



SOIL



POLLUTION

DEFINITION:

Soil pollution can be defined as introduction of undesirable substance in soil which adversely affects its physical, chemical and biological properties.







SOLID WASTE

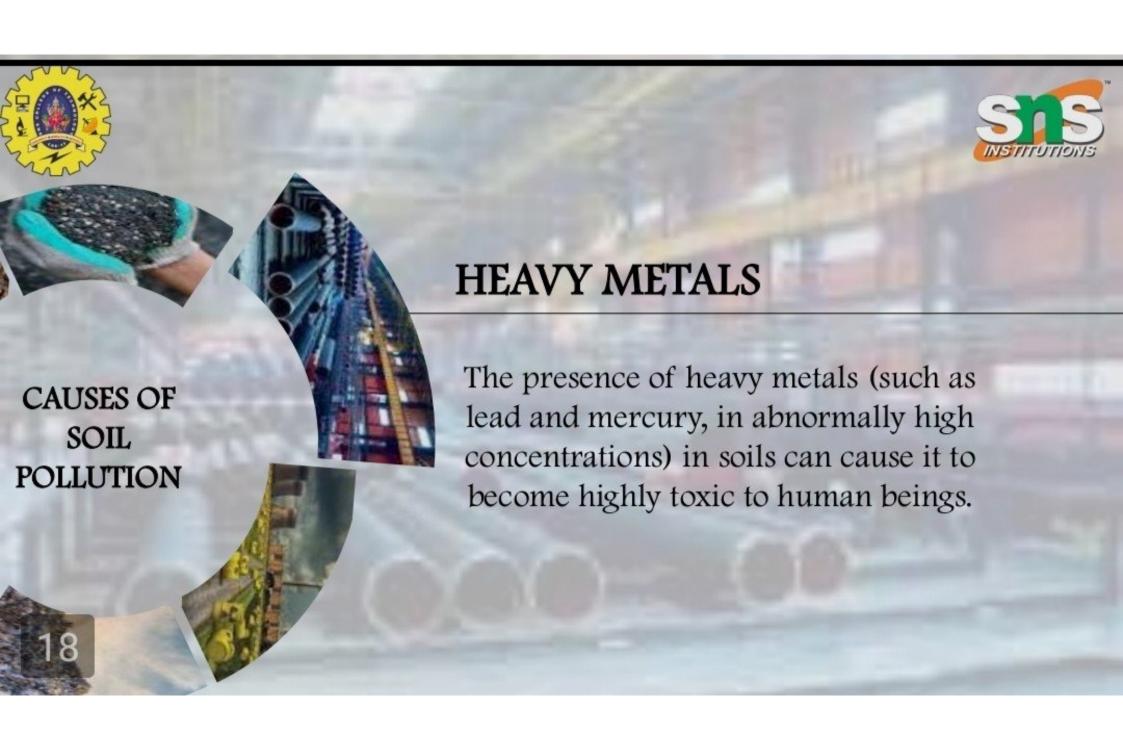






PESTICIDES

- Pesticides refer to chemical substances that are used in killing or controlling pests to protect food and crops.
- Examples of pesticides are- DDT, boric acid, acephate, Dursban, etc.
- Using pesticides in a continuous manner can harm the soil quality and quantity.







NUCLEAR WASTE

Nuclear waste is highly toxic to our environment. It also contains various chemicals that are not good for the soil; it decreases soil fertility and causes soil pollution.



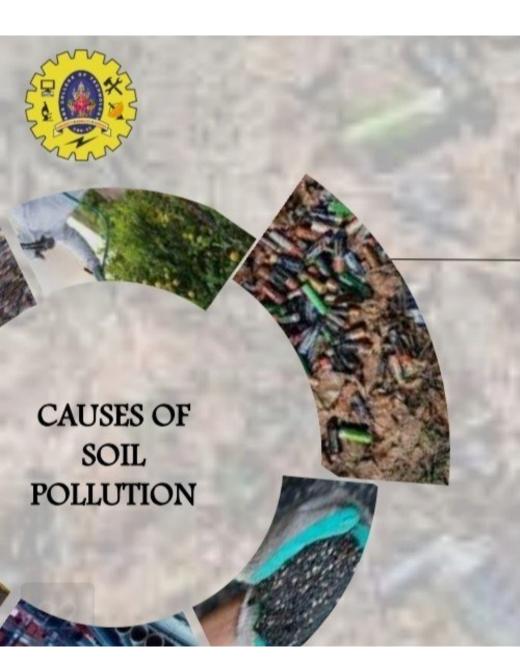


LAND FILLS

Landfills are one of the causes of soil pollution. When garbage is dumped in a landfill, it decomposes and produces leachate, a liquid that can contaminate the soil and groundwater.

As we produce more and more disposable stuff, the lands are overflowing with garbage worldwide.







SOLID WASTE

Disposal of plastics, cans, and other solid waste falls into the category of soil pollution. Disposal of electrical goods such as batteries causes an adverse effect on the soil due to the presence of harmful chemicals. For instance, lithium present in batteries can cause leaching of soil.



EFFECTS OF SOIL POLLUTION



- (i) Salinity and water logging reduce the fertility of soil and crop yield.
- (ii)Toxic chemical present in the soil also affect the plant growth and human life.
- (iii) Soil pollution contaminated the underground water.



PREVENTIVE MEASURES OF SOIL POLLUTION



- 1. Use of pesticides should be minimized.
 - 2. Use of fertilizers should be judicious.
- Cropping techniques should be improved to prevent growth of weeds.
- 4. Special pits should be selected for dumping wastes.
 - 5. Controlled grazing and forest management.
- 6. Wind breaks and wind shield in areas exposed to wind erosin.
- 7. Planning of soil binding grasses along banks and slopes prone to rapid erosin.







NOISE POLLUTION

Noise is the unpleasant and undesirable sound which leads to discomfort in human beings. Due to increasing noise around the civilizations, noise pollution has become a matter of concern. Some of its major causes are vehicles, aircraft, industrial machines, loudspeakers, crackers, etc.

Types of Noise Pollution

Following are the three types of pollution:

- * Transport Noise
- * Neighbourhood Noise
- * Industrial Noise



CAUSES OF NOISE POLLUTION





Industrialisation has led to an increase in noise pollution as the use of heavy machinery such as generators, mills, huge exhaust fans are used, resulting in the production of unwanted noise.



Increased number of vehicles on the roads are the second reason for noise pollution.



Weddings, public gatherings involve loudspeakers to play music resulting in the production of unwanted noise in the neighbourhood.



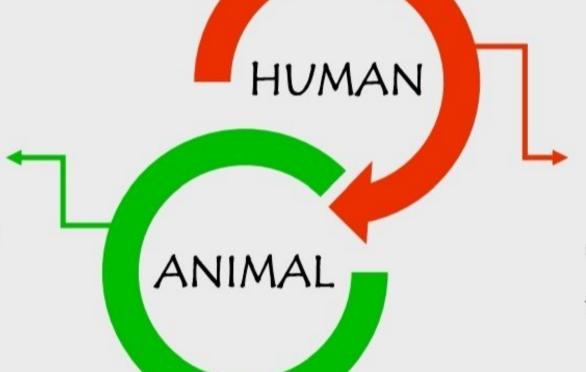
Mining, construction of buildings, etc add to the noise pollution



EFFECTS OF NOISE POLLUTION



- Noise pollution increases the risk of death by altering preypredator behaviour (avoidance or detection)
- May interfere with navigation
- Also affects the reproductive behaviour
- Risk of hearing loss



- * High blood pressure
- * Hearing loss
- * May affect the circadian rhythm (sleep cycles)
- * Impair cognitive functions
- * Irritability, high stress



PREVENTIVE MEASURES OF NOISE







STOP UNWANTED HONKING



RESTRICT LOUD SPEAKERS IN EVENTS



NOISY MACHINE INSTALLED IN SOUND PROOF CHAMBERS



SIRENS USE ONLY EMERGENCY SERVICE



SILENCE ZONE BE CREATED





