

GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF SOIL WATER HOLDING CAPACITY IN THE CONTEXT OF MAHAD TALUKA

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Abstract

Suitable soil for the growth of crops in the major factors that cause the water to be with various factors. Each point of the water in the soils ability to absorbable is varied. Its impact on the growth of the crops. It is the same kind. Different types of emps in the same soil for a while, increasingly different water various capacities found.



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Introduction

Essentially, the soil weathering of rocks, minerals, nutrients, organic water, air and are a mixture of many types of organisations. Soil perfect organisation is considered. Organisation is use as a plant soil, is not a substance.

Biodiversity and climatic factors are considered below soil important region. Soil is the basis of life on this land. Soil gets nutrients from plants. Soil is an essential resource for all trees and land. Soil production is very slow. Soil resources are therefore recycling. resources Soil is a substance that cannot be created artificially in the laboratory.

Since all the land and the underlying resource base life flow soil as well as excessive or in appropriate use of the degeneration by various factors, it should be careful to avoid soil is necessary State the type of rocks weather, the time it takes the creation of many types of soil can be seen.

It is this project. In various parts of the plans to the same sort of different, increasingly appears that the amount of water

Objectives

- 1) To study different areas same plant and their water amount uses
- 2) To study water capacity and its limits by soil in difference area.
- 3) To study the factors which have capacity to capture the water
- 4) To study the factors which have ability to catch the particles of soil

Hypothesis

- 1) Soil particles are impact on the backbone of the soil's ability to hold water affect
- 2) Soil factors which organic ingredients keep the moisture of the soil were the result of the ability.

By observing the yearly rainfall we found that the yearly rainfall in Mahad taluka is 3413 m. m. and in every 10 years averagely after 3 years the time table of rainfall in collapse it come late or early.

40 to 45 per cent of the total passing rain water and the water were only available to the rest of Irrigation and remain water is passed by vaporisation through land surface by soil moisture. New coming conservation technology which mentions in Dapoli Agriculture University periodic. Which I follow as a method.

The great and well-known world level scientist Dokuchaiev is the founder of Agriculture science. For testing soil is an a essential and compulsory need for farmers these statement is made by Dr. Bangar a well known scientist.

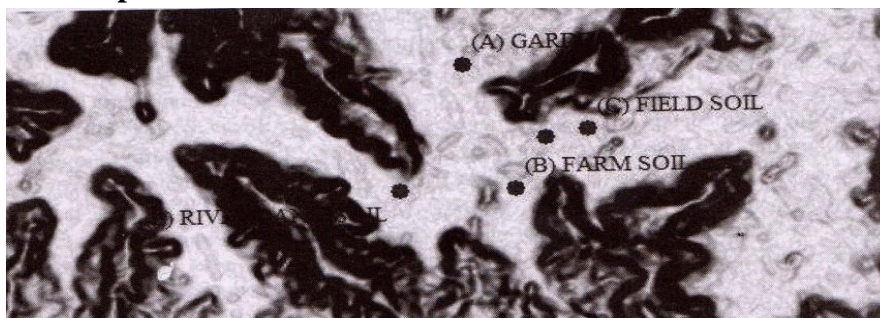
The method outlined

To collect soil samples

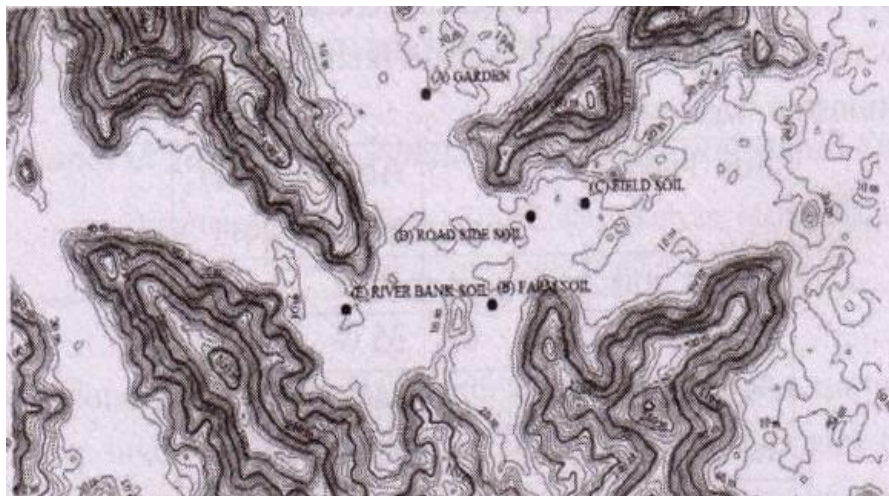
Experiment

checking the conclusion

Sample selection of places



- 1) **Soil in the garden** - Garden Soil sample collected from Mr. Mandavkar Garden which is located at Mahad - Nate Road (Raigad Road) (A)
- 2) **Farm soil** - Farm Soil sample is collected from Mr. Lale's farm house which is located at Dadli (B)
- 3) **The field soil** - the Field soil sample is collected from Mahad Nave Nagar area which is Southern site from Mahad City (C)
- 4) **Roadside soil** - Roadside soil sample is collected near Mahad S.T. stand from Mumbai Goa National highway (D)
- 5) **River bank soil**- this river bank soil sample is collected near Gandhari river Bridge (E)



Practical work

- 1) Generally, on each 30 x 30x 30 the size of the pit dogged with four corners and in middle that five pits each pit is approximately I foot depth 100 gm soil taken from 5 particular meridian 500 gm soil in the same four areas divided into the four parts against 2 parts selected the again by two 2 parts soil sample to get selected end 50 bit.
- 2) That the contents of the 6 samples taken from 6 different fen which name is given as A. B , C , D , E , & F.
- 3) As a sample I take each glass pot 100 ml of water for 5 min stable enough to put it.
- 4) While taking reading role the galena paper make crease and place in glass scale pipe and get the reading.
- 5) Consecutive filter combinations that took role pipe prepared to do.
- 6) Each water sample taken is record as per recorded which diagram is drawn
- 7) In diagram on the x axis and y on the soil type, soil water which is absorbed are show us bar - graph
- 8) The graph the scale is 1 cm - 5ml as per table is displayed

Figuration

Following diagram shows a sample how each soil absorb the water

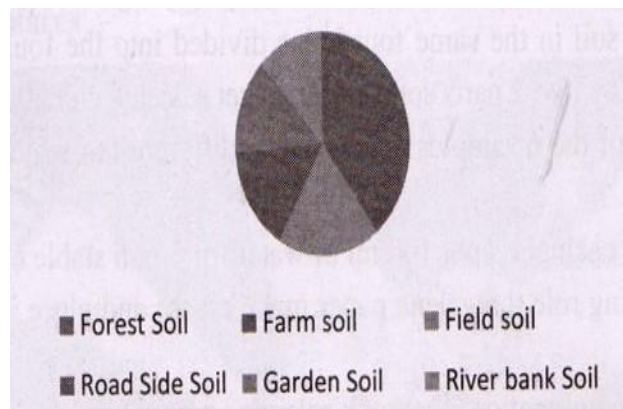
Sr. No.	Soil Name	Used Water	Remain Water	Absorb Water
01	Forest Soil	100 ml	64 ml	36 ml
02	Farm soil	100 ml	66 ml	34 ml
03	Field soil	100 ml	72 ml	28 ml
04	Road Side Soil	100 ml	75 ml	25 ml
05	Garden Soil	100 ml	65 ml	35 ml
06	River bank Soil	100 ml	78 ml	22 m

Conclusion

Water absorbed forest soil were the highest percentage of water. The lowest rate was found in the river water soil. This ability of soils to retain water in the soil and particles of a certain kind of relationship was found.

Soil Type	Absorb Water percentages
Forest Soil	36 %
Farm soil	35 %
Field soil	34 %
Road Side Soil	28 %
Garden Soil	25 %
River bank Soil	22 %

Those soils have small particles have more capacity of absorption of water high and those soil have more organic component factors these soil also have more capacity to absorption of water.



Moreover in forest there is decomposition by lives of trees this natural function increased absorption capacity of soil forever . where the forest density is high the naturally in same area the absorption of water capacity is high Even though in the garden soil have some more sediment factors so its particles have smaller the capacity to absorption of water is high.

With a variety of crops in the field, the soil , the soil nitrogen fixation Rayajhobiama , Aejhetrobratara with the microbes and the soil also increases the base .

References

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