

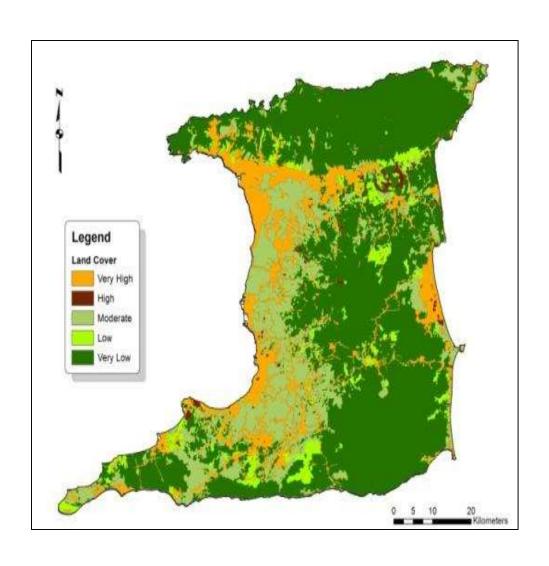
SOIL RESOURCES, DEGRADATION, CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Gaius Eudoxie

Soil Scientist
Department of Food Production,
UWI, St. Augustine
Trinidad and Tobago

Trinidad

- Most southern island
- Population: 1.4 M
- Economy: Oil and gas driven
 - Agriculture: < 2%GDP
- Mixed population
- Rich culture



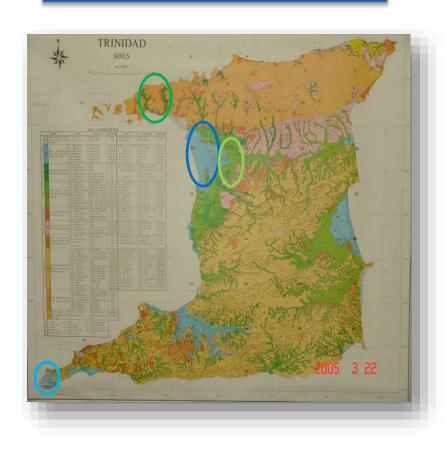
Soil Resources



- Survey 1960-70s
- Scale 1:150,000 and 1:25,000
- Soil categorization
 - A1-A4: soils of the alluvial plains and valleys
 - B1-B2: soils of the terraces
 - C1-C4: soils of the uplands
- Soil orders
 - All major 12 orders
- Digitized

Profile Description and Properties

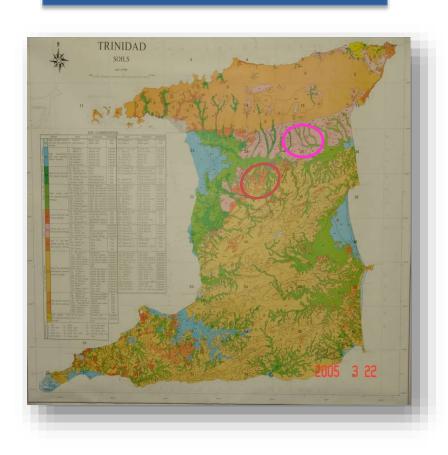
A1-A4



- A1 Deep cultivated beach sand with free internal drainage
- A2 Deep hydromorphic soils with restricted internal drainage
- A3 Deep alluvial soils with free internal drainage
- A4 Deep alluvial soils with restricted internal drainage

Profile Description and Properties

B1-B2

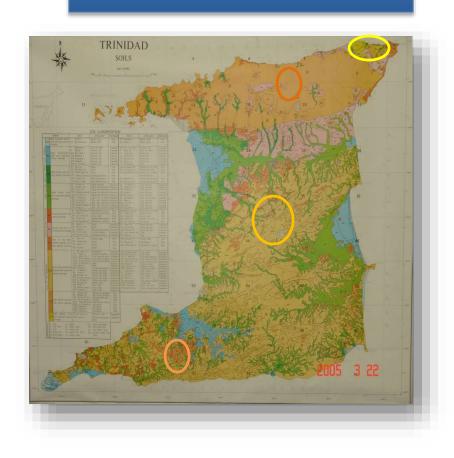


- B1 Terrace soils with free internal drainage
- B2 Terrace soils with restricted internal drainage



Profile Description and Properties

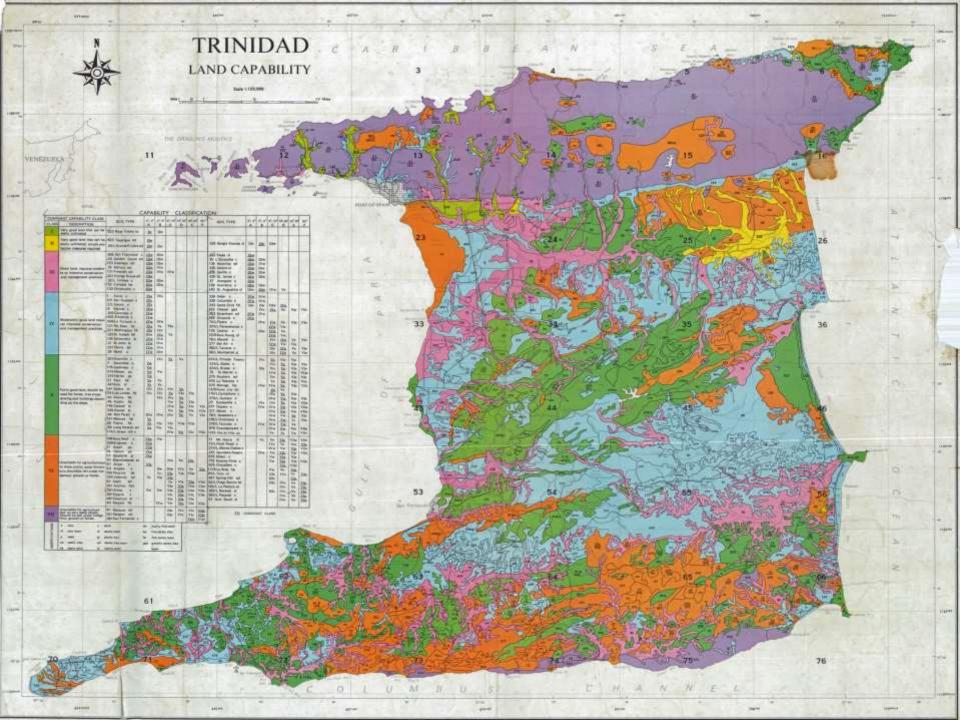
C1-C4



- C1 Soils of the intermediate uplands with free internal drainage
- C2 Soils of the intermediate uplands with restricted internal drainage
- C3 High upland soils with free internal drainage
- C4 High upland soils with restricted internal drainage

Land Capability

Class	Description
<u>1</u>	Soils in this class have no significant limitations in use for crops.
2	Soils in this class have moderate limitations that restrict the range of crops or require moderate conservation practices.
<u>3</u>	Soils in this class have moderately severe limitations that restrict the range of crops or require special conservation practices.
4	Soils in this class have severe limitations that restrict the range of crops or require special conservation practices.
<u>5</u>	Soils in this class gave very severe limitations that restrict their capability in producing perennial forage crops, and improvement practices are feasible.
<u>6</u>	Soils in this class are capable only of producing perennial forage crops, and improvement practices are not feasible.
<u>7</u>	Soils in this class have no capacity for arable culture or permanent pasture.
<u>0</u>	Organic Soils (not placed in capability classes).



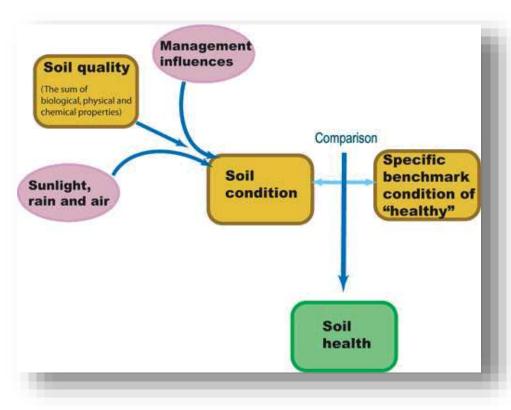
Erosion Influence on Capability

Slope Category	Class	Percent	Angle	Description	Run-off	Degree of Erosion
А	1	0-3	0-2	Level	Very Slow	None
В	Ţ	3-9	2-5	Gently Sloping	Medium	Not Severe
С	2	9-17	5-10	Moderately Sloping	Medium	Moderately Severe
D	3	17-36	10-20	Strongly Sloping	Rapid	Severe
E _s	4,5	36-58	20-30	Steeply Sloping	Rapid	
F	5	58-	30-	Very Steeply	Very Rapid	

Water Influence on Capability

Degree of	Degree of	Depth of
Drainage	Wetness	Mottling
Permanently Saturated	Excessive	0
Greatly impeded	High	6 inches
Impeded	Moderate	12
Imperfect	Slight	24
Free	Nil	48
Excessive	Nil	

Soil Issues



- Low organic matter
- Low stability
- Soil sealing and crusting
- Low Quality



- Soil loss-erosion
- Mass wasting

Elements of Degradation



EROSION

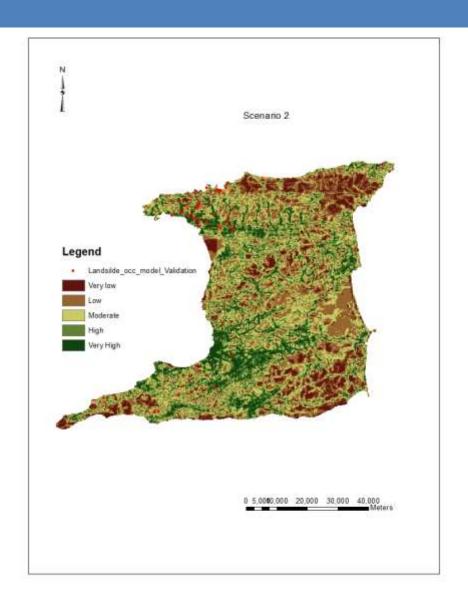
- Soil physical condition
- Deforestation
- Quarrying
- Inappropriate agricultural practices

Chemical

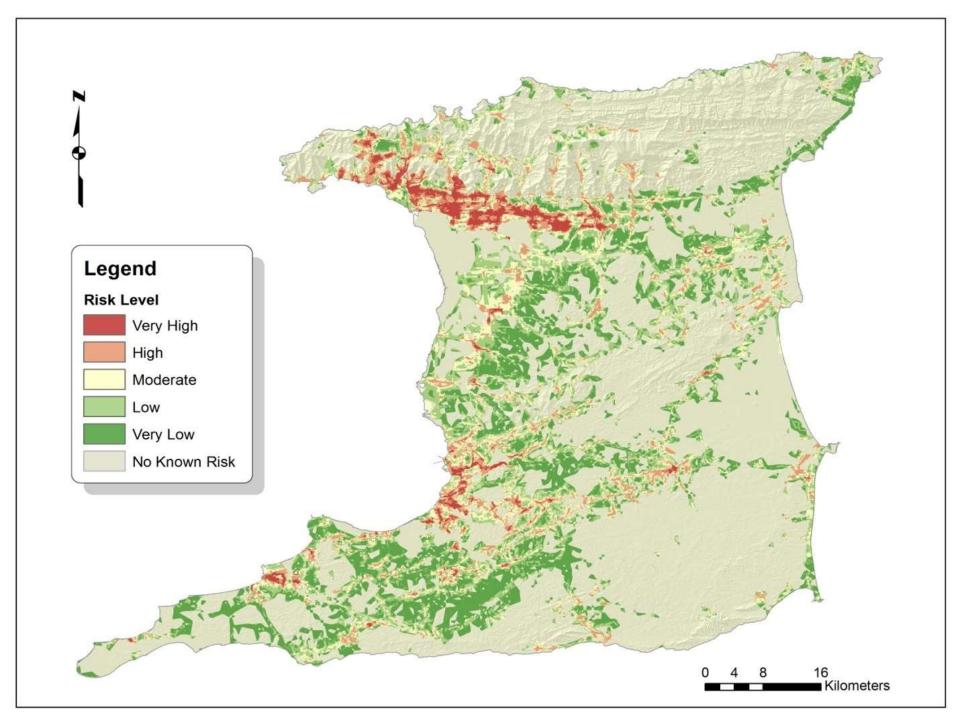
- Acidity due to monoculture
- Hydrocarbon pollution



Actions and Activities



- Focus on social effects
 - Landslides
 - Flooding
- Development of policies and laws
- Signatory to many conventions
- Ministerial focus on erosion



Opportunities

- Distinction between soil and land
- Soil information system
- Erosion modeling
 - UWI efforts
- Conservation focus, training and implementation
- Regional effort







THANK YOU, LET'S BUILD THE PARTNERSHIP

Gaius Eudoxie

Soil Scientist
Department of Food Production,
UWI, St. Augustine
Trinidad and Tobago