

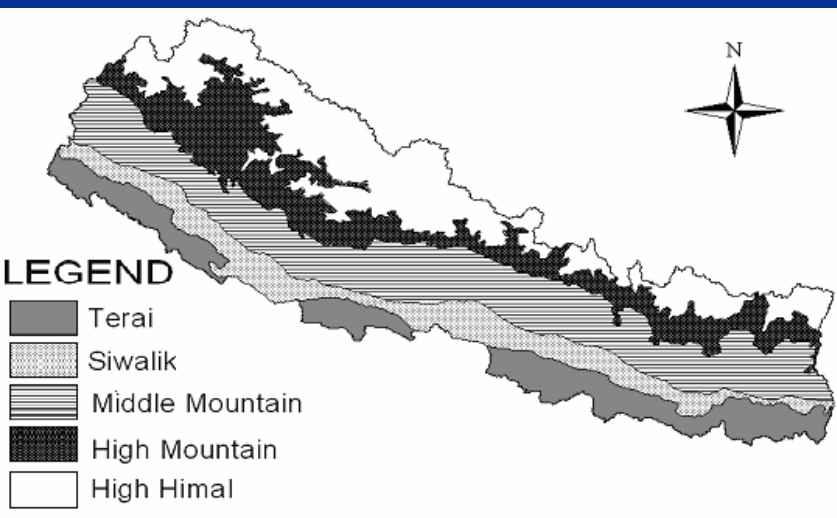
Soil Survey, Soil Mapping and Soil Status in Nepal

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Soil Science Division,
Nepal Agricultural Research Council
Khumaltar, Nepal

Nepal: at a glance

Location	: Between of China on the North and India on the East, South, and West (Sandwich)
Total Population	: 26 million
Total Area	: 1,47,181 km ²
Occupations	: Mainly Subsistence Agriculture
Physical	: Two third of terrain is mountain, Climate is wet in summer and dry in winter. Five physiographic regions :

High Himalayas, High Mountains, Middle Mountains, Siwalik and Plain Terai;
Major river systems - Koshi, Gandaki, and Karnali along with more than 6000 tributaries



First soil Survey - 1965

Khajura Forest Area
Govt. Agri. Farm
Nepalgunj-Surkhet road

Thereafter soil survey work was
carried out annually till1995

SURVEYED DISTRICTS

- Terai = 20 Districts
- Mid Hill = 33
- High Hills = 2
- Forest Area - Khajura district
- Tobacco Growing Area in Dhanusha district
- Resettlement Project, Nawalparasi district

Soil survey districts = 55

- ✓ In addition, a semi detail soil survey of the some potential areas of cotton, tea, coffee, citrus and feasible areas for irrigation development have also been accomplished.
-

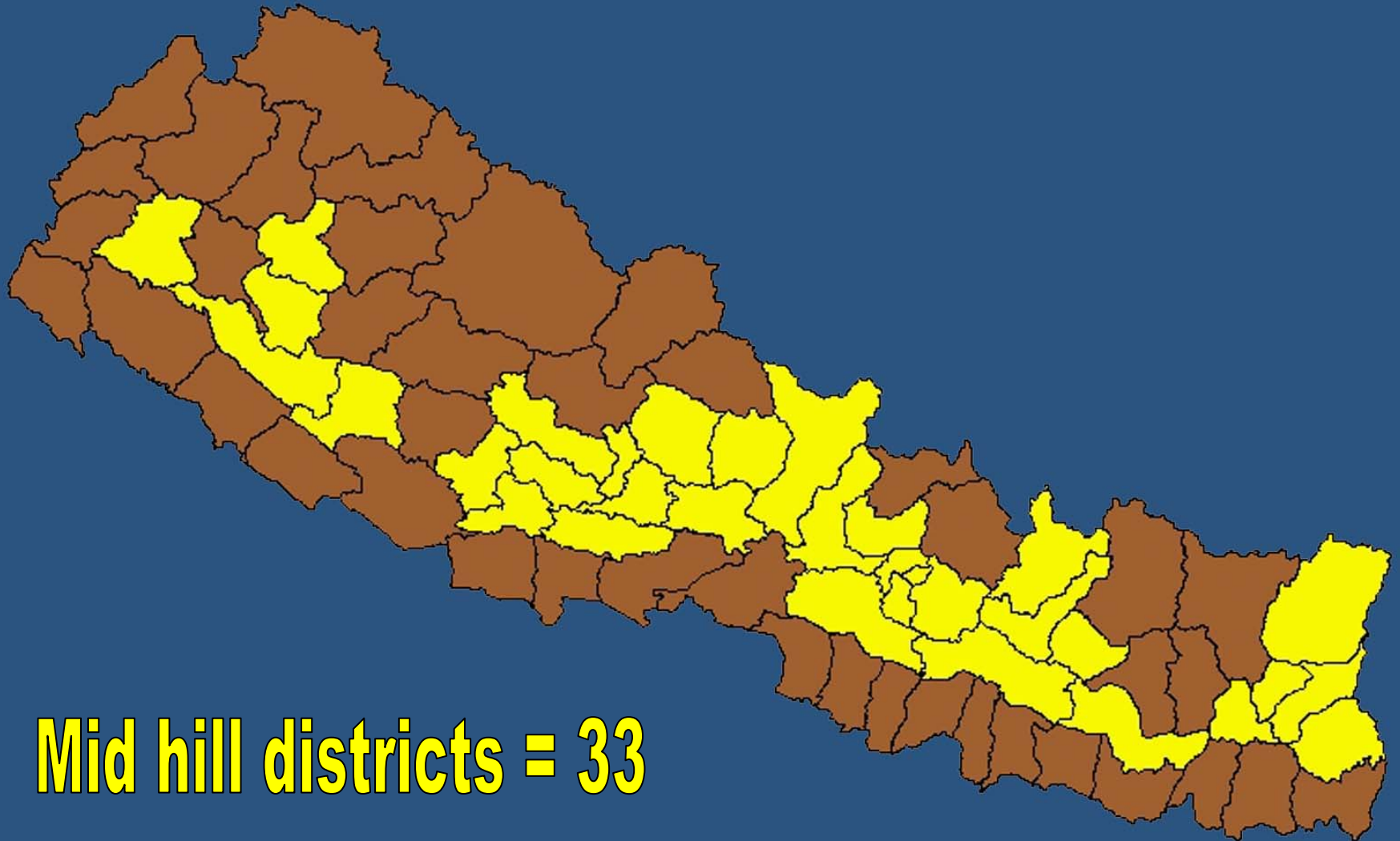
-
- ✓ Contribution of the division for preparing Land System Maps of the country under the Land Resource Mapping Project (LRMP) funded by the CIDA in 1986
 - ✓ Most of the survey results have been presented in the form of narrative reports.
-

SURVEYED DISTRICTS



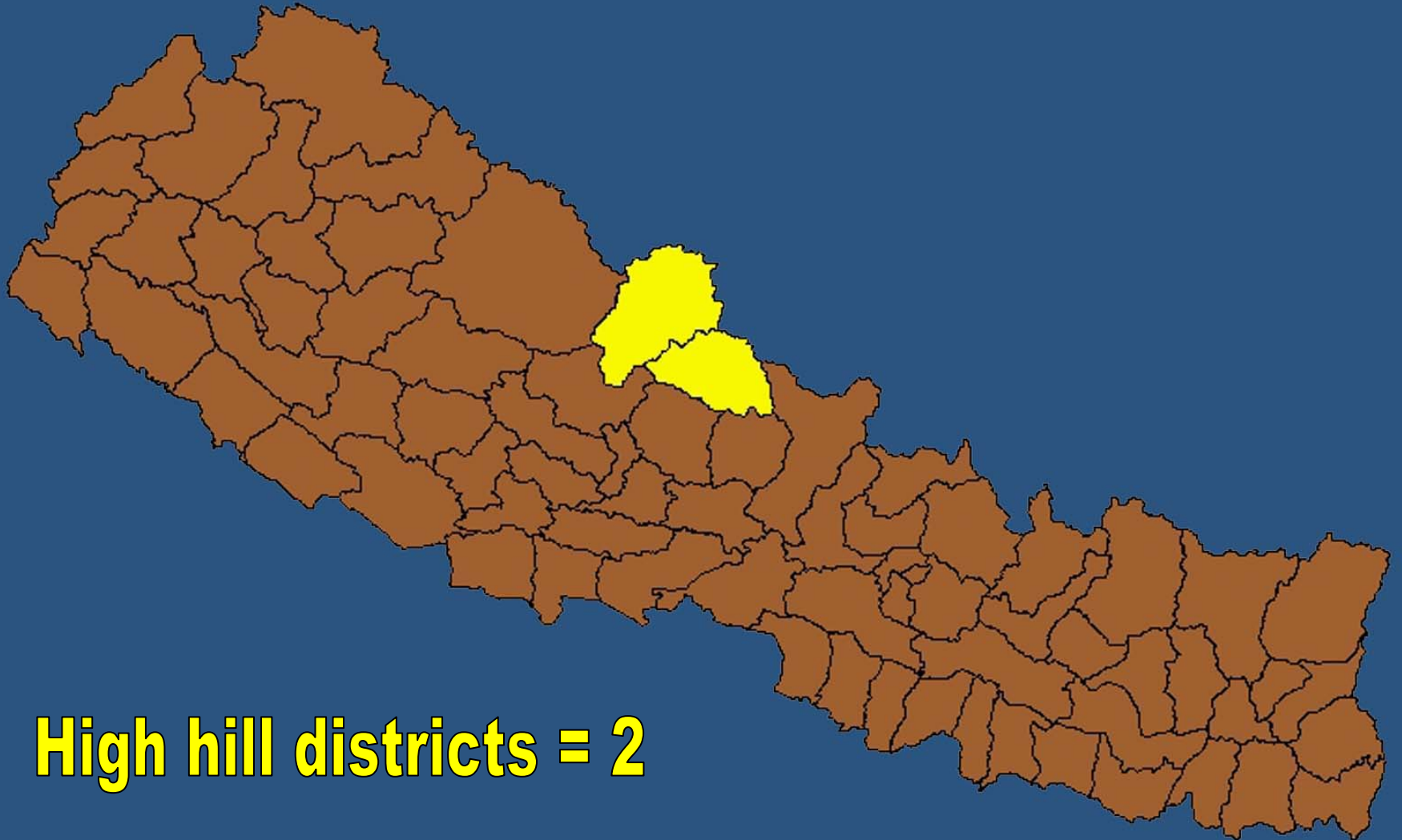
Terai districts = 20

SURVEYED DISTRICTS



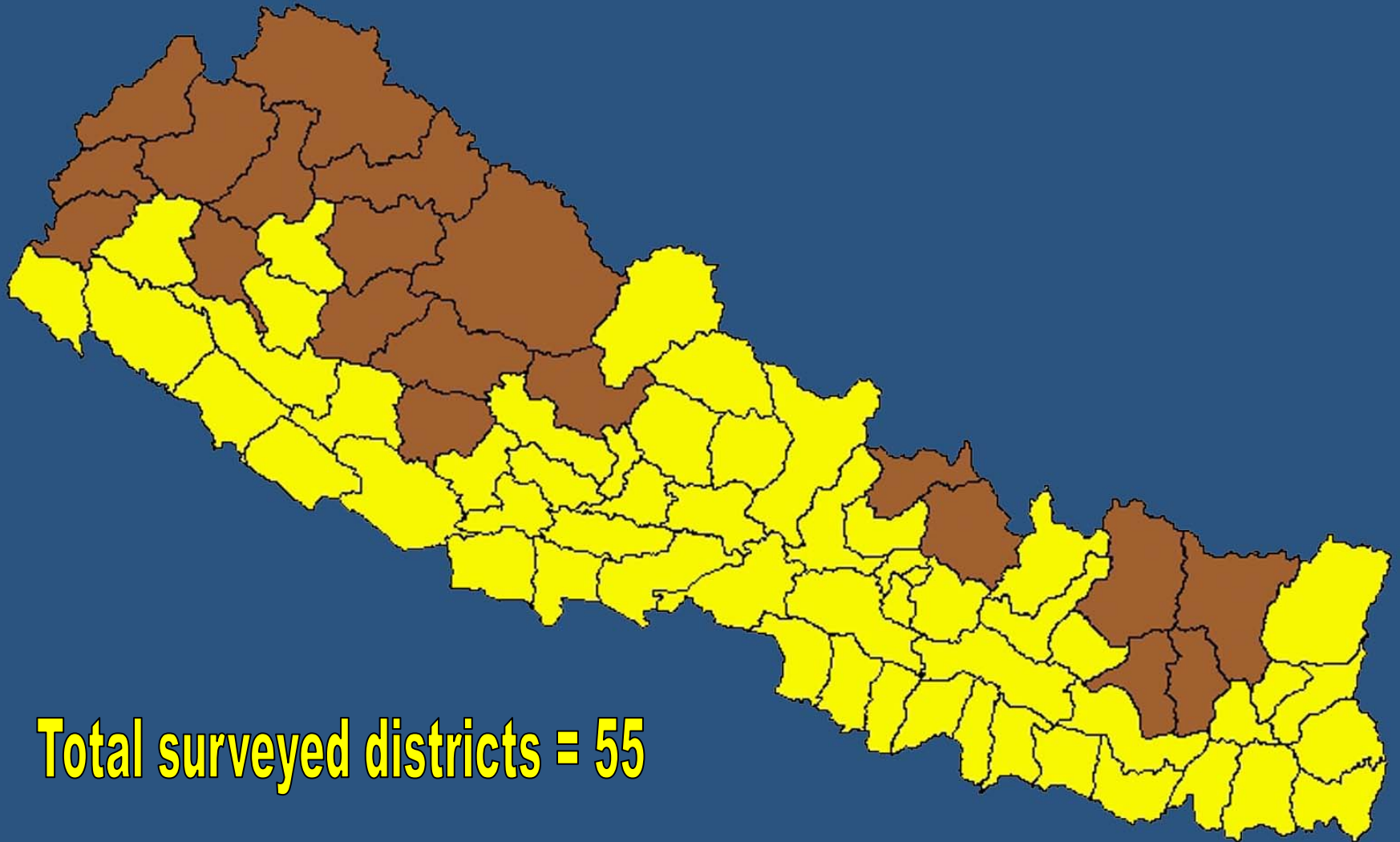
Mid hill districts = 33

SURVEYED DISTRICTS



High hill districts = 2

SURVEYED DISTRICTS



NON SURVEYED DISTRICTS



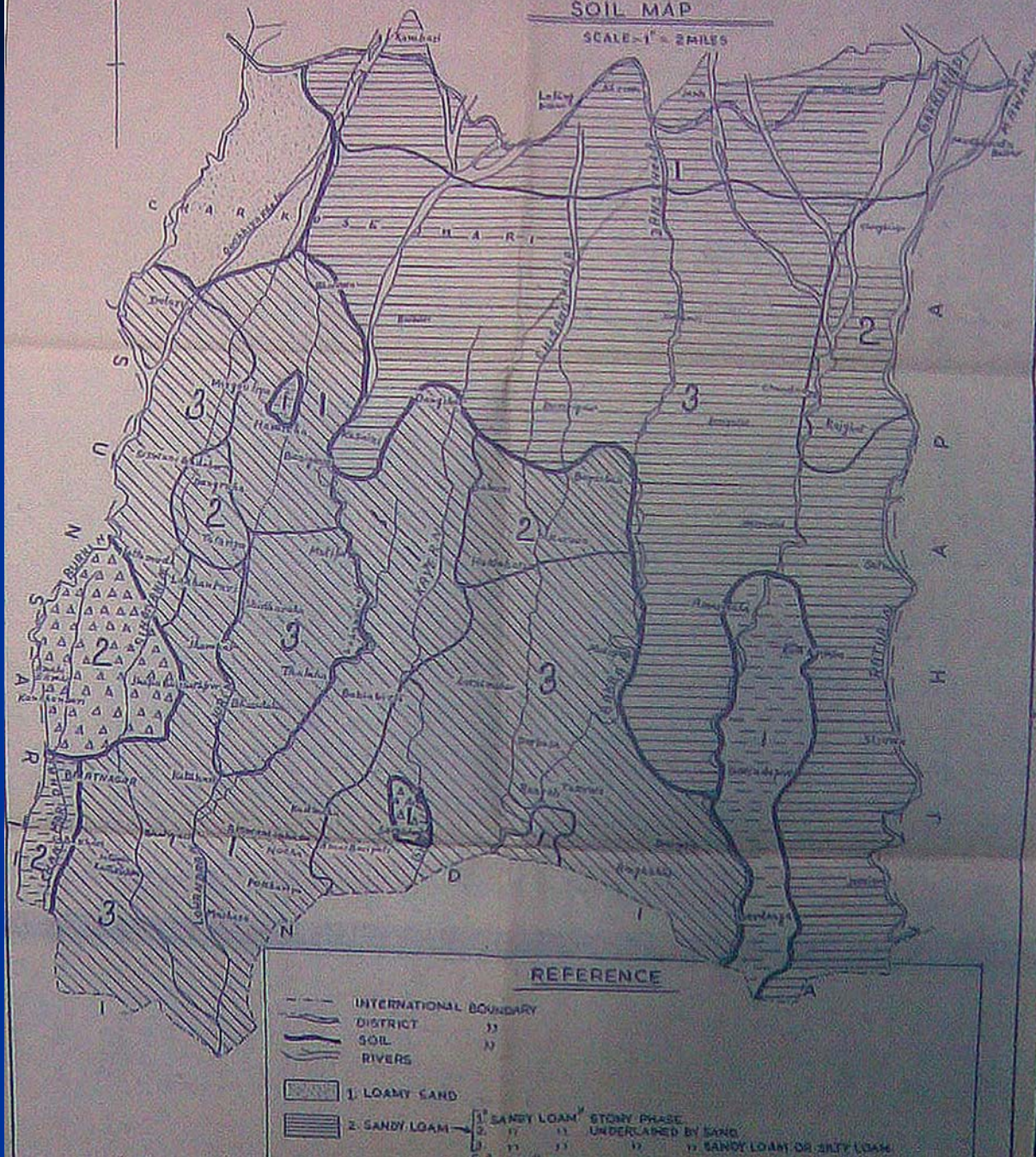
Surveyors of that time.. ..

- ➡ Bidur Kumar Thapa
- ➡ Manik Lal Pradhan
- ➡ Ram Hari Singh Basnyat
- ➡ Purna Lal Maharjan
- ➡ Dambar Bahadur Tamang
- ➡ Tej Bahadur KC
- ➡ Prabhakar Bikram Shah
- ➡ Ram Bahadur Maskey
- ➡ Krishna Bahadur Karki
- ➡ Dil Prasad Sherchan
- ➡ Subhash Nand Vaidya
- ➡ Sushil Shrestha
- ➡ Bishma Nath Regmi

Hats off to them !!

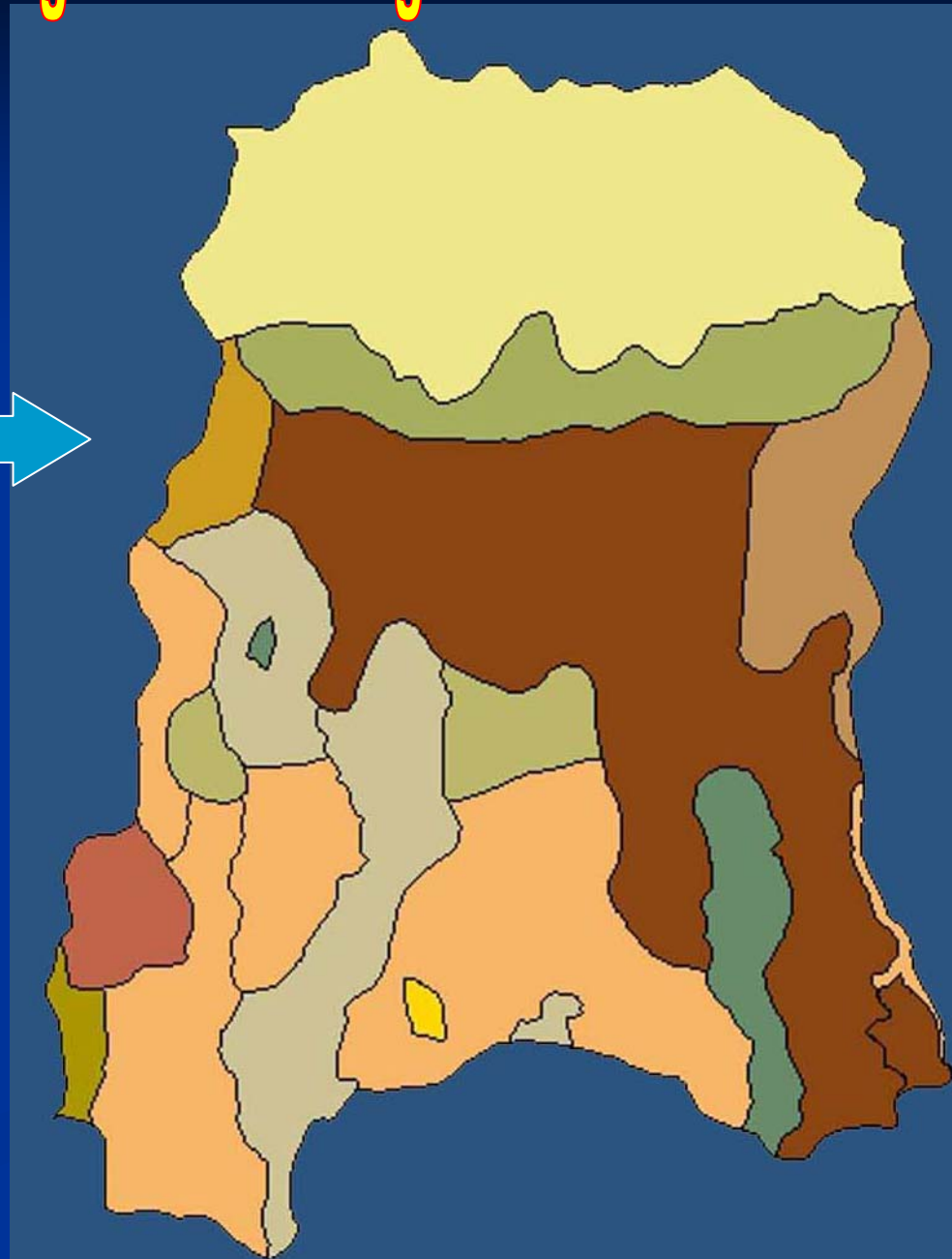
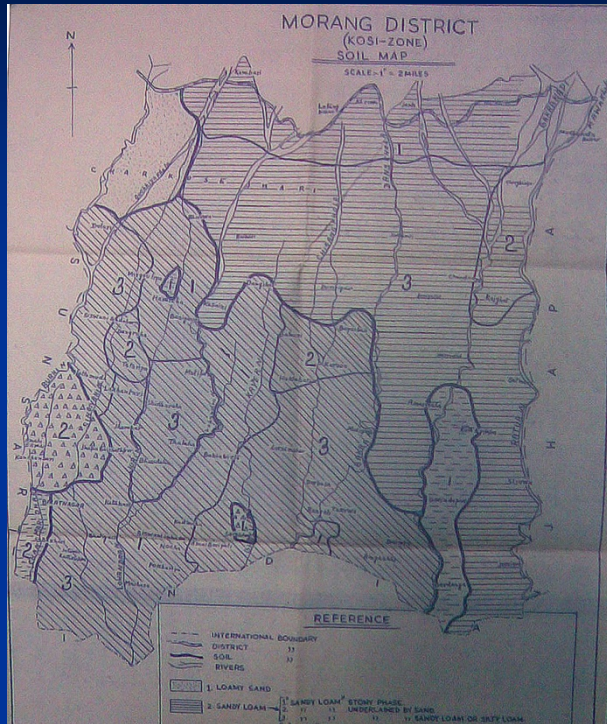
MORANG DISTRICT (KOSI-ZONE) SOIL MAP

SCALE - 1" = 2 MILES



Map prepared from
Soil survey of
Morang district

Analog map converted to digital form using GIS tool



Legends

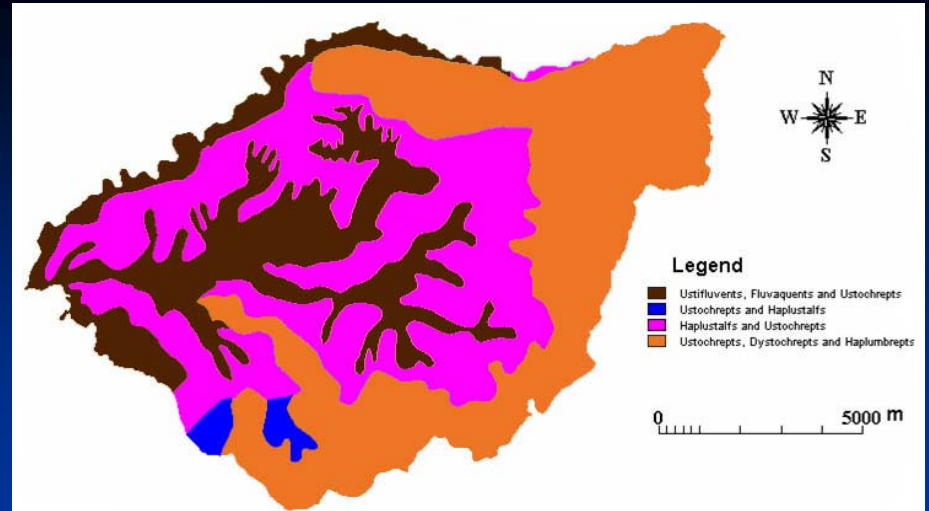
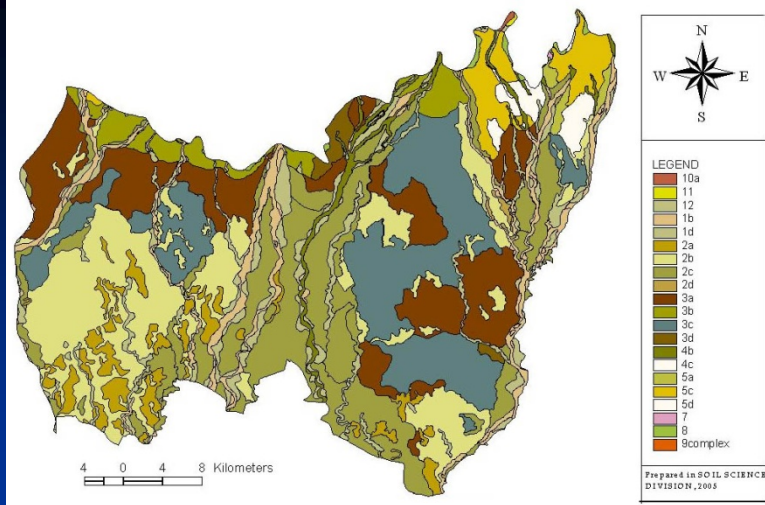
- Clay Loam U/L by Clay Loam to Clay
- Clay Loam U/L by Sandy Loam or Silt
- Loam U/L by Loam
- Loam U/L by Sandy Clay Loam or Clay
- Loam U/L by Sandy Loam or Silty Loam
- Loamy Sand
- Non Surveyed
- Sandy Loam Stony Phase
- Sandy Loam U/L by Sand
- Sandy Loam U/L by Sandy Loam or Silt
- Silty Loam U/L by Clay Loam to Clay
- Silty Loam U/L by Loam

Brief History

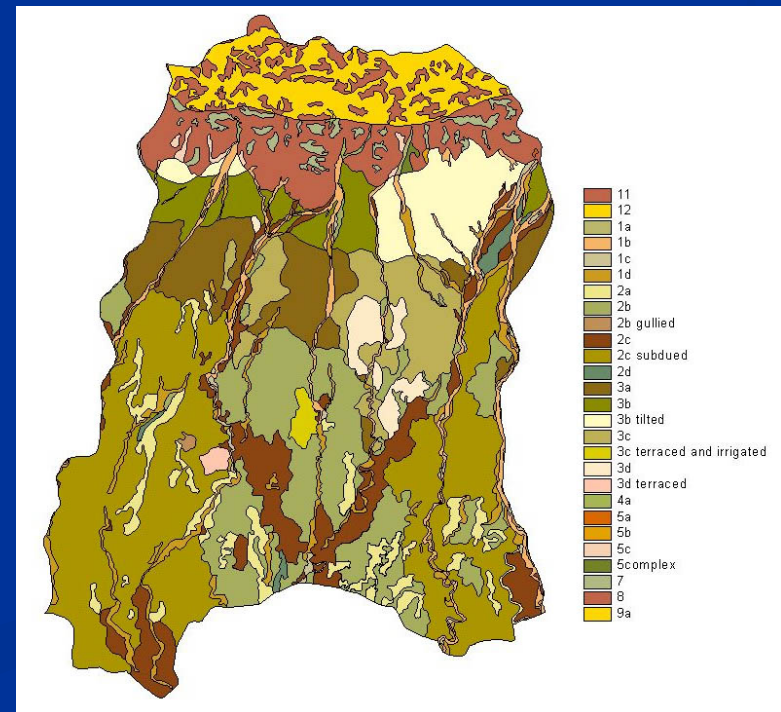
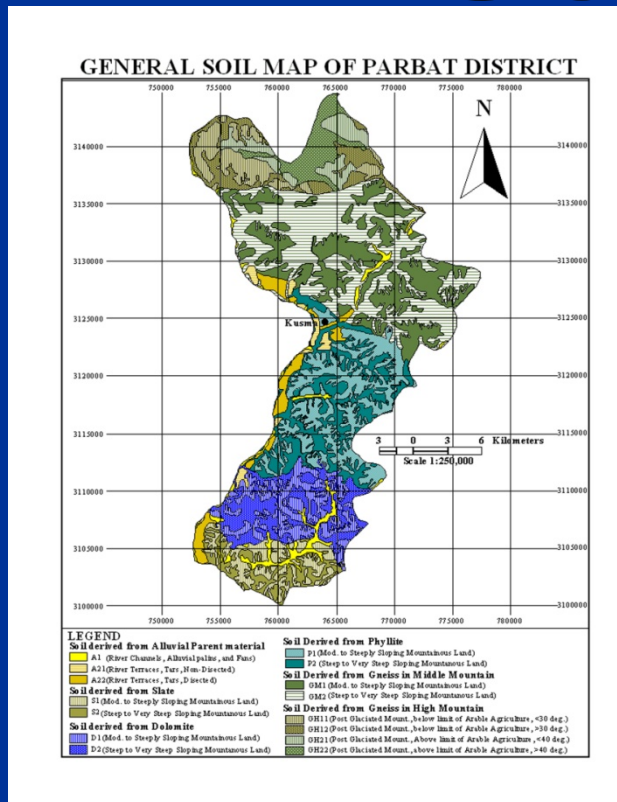
- Started in 1995 - ICIMOD
- Network Established 1999 - CIMMYT, Nepal
- Hardware & software support - Cornell University
 - Computer + ArcView 3.1 software

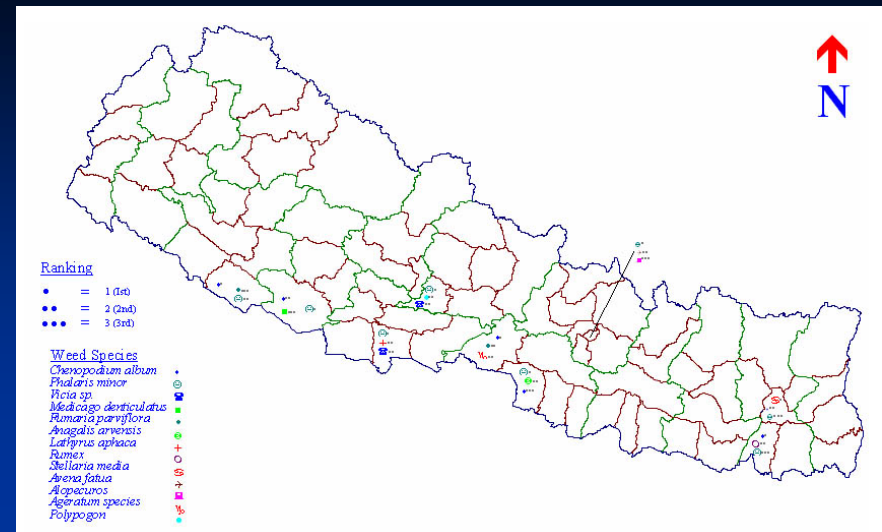
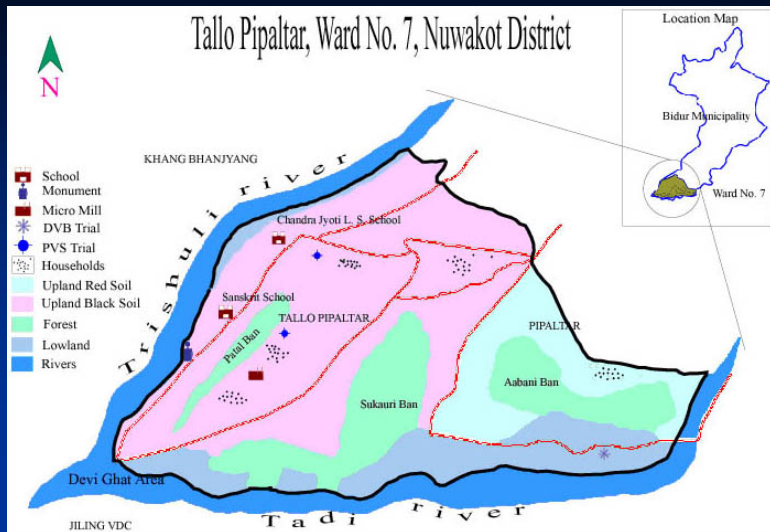
Objective

- To prepare spatial and non spatial database related with Agriculture
- To assist the soil survey and mapping
- To develop spatial analytical procedures to address the researchable issues for effective decision making processes.

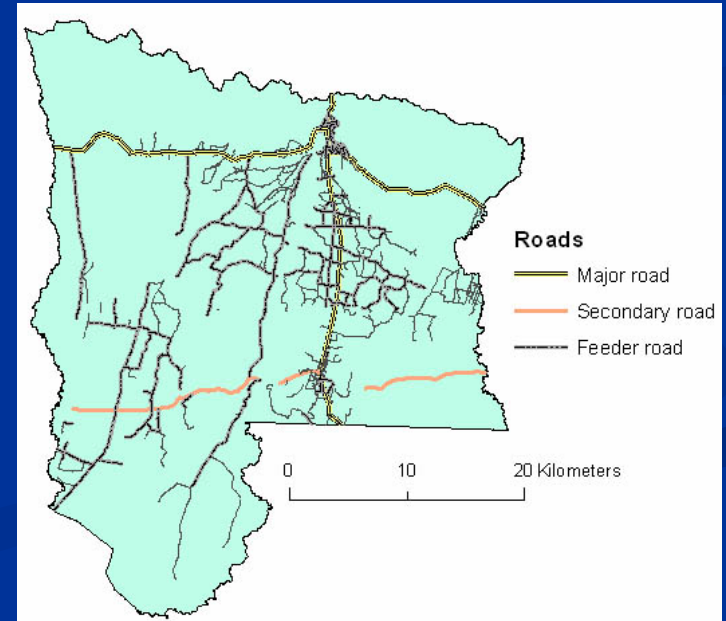
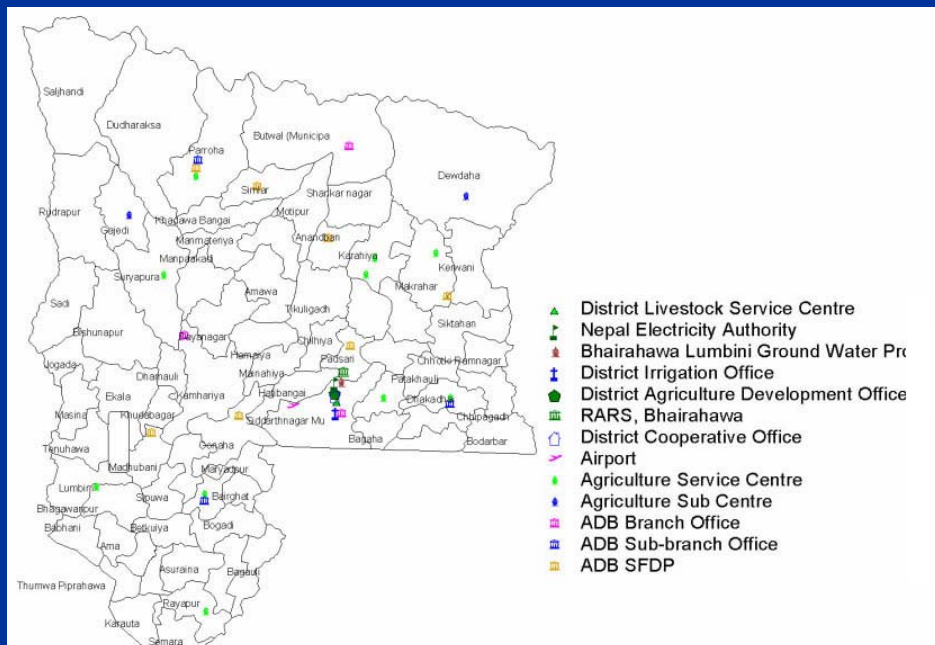


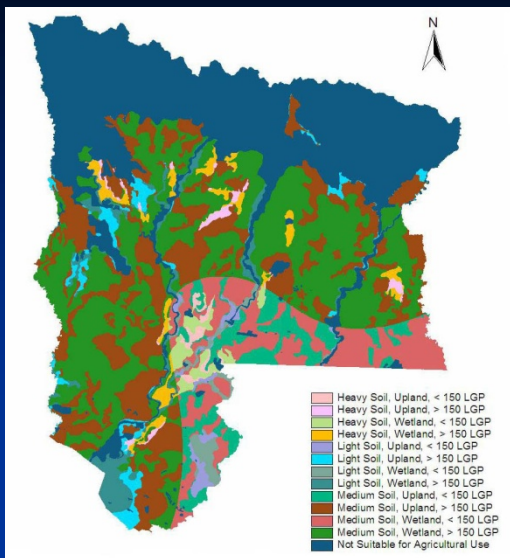
Soil Maps



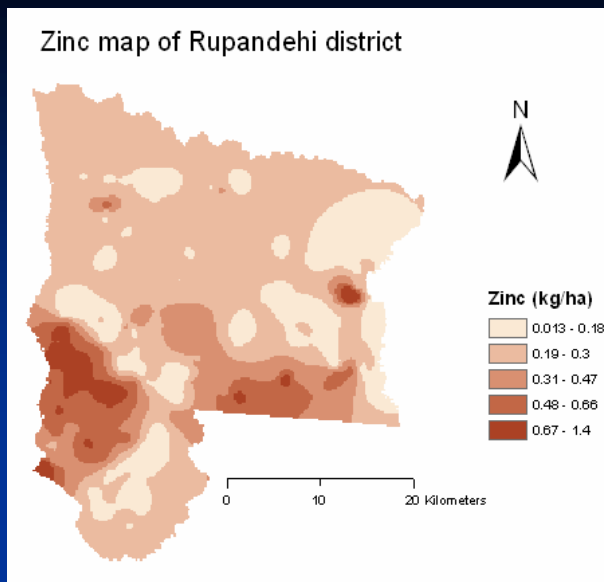


Resource maps

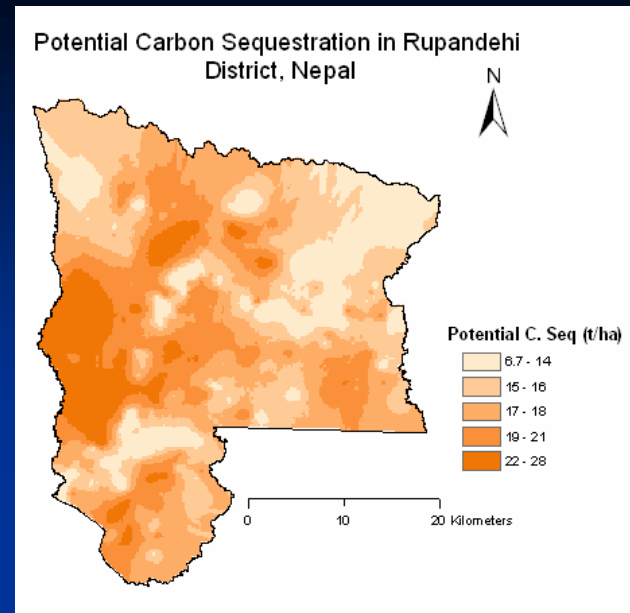




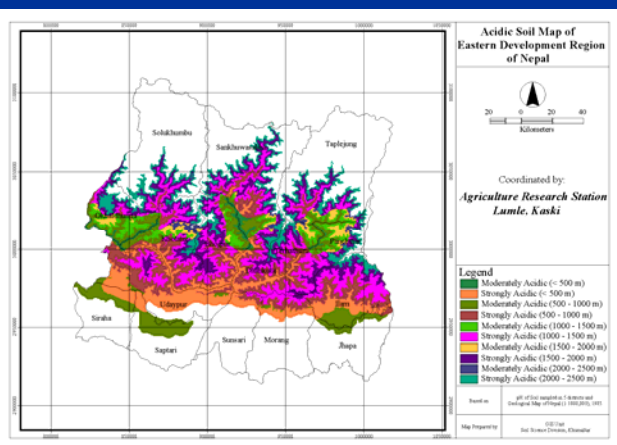
AEZ Map



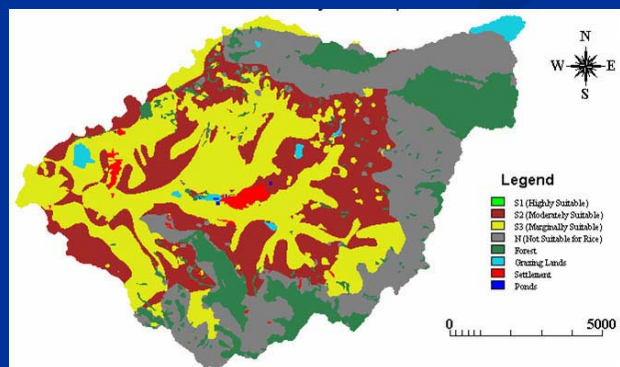
Zinc Map



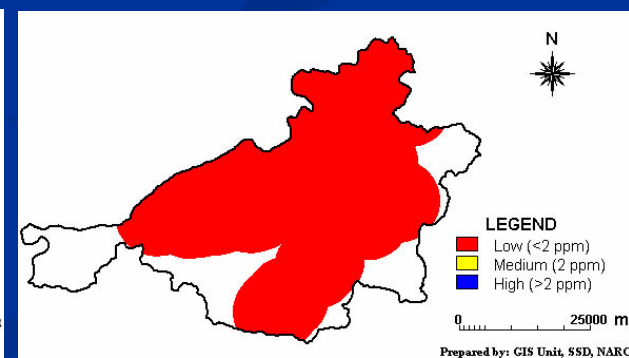
Carbon Seq. Map



Soil Acidity Map

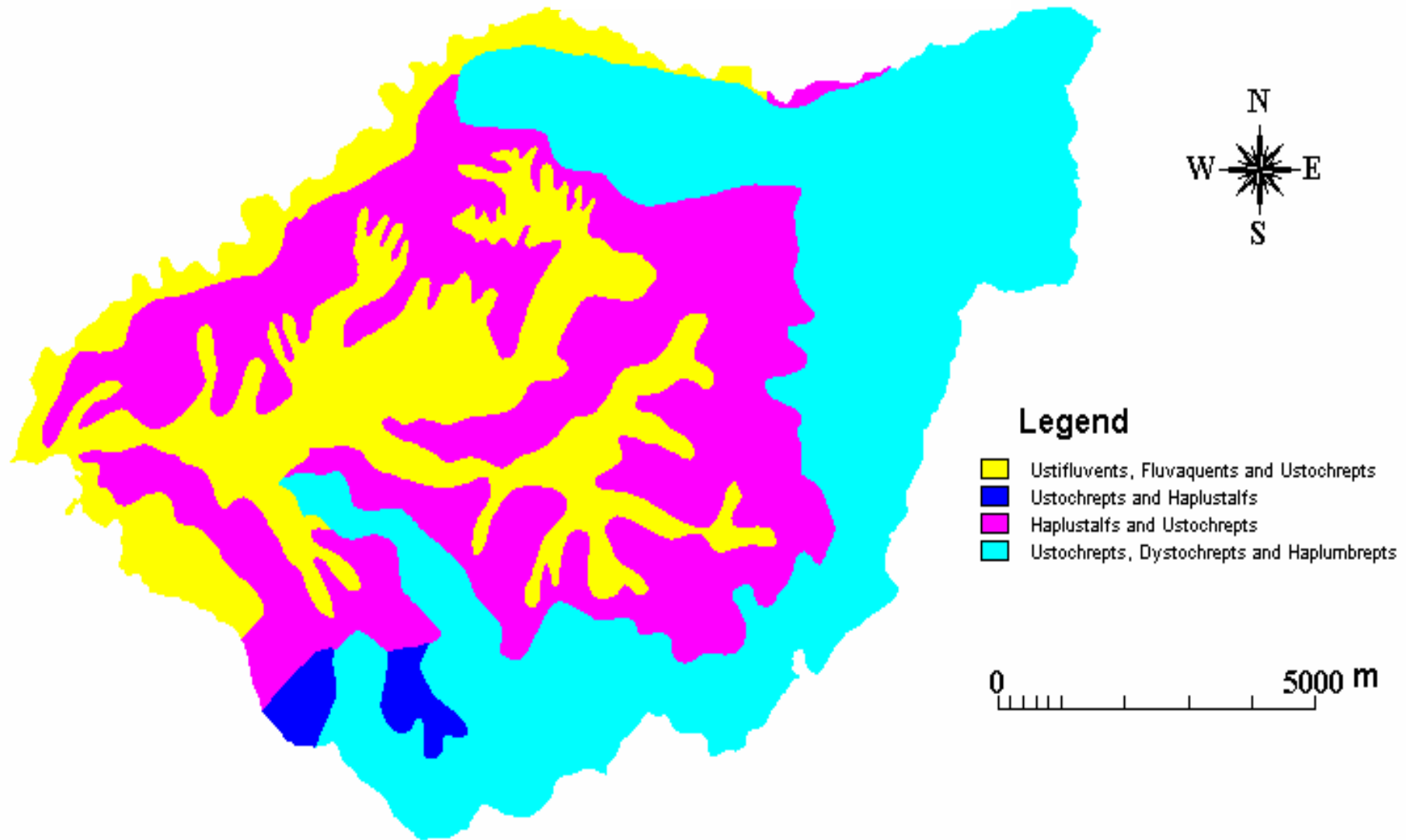


Suitability Map

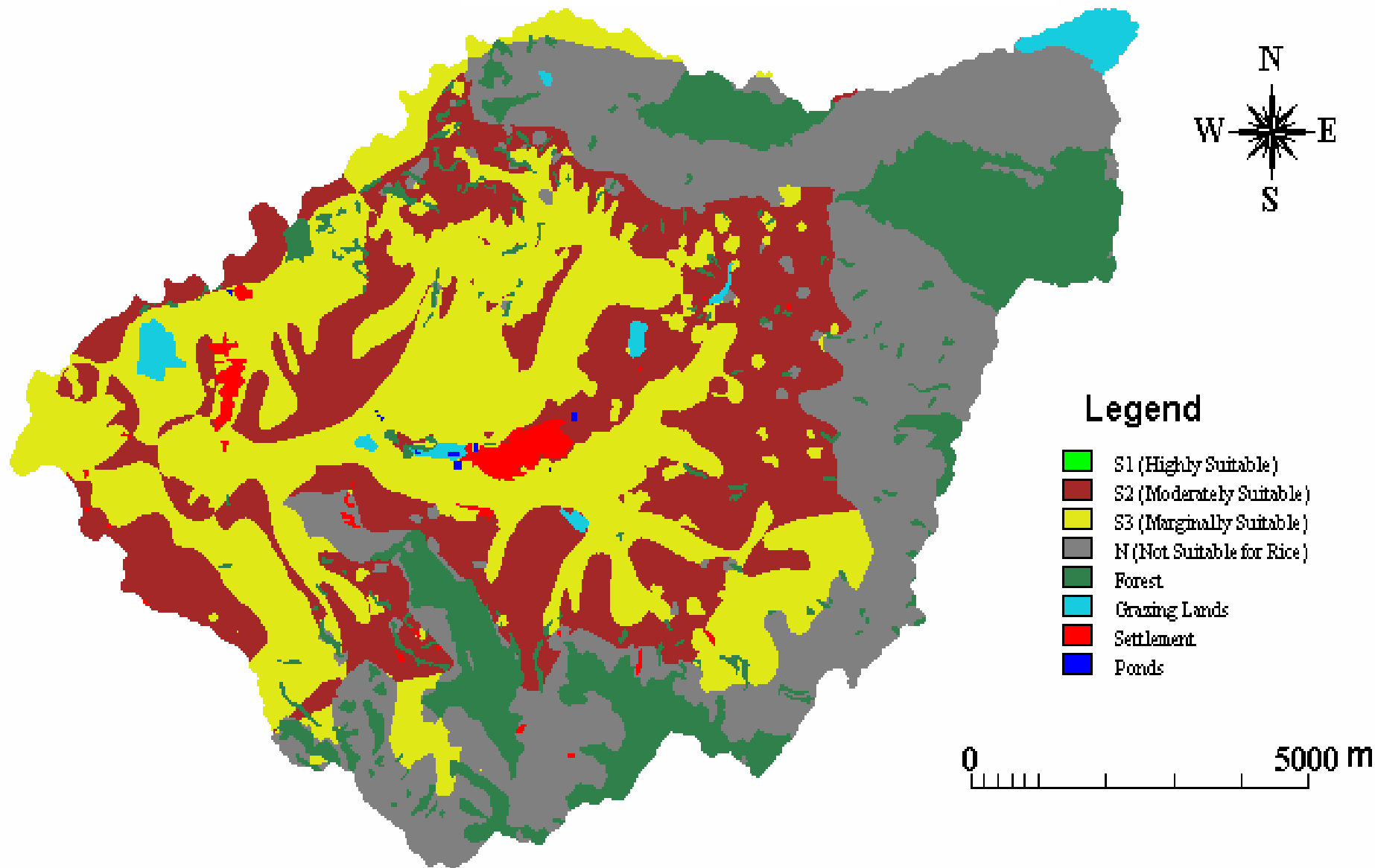


N status Map

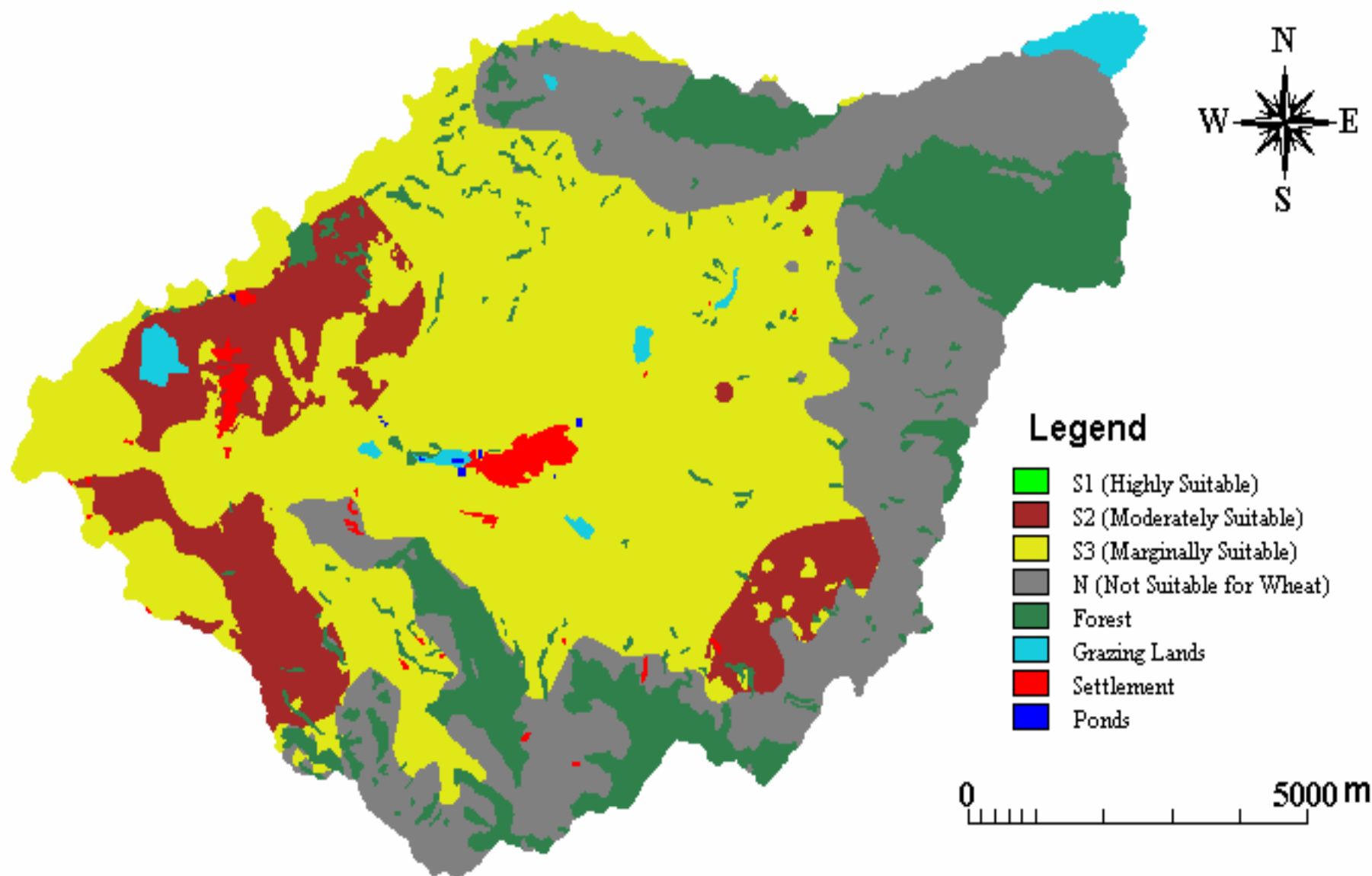
Soil map of Bhaktapur district



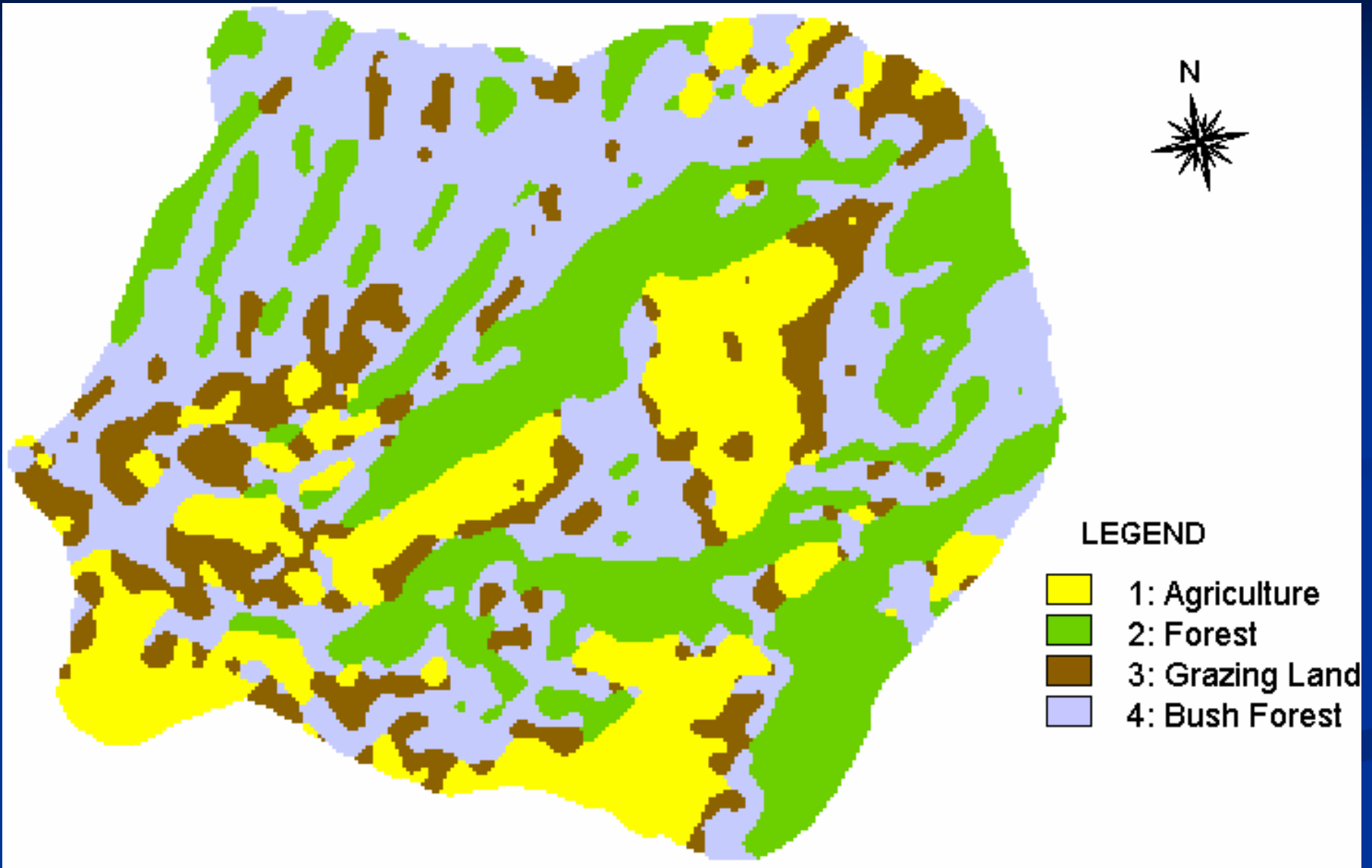
Rice suitability map of Bhaktapur district



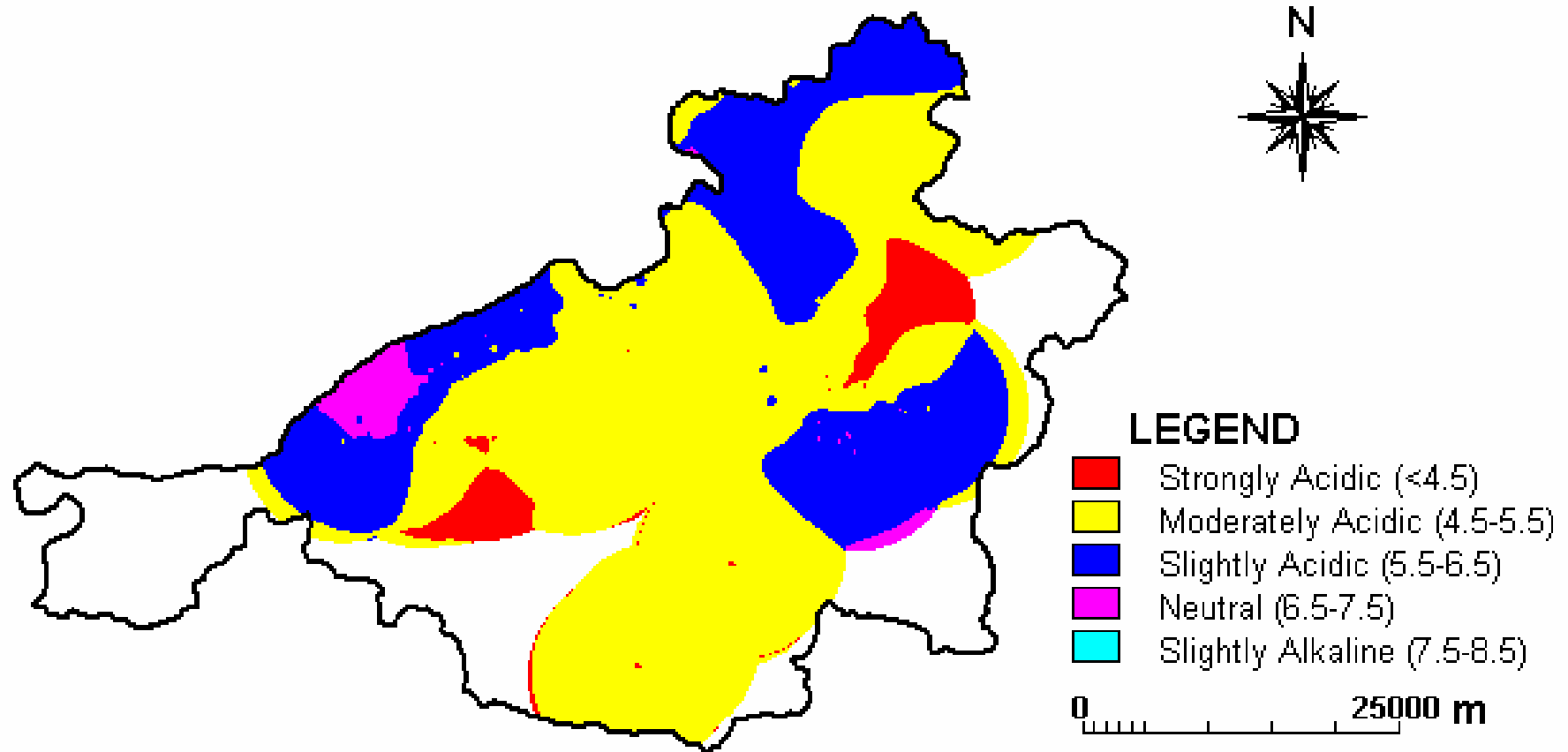
Wheat suitability map of Bhaktapur district



CLASSIFIED SATELLITE IMAGE

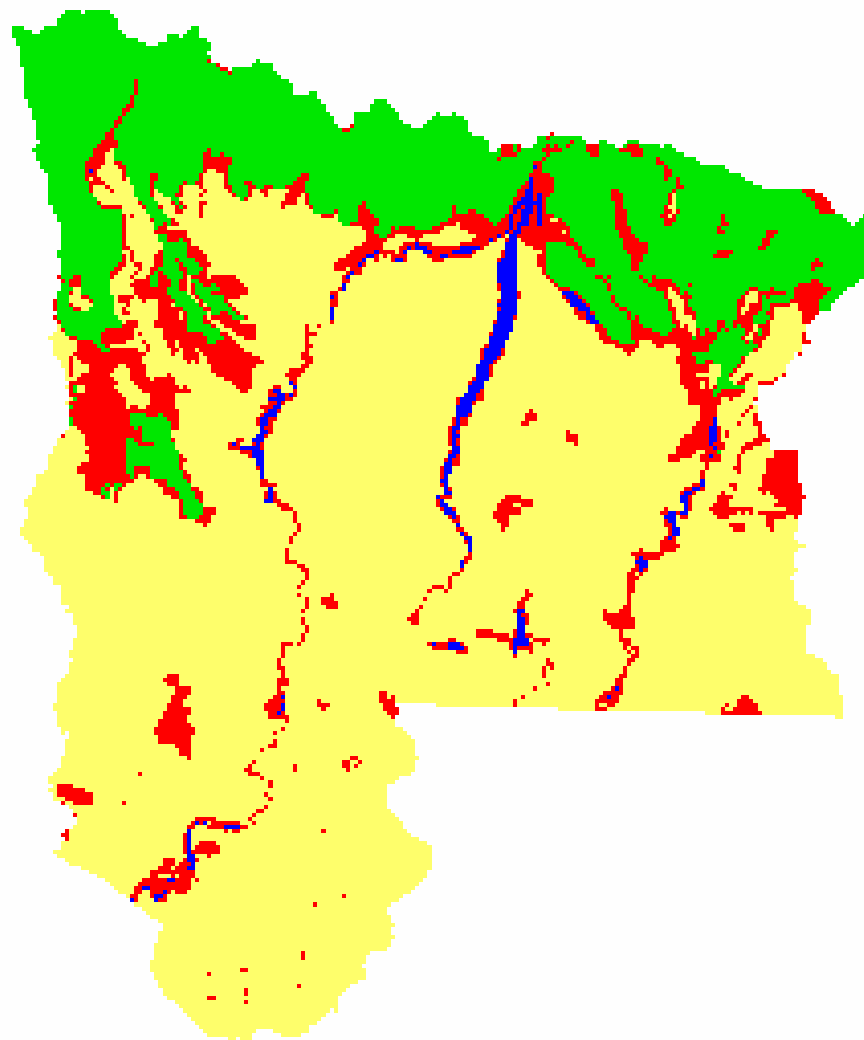


pH map of Chitwan district








Prepared by: GIS Unit, SSD, NARC

Land use change map - Rupandehi district 1978-1990



LEGEND

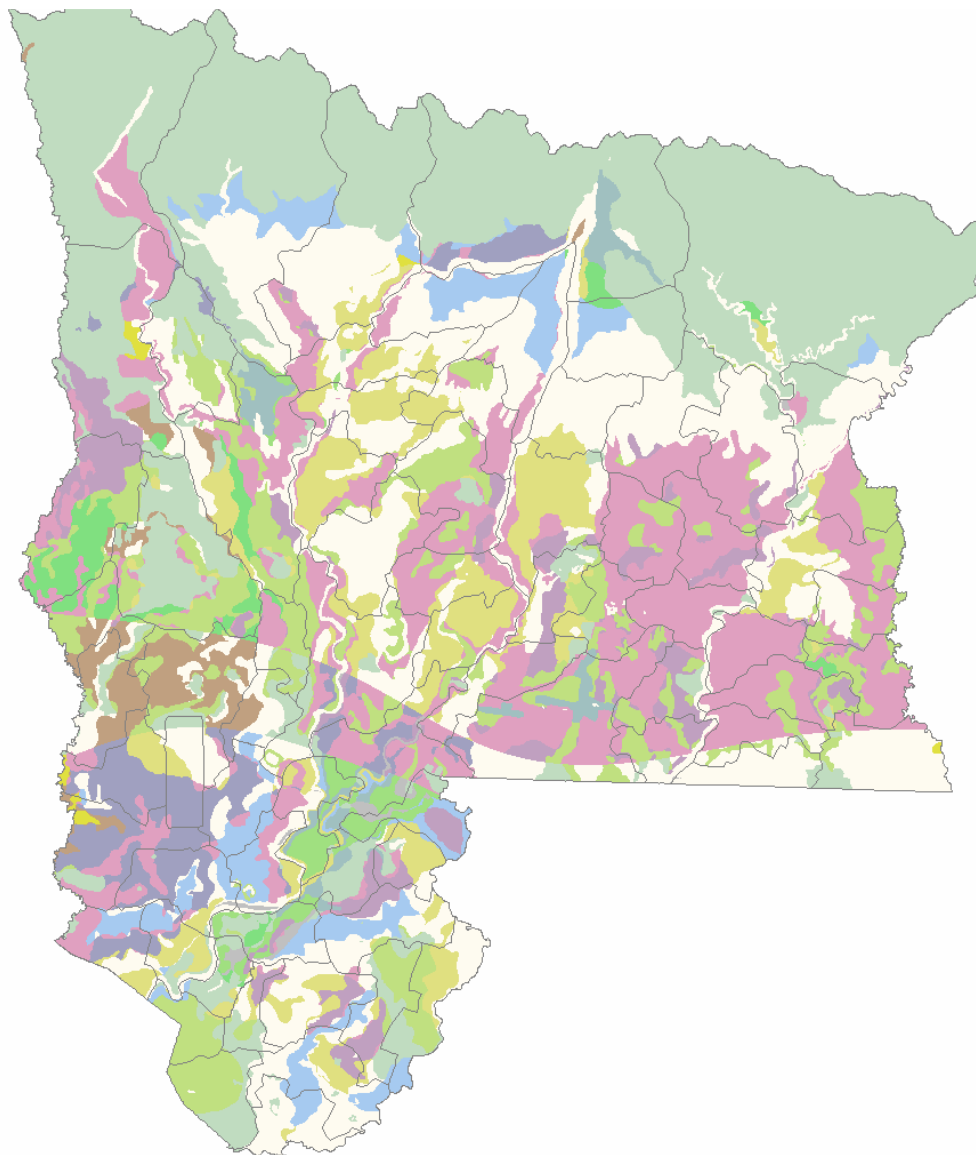
-  Background
-  Agriculture
-  Forest
-  Non-Agriculture
-  Changed Area

Meters



19,466.67

Agro-ecological zone map - Rupandehi district



∧ Village Development Committee Boundary

Zone 1	Zone 25	Zone 40	Zone 56	Zone 71
Zone 10	Zone 26	Zone 41	Zone 57	Zone 72
Zone 11	Zone 27	Zone 42	Zone 58	Zone 73
Zone 12	Zone 28	Zone 43	Zone 59	Zone 74
Zone 13	Zone 29	Zone 44	Zone 60	Zone 75
Zone 14	Zone 30	Zone 45	Zone 61	Zone 76
Zone 15	Zone 31	Zone 46	Zone 62	Zone 77
Zone 16	Zone 32	Zone 47	Zone 63	Zone 78
Zone 17	Zone 33	Zone 48	Zone 64	Zone 79
Zone 18	Zone 34	Zone 49	Zone 65	Zone 80
Zone 19	Zone 35	Zone 50	Zone 66	Zone 81
Zone 2	Zone 36	Zone 51	Zone 67	Zone 82
Zone 20	Zone 37	Zone 52	Zone 68	Zone 83
Zone 21	Zone 38	Zone 53	Zone 69	Zone 84
Zone 22	Zone 39	Zone 54	Zone 70	Zone 85
Zone 23	Zone 4	Zone 55		Zone 9
Zone 24				

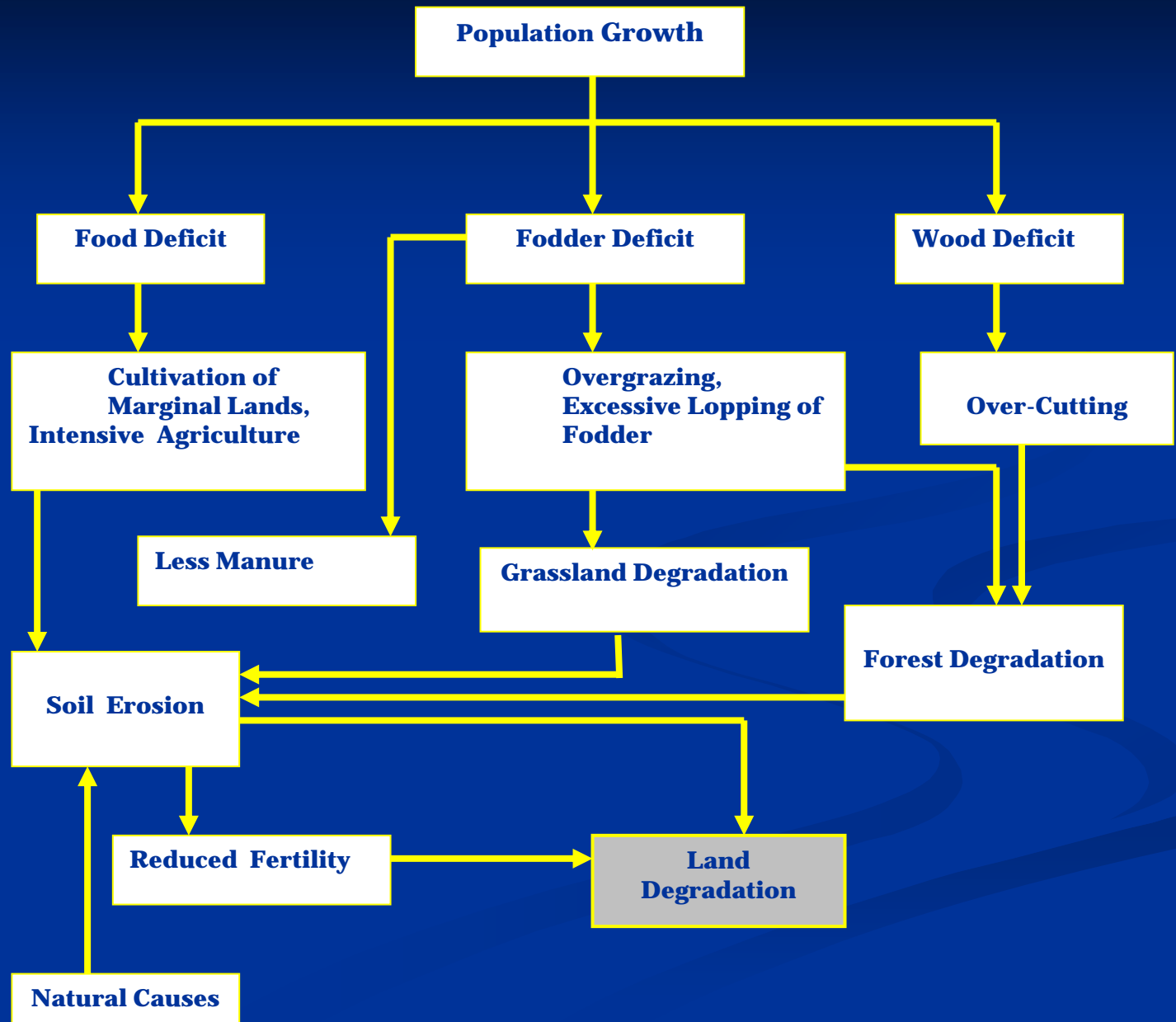
Soil Classification of Nepal

- *Soils of Nepal are not classified in detail*
- *LRMP (1986) - reported dominant 14 soil groups covering 4 soil orders that are encountered in Nepal*
- *Major soil orders of Nepal according USDA taxonomy - **Entisols, Inceptisols, Mollisols, and Alfisols**. Soil orders Spodosols, Histosols, Udisols, and Aridisols are occasionally found*
- *Soils originating from weathered soft rocks (Phyllite, Quartzite, sandstone, Granites, Gneiss and Schists) are characterized by high degree of porosity and poor slope stability, shallow soil depth, coarse texture and acidic reaction are common problem*

Specific Soil Problems and Threats to Soil of Nepal

- Soil Productivity decline
- Soil Erosion and land degradation
- Soil organic matter decline
- Loss of soil nutrients
- Landslide and flooding
- Soil pollution and contamination
- Soil sealing

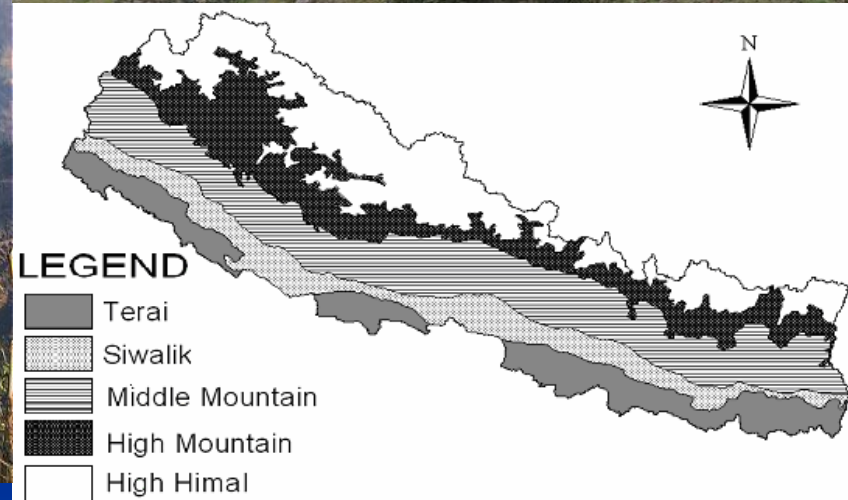
Causes of Land Degradation in Nepal



Contd....

Causes of Land Degradation in Nepal

Geomorphology and Land form



Shifting Cultivation

- Practiced in Central and Western Midhills
- Regeneration of forests is hampered in long run
- Cultivation practice without replenish of plant nutrients threat sustainability
- Soil erosion due to lack of surface cover



Government Programs

Agriculture:

- Sloping Agricultural Land Technology (SALT)
- Integrated Plant Nutrients Management (IPNM)
- Technology of Sustainable Soil Management Practices (SSMP) Dissemination
- Delivery of Agricultural Inputs
- Upgrading livestock
- Rehabilitation by promoting horticultural crop in district level

Contd..

Forestry:

- Community and Private Forestry Program
- National and Leasehold Forest
- Soil Conservation and Watershed Management Program
- Conservation of Ecosystems and Genetic Resources
- River Training Programs

Conclusion and Recommendations

a. Polices

- Study on land degradation and its trends at National and Regional Level
- Awareness of land degradation and incorporation of environmental education in school education
- Implement integrated package programs that include vegetative, agronomic, and water management measures to tackle soil erosion problems with watershed management approach
- Involvement & mobilize local people in implementation of soil and land conservation activities

Contd...

- Formulate clear policy, strategies and programs, which should be given high priority to tackle rehabilitation of degraded lands
- Formulate proper land use policy, which direct people to use according its suitability
- Establish and maintain linkages and networking with all related sectors (Forestry, Agriculture, Livestock, Water Resources, Roads and so on)
- Mobilize people's participation in implementation of soil conservation activities
- Preparing a **national action program** to address the issues of land degradation and desertification

b. Technical Aspects

- Afforestation on degraded forest and establish and maintain linkages and networking with all related sectors
- Land gradation and land consolidation
- Mulching on dry degraded lands
- Liming on acidic lands

Contd...

- IPNM, conservation tillage, fallowing, and scientific management techniques (such as use of legumes in the cropping systems, strip cropping, cover cropping etc.)
- Promotion of Sloping agricultural land technology (SALT) in sloping land
- Promotion of erosion control techniques such as contouring, terracing or other bioengineering approach in sloping land

Thank you