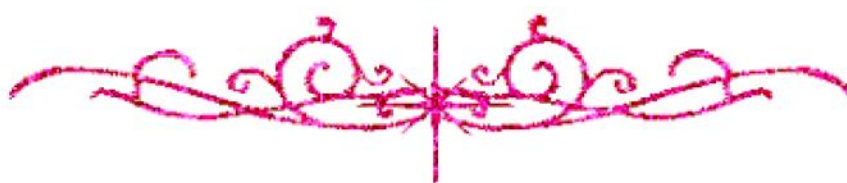


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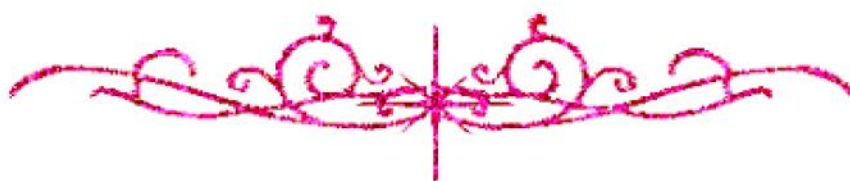
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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



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التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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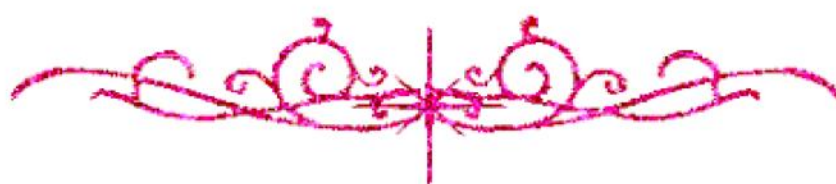
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**بالرسالة صفحات
لم ترد بالأصل**



CAIRO UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE OF AFRICAN RESEARCH AND STUDIES

DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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STUDIES OF SOME SOIL PHYSICAL PROPERTIES IN RELATION TO SOIL EROSION IN HALAIB

BY

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1. INTRODUCTION

Soil erosion has always occurred in nature which causes soil losses due to natural forces. The man's interference has greatly accelerated erosion by intensifying cultivation, applying short cycles of shifting cultivation, ploughing steep slopes and continuing overgrazing and deforestation. The water erosion is an important factor which causes soil losses by detaching soil particles from the surface soil mass and transporting them. One serious result of water erosion is the loss of an appreciable part of the rooting zone and the retardation of the normal rate of soil profile development on the upper reaches of slopes.

Soil erosion is a compound phenomenon. It is the result of many processes and interactions of controlling variables such as climate, vegetation, soil characteristics, and topography. Rain drop and run off water have sufficient energy to cause soil deterioration and degradation. The movement of soil by water is a complex process. It is influenced by the amount, intensity and duration of rainstorm, amount and velocity of surface flow, nature of the soil, ground cover, and slope of the land surface ...etc.

This research aims to study and evaluate soil erosion by water in Halaib area. Analyses of erosion parameters and the effect of water erosion on physical soil properties were investigated and the subsequent soil physical properties changes.