians , and is effective for slopes between two and ten percent. The terraces form a series of steps, each at a higher level than the previous. Terraces are protected from erosion by other soil barriers. Terraced farming is more common on small farms and in underdeveloped countries, since mechanized equipment is difficult to deploy in this setting. It protects the soil from its erosion. It is one of the way by which soil erosion can be stopped. It is the step can be cut out on the slopes making terraces. It restricts soil erosion. It is practiced in western and central Himalayas Keyline design[edit] Keyline design is an enhancement of contour farming, where the total watershed properties are taken into account in forming the contour lines. Perimeter runoff control[edit] Play media runoff and filter soxx Tree, shrubs and ground-cover are effective perimeter treatment for soil erosion prevention, by impeding surface flows. Cover crops also help suppress weeds. Such farming methods attempt to mimic the biology of barren lands. They can revive damaged soil, minimize erosion, encourage plant growth, eliminate the use of nitrogen fertilizer or fungicide, produce above-average yields and protect crops during droughts or flooding. No-till farming and cover crops act as sinks for nitrogen and other nutrients. This increases the amount of soil organic matter. Once damaged, soil may take multiple seasons to fully recover, even in optimal circumstances. They cite advantages for conventional tilling depending on the geography, crops and soil conditions. Some farmers claimed that no-till complicates weed control, delays planting and that post-harvest residues, especially for corn, are hard to manage.

5: LaPorte County Soil & Water Conservation District - Watershed Management

Management objectives could be many such as: soil conservation,water supply, forest management, rangeland management, hydro-electric dam/reservoir, agriculture production etc.

6: SSSA Soil & Water Management & Conservation Division | Soil Science Society of America

Introduction to integrated watershed management and low-cost soil conservation. Analyses the role and importance of watershed management and low-cost soil and water conservation techniques and allows participants to share experiences on conservation techniques in their work. Module 2: Low-cost soil conservation techniques.

7: Low-cost Soil and Water Conservation Techniques and Watershed Management Activities

The Soil conservation programmes in the state are being executed since fifties, earlier by the Agriculture department and after by the Watershed Development department. A lot has been learnt through these programmes.

8: Watershed Development and Soil Conservation Department

Journal of Soil and Water Conservation The Journal of Soil and Water Conservation (JSWC) is a multidisciplinary journal of natural resource conservation research, practice, policy, and perspectives, including peer-reviewed research papers.

9: Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management (Nepal) | The REDD Desk

SOIL CONSERVATION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT pdf

The academy is designed for Soil Conservation District supervisors, Water Resource Board members, watershed project coordinators, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) and Health Department staff, natural resource management students, volunteers, Extension agents and specialists, and others involved in meeting the state's water.

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