Papagni River Basin : GIS Database

Foundation for Ecological Security (FES)

Anand
The risk of soil erosion refers to the land degradation by wind and water. This probability is driven by the intensity of mean annual soil loss (in metric tons per hectare per year). Using the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE), the Soil Loss Equation does not take into account gully, stream bank, and landslide erosion, which are often significant erosion forms. Furthermore, it does not include the influence of chemical components (such as the nutrients and microelements) as well as the iron oxides (hematite) and aluminum, which may improve the soil-erosion-resistant properties.